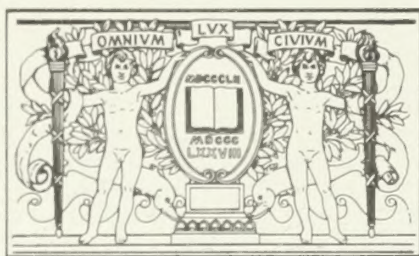


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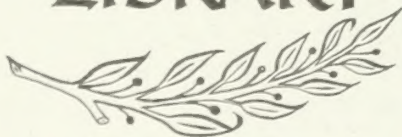
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A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF IRISH FAMILIES



With their CRESTS AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS

BY
JOHN ROONEY.

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NOTWITHSTANDING THE CAREFUL RESEARCH AND STUDIED CARE EXERCISED IN ORDER TO GIVE A COMPLETE RECORD OF ALL THE MILESIAIR IRISH FAMILIES, SOME NAMES MAY POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN OMITTED. IN THAT CASE THE AUTHOR WILL BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM ANY ONE WHOSE NAME MAY HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED, AND THE OMISSION WILL BE RECTIFIED AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY. SOME OF THE NAMES, AS ELSEWHERE EXPLAINED, HAVE BEEN SO ABBREVIATED, MODIFIED, AND TRANSFORMED THAT IT WAS WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY THEY COULD BE TRACED TO THEIR ORIGINAL STEM OR PATRONYMIC.

THE AUTHOR ALSO DESIRES TO EXPRESS HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO JOHN JEROME ROONEY, JEREMIAH C. CURTIN, JOHN J. ROONEY AND FRANK J. ROONEY FOR EFFICIENT SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND COMPILATION OF THIS WORK; TO HON. JOHN C. MCGUIRE, DR. WILLIAM O'MEAGHER, T. B. MCGOWAN, AND THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB FOR THE USE OF MANY RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS; AND TO THE HON. MAURICE J. POWER, WHO KINDLY PLACED HIS CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE LIBRARY AT HIS SERVICE.

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THE COMPOSITION OF THIS BOOK WAS DONE ON THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE BY THE CHEROUBY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. JOHN KRESS, AND, IN POINT OF EXCELLENCE, IS IN KEEPING WITH THE OTHER FEATURES OF THE WORK.

YARGLIOL

original hand written by me on opposite page.
P.H.C.

Topeka, Kansas, October 1, 1923.

To Whom It May Concern:-

I, in due regard of all my rights and obligations vested in me, as the lawful owner, purchaser in fee and transferee of this sacred book of books, do hereby and herein bequeath, give and forever set over all my rights in this book at my demise, or legally declared incompetency to take proper care of it, to my personal friend, Hon. William E. Connelly, now Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society of Topeka, Kansas, of our Celtic family, of the Clan race and Genealogy of the Cooney's in whose veins flows the same Celtic blood "One in name and in fame" forever; may he cherish and prize it as I have, and, after he passes on from this life, may he convey and transfer it to his successors of equal devotion and racial loyalty.

Patrick H. Cooney
Original Transferree and

Owner.

TO IRISHMEN AND THE SONS OF IRISHMEN,

AT HOME AND ABROAD,

WHOSE LOFTY GENIUS, ARDENT PATRIOTISM, UNDAUNTED COURAGE,

AND ILLUSTRIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS ADORN THE PAGES OF

HISTORY,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.



HERALDRY is defined as the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms and ensigns armorial. It was used as a mark or sign of distinction, and was commemorative of some exploit or characteristic of the bearer.

The Irish were the first of European peoples to use these badges of distinction. The armorial sign of the O'Neills, for instance—the Red Hand—dates from the landing of the Milesians in Ireland, centuries before the Christian era. According to tradition, as the expedition was nearing the Irish shore, it was announced that the person who first touched the land should be lord of the territory. Nial, one of the ancestors of the Hy Nial, or O'Neill line, who was in one of the boats, fearing a rival would land first, seized a hatchet, cut off his left hand, and flung it ashore, thus first “touching” and securing the territory. Hence the Red Hand, sinister, gules, with the monograph O, has always been the armorial sign of the Province of Ulster—the land of the O'Neills.

As elsewhere narrated, the distinguished families of the Milesian race sat, according to their rank, under their respective escutcheons during the sessions of the triennial Parliament at Tara. This National Assembly was instituted by King Ollamh Fodla several centuries before the Christian era. The respective records of each prince, lord, chief, and family were entered at these assemblies in the “Psalter of Tara,” or “Book of Record.”

These records were continued down to the twelfth century, at which time all the Irish had assumed surnames; and each family, as it branched off from the clan-stem, knowing the family record, retained its proper armory. From the “Psalter of Tara” was subsequently compiled the “Psalter of Cashel,” still preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. All the Irish names that are now entitled to a crest originally formed or belonged to a sept, and, therefore, possess the ancestral crest and armory, in many cases more or less modified or augmented, but these modifications or augmentations only confirm the proof of the genuineness of the original.

Milesius, King of Spain, progenitor of the Milesians of Ireland, is said to have borne three lions on his shield or standard in memory of his having killed three lions in one day, during his sojourn in Africa. His sons, Heremon and Heber, and his grandson, Heber-Donn, son of Ir, after their conquest of Ireland, divided the shield

as well as the country among them, each of them bearing a lion in his shield and banner of different colors. The chiefs of their posterity continued this emblem, some with changes and additions, and others in the original form in which they received it.

As the brehon laws, under which the Irish held their lands, were not finally abolished until the reign of James I., the family records of the Irish were preserved in the same accurate and systematized method down to that date.

The ancient armorial insignia of the Kingdom of Ireland are *Azure* (blue), a harp, *or* (gold) stringed *argent* (silver). The ancient arms of the Kingdom: "*Azure*, three crowns, *or*." This was the coat of St. Edmund, and it is said to be possible that the Anglo-Norman invaders, who were arrayed under the banners of St. George and St. Edmund, introduced the bearings of the latter as the ensigns of their new conquest.

When Richard II. created Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Duke of Ireland, he gave him as a coat of augmentation the Arms of Ireland; viz, "*Azure*, three crowns, *or*." Henry the Eighth relinquished the old arms for the "Harp" when he declared himself King of Ireland, from an apprehension, it is said, that the three crowns might be taken for the triple tiara of the Pope. Since James I. introduced the arms of Ireland among the quarterings of the royal achievement, the bearing has been "*Azure*, a harp, *or*, stringed, *argent*." From a MS. in the handwriting of Sir William Le Neve, *Clarendon*, it appears on the authority of Sir William Segur, Garter, that "Ye three crownes are ye ancient arms of Ireland," the harp but an ancient badge, and "in ye *time* of Edward ye IV.," a commission being to inquire the arms of Ireland, it was returned "yt ye 3 crownes were the armes." The same bearing appears on the reverse of Irish coins.

Another ancient coat as recorded in Ulster's office is *sable* (black), a king sitting cross-legged on his throne, holding in his right hand a lily, *or*. Crest, a tower triple-towered, *or*, from the portal a hart springing, *argent*, attired and hoofed, *or*. The badge recognized by Great Britain at the time of the so-called Union was the harp, which she ensigned with the imperial crown. A MS. in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 4814 f. s., exhibits a banner on either side of the shield; viz, dexter, *sable*, a king enthroned in his chair of state with a scepter in his right hand and his left leaning on a cushion, all *argent*; sinister, *gules* (red), a house triple-chimnied, smoke issuant, *or*, in the port of the first, and a tree on the dexter side of the second.

J. R.

The Coming of the Milesians.

THEY came from a land beyond the sea,
And now o'er the western main,
Set sail, in their good ships, gallantly,
From the sunny land of Spain.
“ Oh! where's the Isle we've seen in dreams,
Our destined home or grave? ”
Thus sung they as, by the morning's beams,
They swept the Atlantic wave.

And, lo! where afar o'er ocean shines
A sparkle of radiant green,
As though in that deep lay em'rald mines,
Whose light through the wave was seen.
“ 'Tis Innisfail—'tis Innisfail! ”
Rings o'er the echoing sea;
While, bending to heav'n, the warriors hail,
That home of the brave and free.

Then turned they unto the Eastern wave,
Where now their Day-God's eye
A look of such sunny omen gave
As lighted up sea and sky,
Nor frown was seen through sky or sea,
Nor tear o'er leaf or sod,
When first on their Isle of Destiny
Our great forefathers trod.

THOMAS MOORE.

A Salutation to the Celts.

HAIL to our Celtic brethren, wherever they may be,
In the far woods of Oregon, or o'er the Atlantic sea—
Whether they guard the banner of St. George in Indian vales,
Or spread beneath the nightless North experimental sails,
One in name, and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

Tho' fallen the state of Erin, and changed the Scottish land,
Tho' small the power of Mona, tho' unwaked Lewellyn's band—
Tho' Ambrose Merlin's prophecies degenerate to tales,
And the cloisters of Iona are bemoaned by northern gales,
One in name, and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

In Northern Spain and Brittany, our brethren also dwell—
Oh! brave are the traditions of their fathers that they tell,
The Eagle and the Crescent in the dawn of history pales,
Before their fire that seldom flags, and never wholly fails.
One in name, and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

A greeting and a promise unto them all we send—
Their character our Charter is, their glory is our end—
Their friend shall be our friend, our foe whoe'er assails
The past or future honors of the far disperséd Gaels.
One in name, and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gaels.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE history of the Irish people embraces, broadly speaking, four great epochs or divisions. First, the Pagan period, extending from at least a thousand years before Christ to the conversion of the Island to Christianity by St. Patrick in the fifth century; secondly, the period from the coming of St. Patrick to the Danish incursions; thirdly, the centuries that elapsed between that event and the Anglo-Norman invasion; and lastly, the seven centuries of the English occupation.

I.

THAT Ireland was inhabited at a very remote period of antiquity is a fact universally acknowledged. Though early Irish history is involved in obscurity and legend, like the early history of other nations, yet abundant proof remains in the ancient monuments, the unbroken traditions, the old customs, names of places and things, exhumed relics and the language of the people, that Ireland is the most ancient nation of Western Europe. It is at least clearly evident that the Island was inhabited more than a thousand years before the Christian era. True, the extravagant theories of some Irish antiquarian writers, and the credulity of others in mixing fable with fact, have generated a spirit of skepticism; but such claims are common by writers in connection with the early history of ancient races and nations, and cannot be made the basis of reasonable doubt in dealing with facts susceptible of proof. If such a principle were admitted, the greater part of ancient history would have to be rejected. It is not a question of the character of Irish antiquity, or the details of any particular system, but the fact itself that we allude to here; and the proofs of our affirmation that it did exist have been accepted as conclusive by the best authorities of modern historical and scientific research. It is beyond our present scope to enter on a discussion of these testimonies. We may remark, in passing, however, that the Irish language reaches back beyond the period of authentic history, and this fact alone suffices to offset all rational skepticism in regard to the remote past of the Irish race. Its affinity to

some of the most ancient forms of the tongues spoken by peoples of Celtic descent, and its complete difference from the Greek, Latin and other fundamental languages also establish the fact of the Celtic origin of the Irish race.

Of the first inhabitants of Ireland little is known. There are accounts, more or less legendary, of several emigrations to the island previous to the arrival of the Milesians. The first of these colonies was that of Partholan, which is represented as having been founded about three hundred years after the deluge; and this was followed in succession by those of the Nemedians, the Formorians, the Firbolgs and the Tuatha de Dananns. These were succeeded by the expedition of the Milesians, more than a thousand years before the Christian era.

The Milesians, or descendants of Milesius, were of Eastern or Scythian origin, where their ancestors were kings, and after long and checkered wanderings arrived in Ireland by way of Spain, where they had previously settled. Gallann, or Mileag Easpine, in Latin Milesius, was King of Spain, or rather King of the Gadelian colony, in Galicia, Spain, which derived its name from Gaodhal, an ancestor of Milesius. Owing to a famine, consequent on a protracted drouth, it was determined that a portion at least of the colony should abandon Spain, and seek some other land. Ith, the uncle of Milesius, was selected as leader of this expedition. Sailing along the shores of Spain and France, he reached the north of Ireland, and landed at Magh Ithe, near Laggan, in the present County of Donegal. Accompanied by two-thirds of his crew, he proceeded to Oileag, at present Innis Owen, and was amicably received by the sons of the lately deceased king. On his way back to his ship he was attacked and mortally wounded by the Tuatha de Dananns, who had taken him for a spy or pirate, and feared that he contemplated returning with a host for the conquest of the Isle. Lugaidh, son of Ith, assumed command, and returned to Spain, where a new expedition was prepared by the sons of Milesius, the latter having died a short time previously. This fleet consisted of thirty ships, manned by a strong force, among them being the eight sons of Milesius, their mother, Scota, and Lugaidh, son of Ith. They encountered a severe storm near the Irish coast, and several of their vessels, including those of Donn and Ir, sons of Milesius, were lost. Heremon landed at the mouth of the Boyne, called Inver Colpa, from his brother Colpa, who was drowned there. Heber, Amergin, their mother, Scota, and Lu-

gaidh landed at Inver Skeiry, now Bantry, on the southern coast. Heber fought the Tuatha de Dananns, at Slieve Mish, near Tralee, the third day after landing, and defeated them. In the battle Scots, the wife of Milesius, and mother of Heremon and Heber, was slain; she was buried at Gleann Scothin, so named from the incident.

Heber then proceeded toward the north, and uniting with his brother Heremon, defeated the Tuatha de Dananns at Taltinn, or Teltown, in the present County of Meath, where their three princes were slain. Heremon and Heber subsequently divided the country between them; but Heber's wife, who wished to possess the finer portions of the land for herself, induced her husband to quarrel with his brother Heremon. A battle was fought at Geashill, in which Heber was slain. Heremon thus became the first absolute monarch of all Ireland. While retaining the sovereignty, however, he gave Ulster to Heber, the son of Ir; Munster to the four sons of his brother Heber; Connaught to Un and Eadan, and Leinster to Crivann Sciavel, a Firbolg. Heremon's wife was Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith. She it was who selected the famous hill of Druim Caein for the site of the royal residence, from which fact it was afterward called Tara—the mound of Tea. Heremon reigned fifteen years, and was buried at Argat Ros, a mile below Ballyragget, on the banks of the Nore, in the present County of Kilkenny. The long line of Irish kings all trace their descent from Milesius, through his sons, and Ith, who died previous to the Milesian conquest.

The rule that the monarch should be of Milesian descent was rarely departed from. From the landing of the Milesians until the coming of Saint Patrick, one hundred and eighteen sovereign monarchs ruled in Ireland; and of these sixty were descended from Heremon; twenty-nine were of the race of Heber; twenty-four of the line of Ir; three of that of Ith, through his son Lugaidh; one was a plebeian, or Firbolg, and one a woman, Macha, from whom Armagh derives its name. This is the longest record in history of the rule of one family, a fact that elicited the admiration of Sir John Davies, Attorney-General of James the First, and afterwards of the celebrated Lord Coke.

There is no longer any difference of opinion among competent authorities as to the Celtic origin of the Irish race, or of the emigration of the Milesians from the East, though much of their early history is necessarily obscure, and embellished by the bards and early chroniclers.

“There appears to be no doubt,” writes Moore, in reviewing the

best authorities on this subject, "that the first inhabitants from Ireland were derived from the same Celtic stock which supplied Gaul, Britain, and Spain with their original population. Her language and the numerous monuments she still retains of that most ancient superstition which the first tribes, who poured from Asia into Europe, are known to have carried with them wherever they went, must sufficiently attest the true origin of her people. Whatever obscurity may hang around the history of the tribes that followed this first Eastern swarm, and however opinions may still vary as to whether they were of the same or a different race, it seems at least certain that the Celts were the first inhabitants of the Western parts of Europe, and that of the language of this most ancient people the purest dialect now existing is the Irish.

"Abundant and various as are the monuments to which Ireland can point, as mute evidences of her antiquity, she boasts a yet more striking proof in the living language of her people—in that most genuine, if not the only existing dialect of the oldest of all European tongues—the tongue which, whatever name it may be called by—according to the various theories respecting it, whether Japhetan, Cimerian, Pelasgic or Celtic, is accounted most generally to have been the earliest brought from the East by the Noachidae, and accordingly to have been the vehicle of the first knowledge that dawned upon Europe. In the still written and spoken dialect of this primeval language we possess a monument of the high antiquity of the people to whom it belongs, which no cavil can reach nor any doubts disturb."

The many conclusive facts, corroborative of this theory, would pass the limits of this introductory: we, therefore, confine ourself to the authority of Sir Isaac Newton, regarding the earliest accounts of foreign nations as compared with those of Ireland:

FOREIGN TESTIMONIES.

I.

An emigrant colony of Iberians, from the borders of the Euxine and Caspian Seas, settled anciently in Spain.

THE IRISH FILEAS OR BARDS.

I.

The Iberian Scots, bordering originally on the Euxine Sea, were expelled from their country, and after various adventures settled ultimately in Spain.

II.

A colony of Spaniards by the name of Scots or Scythians settled in Ireland in the fourth age of the world.

II.

Kinea Scuit (the Scots) and the posterity of Ebre Scot (Iberian Scythians) were a colony of Spaniards, who settled in Ireland about a thousand years before Christ.

III.

The Phœnicians, who first introduced arts and letters into Europe, had an early commerce with the Iberian Spaniards.

III.

The ancient Iberian Scots learned the use of letters from a celebrated Phenias, from whom they took the name of Phenii, or Phœnicians.

Sir Isaac Newton continues these remarkable, and, indeed, conclusive coincidences of the ancient foreign chroniclers with the accounts of the ancient Irish chroniclers. We give the last, which is the most pertinent to the subject under consideration:

NEWTON.

In the days of the first Hercules, or Egyptian conqueror of Spain, a great drouth parched up several countries.

OGYG. DOMEST., p. 182.

The conquest of Spain, together with a great drouth, forced the Iberian Scuit, or Scots, to fly into Ireland.

As the chroniclers of either accounts could not have drawn on one another for their knowledge—a supposition so manifestly absurd that no one has ever ventured to assert it—these parallels amount to absolute proof. This affirmation becomes all the more irrefutable from the fact that the genuineness of the ancient Irish MSS. has never been disputed, and that they are, at least, quite as authentic as those of the ancient foreign authorities. That, as already observed, a modicum of fiction or fable has been thrown around the records of the Irish Fileas regarding events of the Irish semi-prehistoric past is admitted; but the consistent and unbroken line of historical truth that runs through them has, it is conceded, established a more conclusive character of agreement with ancient writers than the native records of any existing nation. Whatever fictions are connected with ancient Irish history, the chain of

fact is so apparent, that its links can be discovered in unbroken continuity and in the traceable lines of historical truth.

"The chronicles of Ireland, written in the Irish language," writes an eminent English authority, "from the second century to the landing of Henry Plantagenet, have been recently published, with the fullest evidence of their genuineness and exactness. The Irish nation, though they are robbed of their legends by this authentic publication, are yet by it enabled to boast that they possess genuine history several centuries more ancient than any other European nation possesses in its present spoken language. They have exchanged their legendary antiquity for historical fame. Indeed, no other nation possesses any monument of its literature, in its present spoken language, which goes back within several centuries of these chronicles." *

The Milesians, having established their dynasty in Ireland, excluded the aboriginal inhabitants from any share in the government. For this purpose it was necessary that a perfect record of every family should be kept, its genealogical history, the lands it possessed, and its chieftains and clans.

Ollam Fodhla, a name derived from his knowledge, learning, and ability, was the first to reduce this principle to a system, by the establishment of his celebrated council, held on the historic hill of Tara. He reigned about seven centuries before Christ.

The accounts transmitted to us in relation to the formation of this assembly inform us that Ollam Fodhla, according to Irish records, one of the wisest and most virtuous of the Irish Pagan monarchs, foresaw that the records of the Milesians could not be made durable, save by the enactment of laws for that purpose. Hence, to save the records of his people and kingdom from the increasing obscurity of tradition, he established the Triennial Council of Tara, which the chiefs, poets, priests of the nation were summoned to attend. This *Feis Feamh*—or Assembly's, duties were to collect, clear from error, and digest the mass of extant records and traditions of the kingdom; to revise the laws, and by suitable additions, omissions and alteration, accommodate them to the age. Every ancient chronicle was carefully read, and any falsehoods or mistakes that could be detected were eliminated. The law on this point was rigorous—any person who falsified

* SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. *History of England*, Vol. I., Chap. 2.

history was degraded from the assembly, was fined, imprisoned and his works destroyed. As the succession to the throne, the principalities, and the chieftaincies, as well as the rights of property depended on the accuracy of these records, it was practically impossible to falsify them without detection. On meeting in this assembly, and having his genealogical records passed on, the chief of each family had his coat of arms hung on the wall over the seat to which he was assigned. By the decrees of this assembly every chief or lord was compelled to maintain a Brehon, or judge, to attend to the enforcement of the law in relation to births, deaths, and marriages in his chief's territory; and this record had to be presented to the assembly every third year for indorsement, and was not approved and admitted into the Saltair, or Book of Record, until passed on by three princes, three Druids, and three historians.

While many of the events of Ollam Fodhla's time may not come within the scope of authentic history, yet it is undeniable that his reign is evidenced by that surest of records, institutions. It is a conceded fact that he was Ireland's first great legislator; and that his name and character stand out from the surrounding obscurity, with the same clear and steady light which has preserved so many of the greater sages, heroes, and bards of primitive times to the veneration of all ages.

The Irish were also the first of European peoples to adopt surnames, antedating England in that respect by several centuries. Brian Boru, in the beginning of the eleventh century, made the adoption of surnames obligatory on all, in order the better to preserve their genealogies; but many of the descendants of the Milesians assumed surnames centuries earlier, some of them even before the Christian era.

II.

THE pertinacity with which the Irish clung to their family names for ages, despite English laws and persecution, is not the least remarkable phase of their history. That the identity of many Irish names was lost is certain, and many surnames now supposed to be of English or other origin, are borne by persons of Irish descent.

The English war upon Irish names is an old one—as old as Poyning's Parliament of 1494. It was there enacted that every “mere Irishman” residing within the Pale should assume as his surname a trade,

as Carpenter, Mason, Wright; or a color, as Green, White, Brown, and so on. Of this class is Oliver Goldsmith, a man whose intensely Irish nature denotes his purely Celtic origin, but whose clan name was exchanged for a trade name. Again in the Penal times the prefix "Mac" or "O," or a distinctly Irish surname was a sure mark for the stroke of persecution where to fall. The contortion of native names in that dismal century that elapsed from the surrender of Limerick until 1782 was almost universal. Much of this was the result of the enforced ignorance of the people through the operation of the Penal Laws.

It is a regrettable fact, however, that what neither Tudor statecraft nor Orange hate could extinguish in Ireland through centuries of effort, the folly of fashion, combined with emigrant ignorance, has, in a large measure, effected in foreign lands. How often do we meet with typical Irish names clipped and recoined—Doretys for Dohertys, Gallars for Gallaghers, Carls for Carrolls, Morphys for Murphys, and other such mutilations. Some of the fathers of such people must have done something extremely shabby, or their sons must be very ignorant of the orthography of their own names. Either conclusion is irresistible. If not ashamed of their parents, they should be ashamed of themselves. What severer reproach can attach to a man than the fact that he cannot spell his own name? Names are the superscription of legitimacy, the aids of history, the memorials of our ancestors, which it is criminal and almost sacrilegious to destroy. If such persons would examine the subject of the origin of Irish names, they would find it rather a source of legitimate pride than reproach.

While for the reasons stated an English surname in Ireland, or among the descendants of Irish born persons is no indication of English origin, a distinctly Celtic patronymic is an almost infallible proof of the blood of its bearer. There was never at any time during the English occupation the slightest inducement for any one to adopt Irish surnames, but the strongest of reasons for the contrary custom. Still, during the first three centuries succeeding the invasion, many of the Normans adopted Irish family names, with the "Mac" and the "O" prefixed, became chiefs of clans, and founded families as Milesian in manners, customs, and language as the descendants of Heremon or Heber.

While the Irish race are Celtic in their origin, they do not closely resemble any other Celtic people. They have lived for thirty centuries

in a northern climate, which has undoubtedly modified their temperament. Again, they are not purely Celtic. There has been a large infusion of foreign blood into Ireland from the earliest times, so that it would be difficult to say who are purely Celtic, and who are not. As Davis writes:

As Nubian rocks, and Ethiop sand
Long drifting down the Nile,
Built up old Egypt's fertile land
For many a hundred mile;
So Pagan clans to Ireland came,
And clans of Christendom,
Yet joined their wisdom and their fame
To build a nation from.

Here came the brown Phœnician,
The man of trade and toil—
Here came the proud Milesian,
Ahungering for spoil;
And the Firbolg, and the Cymry,
And the hard, enduring Dane,
And the iron Lords of Normandy,
With the Saxons in their train.

French Huguenots, Flemmings, Scotch and other races have also come to Ireland, and been partly or wholly absorbed by the native population. Speaking of the exaggerated statements of certain Irish antiquaries, the same writer truly remarks: "One of the commonest errors, attributing immense antiquity, Oriental origin, and everything noble in Ireland to the Milesians, originated with these men; or rather, was transferred from the adulatory songs of clan bards to grave stories. Now, it is quite certain that several races flourished in Ireland before the Milesians, and that everything Oriental and much that was famous in Ireland belonged to some of these elder races, and not to the Scoti or Milesians."

These other races, whose origin is more or less obscure, were not exterminated, but conquered, by the Milesians, and their descendants may be found in many parts of Ireland to-day. The Milesian chroniclers and writers uniformly represented these elder races as

inferior to themselves in every respect, as the Anglo-Norman did at a later period in relation to the Milesians. Apropos of the distinctions that have been made in the population of Ireland in former times, Mac-Firbis, the last of a distinguished family of historians in the West, a man of immense industry and research, writing in 1650, quotes from an old book, this "distinction which the profound historians draw" between Milesians, Dananns and Firbolgs:

"Every one who is white of skin, brown of hair, bold, honorable, daring, prosperous, bountiful in the bestowal of property, wealth, and rings, and who is not afraid of battle or combat—they are the descendants of Milesius in Erin."

"Every one who is fair-haired, vengeful, large; and every plunderer; every musical person; the professors of musical and entertaining performances who are adepts in all Druidical and magical arts—they are the descendants of the De Danann in Erin."

"Every one who is black-haired; who is a tattler, guileful, tale-telling, noisy, contemptible; every wretched, mean, strolling, unsteady, harsh, and inhospitable person; every slave, every mean thief, every churl, every one who loves not to listen to music and entertainment, the disturbers of every council and every assembly, and the promoters of discord among people—they are the descendants of the Firbolgs in Erin."

It is a curious fact, in connection with the Spanish-Milesian colonization of Ireland that a remarkable affinity has always existed between the Irish and the Spanish peoples. In recent years this has not been so apparent, as the majority of the Irish race have now made their homes in America and other lands, and the trend of Irish emigration is no longer toward the European Continent. But during the centuries when Irishmen were forced from their own country, and sought a refuge on the Continent, they found in Spain more than half a home. The blood relation of Spain with Ireland has always been in that country not merely an affinity of sentiment, but a fact of law. An Irish Celt of pure blood had, in the palmiest days of the Peninsula, his claim of nobility admitted on the proof of his Milesian descent. A large number of Irish were thus enrolled among the Spanish and Portuguese nobility in those days. A very large proportion, not less than a fifth or sixth of the present nobility of Spain and Portugal, bear names that are Irish slightly Hispanized. The greatest emigration of the Irish chieftains,

who were broken by Mountjoy, Strafford, and Cromwell, was toward Spain. They were men who naturally became hidalgos—very Catholic, chivalrous, haughty, gallant, splendid in all their tastes and habits. In the latter Penal period there was a most intimate intercourse still preserved between the two peoples. Several Irish houses, ruined by confiscations, retrieved their fortunes by marrying into the Spanish nobility or engaging in Spanish trade; and even at the present day Irish names are common on the Exchanges of the chief cities of the Iberian Peninsula.

III.

F the ancient civilization of the Irish there are abundant testimonies. Their architecture, their laws, their poetry, their artistic proficiency in working metals, and, above all, their music, show them to have been far in advance of the peoples around them. Neither Greece nor Rome left to after-ages anything to compare with the music of ancient Ireland. The Milesian Irish made this divinest of arts what Plato dreamed, in his ideal republic, but confessed he never expected to see realized—a state institution. In the education of their children it was required that each should learn to play on some musical instrument. The Irish were the only people of antiquity who instituted the office of music-master to the king, and made the bards and musicians one of the estates of the kingdom. From time immemorial they possessed the harp—an instrument unknown to the Greeks and the Romans. Modern research has shown that as far back as the reign of Ugane More, monarch of Ireland more than six hundred years before the Christian era, the harp was used by the Irish. They brought it to a high degree of proficiency, and made it capable of supporting and accompanying the human voice in symphony, a perfection to which the Grecian lyre never attained. Even Giraldus Cambrensis, the first hired slanderer of the Irish, who came over with Henry the Second in the twelfth century, expresses his surprise at the excellence of the Irish in this art in his time, and declares that “the attention of these people to musical instruments is worthy of all praise, in which their skill is beyond comparison, superior to any other people.” Poetry and song

are intimately allied to music, and the possession of these in a high degree imply also that of the various other refinements of art. No other nation of antiquity, save the Irish, made music a social and political institution, as well as a personal accomplishment; and even to-day, while the flags of other nations are emblazoned with lions, tigers, leopards, griffins, and almost every real or fabled beast and bird of prey, the flag of Ireland alone bears the peaceful and heavenly emblem of music.

The social institutions of a people may always be gauged by their advancement in the finer arts, and judged by this standard the ancient Irish were centuries ahead of any other European nation in this respect.

The architectural remains of ancient Ireland are another enduring attestation of the civilization of that period. Antiquaries and archaeologists to-day cannot throw any conclusive light as to origin of the round towers of Ireland, and many other relics of an immemorial period.

“Two favorites hath time, the Pyramids of Nile,
And the mystic temples of our own green Isle,
As the breeze o’er the seas where the halcyon has its nest,
So is time o’er Egypt’s tombs and the temples of the West.”

Deriving their origin from Scythia and their customs from Egypt, the two most refined and advanced nations in the world at that remote period, the Milesians necessarily brought to Ireland a system of government and a code of laws, manners and customs, and a knowledge of the sciences and arts that were unknown to the rude and barbarous races and peoples of Western Europe.

The clan system, Oriental and patriarchal in its origin, was introduced into Ireland by the Milesians, and existed from their coming until the advent of the Anglo-Normans, a period of over two thousand years. This system exercised an incalculable influence on the history of the Irish people down to its final abolition three centuries ago, and it has continued, sometimes to their benefit, sometimes to their prejudice, even to the present day in the clan spirit.

That the clan system which prevailed among the Irish was in the highest degree adapted to a pastoral people, there is no doubt. The clans were composed of a number of families, all of whom could trace their origin to a common ancestor. The chief, or head of the tribe, held a certain portion of land by virtue of his office, and only so long as he

occupied that position. Members of the clan held the territory they occupied in common, no one owning any particular spot of ground. Hence there were no very rich or very poor people among them. Their wealth consisted mainly in cattle, money, jewelry, and household and personal property. In the time of St. Columbkille, the sixth century, we learn that a man was accounted extremely poor who was the owner of only five or six cows. The district possessed by a clan was rigorously respected by all the others, and only for some extraordinary cause such as the practical extinction of a clan, was there any re-partition of the territory or change of limits. In the numerous petty wars and civil contentions that prevailed, there was never any annexation of territory by the victorious party. Only movable property was taken. So sacred were the territorial rights of the clans regarded, that one of the chief duties of the Ollaves and Shannachies was to keep a record of the limits of each clan's domain, and to submit them to the Triennial Parliament at Tara for approval. Under this system there was neither kingly despotism nor widespread poverty. Neither were the people cursed with the evils of a landed aristocracy. As no member of the clan could alienate any portion of the land, and as the chief possessed no claim to any part thereof, it was impossible for any one to acquire a land monopoly. Hence we find the same families occupying the same locality century after century; and even to-day, after all the wars and vicissitudes of the past seven centuries, the descendants of the ancient septs and clans are usually confined to the limits or vicinity of the old patrimony. This land system, which was also that of the Celts of Gaul, as Cæsar found them, and of other Celtic peoples of the period, accounts in a large measure for the passionate attachment of the Irish people, even at the present day, to the land, and also of what we may term their local patriotism.

While the land system of the ancient Irish was, as already observed, admirably adapted for the time and the general welfare of the people, it was the one vitally weak spot in the national armor, in resisting foreign foes. The various septs and tribes were indifferent to the fate of their neighbors, so long as they themselves were unmolested or left undisturbed in their possessions. Hence we find many of the Irish chieftains and clans holding aloof when others of them were combatting the Northmen, and many of them even united with the marauders against their own countrymen. Even at the final and decisive victory

at Clontarf, where the power of the Danes was crushed, we find a large contingent of Irish among the enemy's forces, while other powerful Irish princes took no part in the expulsion of the national enemy.

We witness the same fateful policy after the advent of the Anglo-Normans. From the landing of Strongbow, under Henry II., until the flight of the Earls O'Neil and O'Donnell, under James I., there was not a campaign or battle of consequence in which we do not find some of the Irish fighting on the side of the enemy against their own country. This was largely accomplished by the English availing themselves of the jealousies and quarrels incident to clan or tribal government, and espousing the cause of one side, to the ultimate ruin of both. It is an old idea, "divide and conquer," and it is worked even to-day as successfully by England as it was by the Romans more than two thousand years ago. Of the brave and effective resistance of the Irish to the English invaders, and the inability of the latter to extend their power or maintain their position in Ireland, in the face of a united people, no stronger evidence is needed than the fact, that after a lapse of four hundred years the English power in Ireland was confined to a narrow strip of territory of about twenty miles around Dublin.

Even in the beginning of the sixteenth century the English were able to maintain their existence within the limits of the Pale—Dublin and the small strip of territory which they occupied—only by paying to the surrounding Irish a heavy tribute, called by the English of that period the "black rent." An authoritative report on the state of Ireland, written in 1515, rates the sum paid in tribute by the English of the Pale at £720, a sum, which, according to the rate value of the time, would now be at least twenty-five fold that amount. The domain to which the English jurisdiction was then confined included only the half Counties or Districts of Meath, Louth, Dublin, Kildare and Wexford. Yet, most people believe, and most books in reference to the subject affirm, that Ireland was conquered by Henry the Second. No grosser historical error exists. Not until the close of the reign of Elizabeth was all Ireland reduced. It was not until the reign of James the First that English judges administered law in Connaught and Ulster.

During those four centuries there was not a year when the people of Ireland, acting together, could not have driven out the invader, and kept him out afterward. The same condition continued down to the present century. As late as 1798 we see two or three counties success-

fully resisting for a time all the power of England, and fifty thousand of her troops sacrificed in the effort to suppress it. It was not a lack of courage or of patriotism that caused this; it was a lack of appreciation of the meaning of Irish nationhood. Hugh O'Neill seems to have been the first Irishman, after Brian Boru, who understood the idea, and sought its realization. Even the brave and successful Art McMurrrough was quite indifferent to the fate of the rest of his countrymen, so long as he could defend his own territory. Down almost to the present day we have seen Irishmen forget they had a country, in fighting for the parish. This idea of localism, to the exclusion of nationalism—the heritage of the ancient clan system—prevailed in Ireland until the Fenian movement some years ago. Though that movement ended in failure, so far as its main object was concerned, yet it was productive of incalculable good, in unifying Irishmen, and informing them with the idea that they were the citizens of a nation, and not of a province, a county, or a parish.

If, however, the ancient Irish political and social system had its disadvantages, it had its advantages also, the effects of which exist to-day in the spirit and characters of the Irish people. Under the clan system every individual enjoyed the fullest personal freedom, and although the power of the chief was large, it was restricted by rigorous laws and customs. Hence there was an entire absence on the part of the mass of the people of that spirit of base servility toward their superiors, that has characterized every people who have evolved from the feudal system, and which is so marked a trait of the peasantry of Europe to-day, and nowhere more manifest than among the English. The Irish clans being bound by ties of blood to one another and to their chief, acted through the impulse of affection; the serfs and slaves of feudal Europe were moved only through the impulse of fear. Hence no class hatreds prevailed among the ancient Irish as among feudal-ruled peoples; the social relations between high and low were kindly, and a feeling of equality prevailed among all. And their loyalty to their chiefs and princes, so closely allied to them, was inspired as much by personal devotion as by a sense of duty. And these two traits, a sense of manly equality, whether among themselves or with others, and an unwavering devotion to their leaders, are stamped on the Irish mind and character at the present day.

Another weak point in the political system of the ancient Irish was their method of electing their kings and rulers, although nothing could

more strongly attest their relative high state of civilization and advancement. The system was neither hereditary nor elective, and yet was an admixture of both. The king could not be chosen outside of one family. But any member of that family might be elected, even during the life of the reigning monarch, to the succession, becoming thereby Tanist, or heir-apparent. This custom, or law, naturally gave rise to ambitions, jealousies, and contentions, and was the fruitful source of most of the civil strife and wars among the Irish previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion. Even at that most critical period of Ireland's history the country was in a distracted condition on this subject, some refusing allegiance to the Ard Righ, or chief monarch, who could neither maintain his dignity nor enforce his authority. From that day to this the Irish have not regained their national unity. While the elective principle in the succession of the Irish rulers—the “right divine” of being the fittest man—insured the people the blessing of fitting qualifications on the part of their kings, many of whom were distinguished for greatness and virtue, it nevertheless proved unfortunate in its ultimate consequences for the Irish people.

There are times in the history of nations, when a despot is the best of rulers. Such is the case when a people are on the point of losing their national unity, or when they need to acquire a unity they never possessed. Peter the Great, of Russia, took what was practically a congeries of semi-Asiatic Khanates, and moulded them in one reign into what has become the Russia of to-day. And if Poland, in the days of her last kings, had been ruled by able tyrants, she would not now be reduced to a geographical expression. And if Ireland, also, at the time of the Anglo-Norman intrusion, had a Brian—the Usurper—instead of the “legitimate,” but vacillating and irresolute, Roderick, she would be to-day a prosperous and independent nation. So well did that conquering people, the ancient Romans, understand this principle, that in times of danger they chose a dictator.

“In seasons of great peril,
’Tis well that one bear sway,
So choose we a dictator,
Whom all men shall obey.”

This charge of disunity, or rather an incapacity to unite, on the part of the Irish, has been sedulously propagated by English writers, and unhesitatingly believed by most readers. It has been repeated

so often, and in so many forms, that many of the Irish themselves regard it as true. Yet, it is a gross and stupid falsehood. The Irish have not been more divided than other peoples, though they have a national history far antedating that of most European peoples. Previous to the Norman period they were subject to a supreme monarch, and the many quarrels and contentions recorded by the annalists were simply the raids and reprisals of petty chieftains and princes on their neighbors, and not a condition of civil or national strife. Since the advent of the English, Irish disunion has been largely the result of the enemy's intrigue.

But have the Irish in modern ages been worse than their neighbors in this relation? England had been convulsed with civil revolutions from the days of the heptarchy to the overthrow of James II.; and in the Wars of the Roses, Englishmen were engaged in cutting one another's throats for more than a hundred years. Spain, until the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, was torn by internal dissensions, and overrun and held in subjection by Vandal, Goth, and Moor. France, until consolidated by Richelieu, was a victim to Saracen, Norman, and Saxon in detail. The Germans, until unified by Bismarck, were, for centuries, groping around in search of a national center—a lamentable spectacle for a great people. The Italians, from the disruption of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, until our day, were the prey of a pack of petty tyrants—the result of their own incurable dissensions. And, not to go beyond our own country, the United States, the most enlightened nation in the world, went through the most gigantic civil war in history, on the question of the extension or abolition of slavery, a question that both sides might have settled amicably and equitably in a single session of Congress. Why, then, hold up the Irish as a horrible example of the effects of national and racial disunion? They have not been, at any time, worse than their neighbors in this regard; indeed, it would be easy to show that they were in advance of the most of them. And to-day, scattered over three continents, divided by oceans and seas, they present a moral solidarity such as no race has ever manifested. Within the past fifteen years alone, the Irish race in foreign countries have given more than two millions of dollars to assist their kindred at home in securing their political rights. And within the past half century the Irish in America have sent through the Postal Department some thirty-five millions of dollars to their kindred in

Ireland. Any race capable of such sacrifices, and endued with such a love of country and kindred, surely cannot be truthfully said to be incapable of unity of sentiment and of action. History affords no such instance of unity on the part of any people as was evinced by the Irish and their descendants in all lands during the recent political agitation.

But though other countries may have been the scene of internal discord and protracted strife, it is doubtful if any people have suffered so deeply from these causes as the Irish. The misfortune of Ireland has been her geographical position. Her people seem never to grow weary of lauding her capabilities, and the excellent advantages of her situation. One of her poets enthusiastically sings:

“ In her sons, in her soil, in her station, thrice blest,
Her back turn'd to Britain, her face to the West.”

These gifts, instead of being an advantage to Ireland, are, on the contrary, her bane. If she were not so excellently situated, and did not possess such ample potentialities of nationhood, her destiny would have been happier. If she were placed a few hundred miles further up in the North Sea, or several thousand miles out in the ocean, like New Zealand, she would not possess, perhaps, such excellent advantages of position and climate, and fertility of soil, but her children could work out their destiny, if not in prosperity, at least in peace. But she is unhappily so situated that England regards her impoverishment and degradation as necessary conditions of British prosperity and glory. One cannot have omelets without breaking eggs, and Britons could not have all the good things they enjoy if Ireland were not plundered, and prevented from fulfilling the destiny for which nature designed her.

Herein lies the real key to the relations between Ireland and England. The commercial and industrial prosperity of Ireland would be sustained largely at the expense of British commercial and industrial monopoly. As early as the time of Saint Patrick, the Irish carried on a regular trade with the merchants of the Mediterranean littoral; and when, two centuries ago, the English crushed her commerce by force, Ireland conducted a large and growing trade with Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and other countries. With the growth of America, Ireland, placed as she is, the last outpost of Europe, and exactly in the track of ocean commerce between the two Continents, could not help, with her marvelous natural advantages, if left to herself, becoming one of the most prosperous countries in the world. English merchants and states-

men have always known this, and have, accordingly, taken measures to prevent the development of Irish trade, commerce, and industry, the life of every nation. Their purpose has been, is now, and always will be, to reduce Ireland to the condition of a huge ranch to raise cattle and agricultural products to feed Britons, receiving in return British manufactures. This has been England's settled and consistent policy ever since she has become a commercial power. It was of this policy that Dean Swift complained two centuries ago, when he advised his Irish countrymen to "burn everything that came from England except the coal." It was of this policy that O'Connell complained fifty years ago, when he declared that the Irish people were compelled to "export the cattle that they ought to eat, and import the goods they ought to manufacture."

Great Britain has never allowed Ireland to control her own finances, to develop her commerce, or to protect her industries. Such freedom as she has obtained, is merely an enlargement of her past restrictions, and is absolutely unsubstantial. The measure of the difference between Ireland as she is, and Ireland as she would be, under any system whereby England would control her financial resources and her commercial and industrial policy, would be only that between the condition of a man locked up in a cell, or allowed the freedom of the jail corridor.

English writers also repeatedly assert that Ireland, as a nation, could not stand alone; that she would be seized by some other strong power, and thus become a menace or danger to England. Such preposterous nonsense may be believed by the ignorant; but to any intelligent mind it carries its own refutation. Ireland is nearly three times larger than Belgium, the busiest hive of industry, and the most prosperous country in Europe; she is larger than Holland, Switzerland, Greece, Denmark, and about equal in area to Roumania and Portugal. And she is vastly superior to any of these countries in position and natural resources. Belgium and Holland, though they have been the cock-pit of Europe for centuries, and are situated in the midst of powerful neighbors, maintain, without danger or difficulty from within or without, their separate national existence; the latter enjoying a splendid commerce, and possessing colonies with six times her own population. Switzerland has maintained for ages her freedom among the Alps; and Greece, with only two million inhabitants, not only stands alone, but

won her independence from the Turk without outside aid. Again, if Ireland were as densely peopled as is Belgium, she would have a population of over twenty millions. Add to this, the fact of Ireland's insular position, as well adapted for defense as that of England; her spacious harbors, her numerous rivers, fertile soil, salubrious climate, material resources, and energetic and quick-witted people, and who shall say that she does not possess all the elements of a distinct and prosperous nationality?

Yet, Ireland is the only country in the world where the toiler starves amid the fruits of his own labor—the only country whose population has been swept away by periodical famines, organized by British rule, while the land contained sufficient food to feed the starving population twice over, thus presenting the curious anomaly, as in 1846-7, of a people dying by tens of thousands of starvation, because, as an Irish historian cynically remarks, there were too many people for the food, and too much food for the people. And this is the condition under which the Irish people are still compelled to live—dependent for their support on the product of the soil, the chief portion of which they must hand over to their rulers, keeping only enough for themselves to barely maintain existence. An American writer, the late D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), thus describes the system under which the mass of the people of Ireland are compelled to exist, on the occasion of a tour of investigation among them, a few years ago:

“Irish landlordism is condensed villainy. It is the very top and summit of oppression, brutality and terror. It was conceived in lust and greed, born of fraud, and perpetuated by force. It does not recognize manhood, womanhood, or childhood; its cold hand is upon every cradle in Ireland. Its victims are the five millions of people in Ireland who cannot get away, and the instruments used to hold them are bayonets and ball cartridges. It is a ghoul that would invade graveyards, were there any profit to be gotten. It is the coldest-blooded, cruelest infamy that the world has ever seen, and that any race of people was ever fated to groan under. Irish landlordism is legal brigandage—it is an organized hell. Irish landlordism is a villainy which has no top nor bottom. It reaches from the bottomless depths of the hell, where it was born to the summit of British greed and rapacity, and that has never yet been measured. Wesley said that African slavery was the sum of all villainies. Irish landlordism comprises all the

villainies that the devil ever invented, with African slavery thrown in merely as a flavor. Irish landlordism makes African slavery a virtue by comparison, for, when a negro slave got too old to work, he was given some place in which to live, and sufficient food to keep him in some sort of life, and clothes enough to shield him from the elements. The Irish tenant, when he becomes old and cannot work, is thrown out upon the roadside, with his wife and children, to die and rot. He has created lands with his own hands which he is not allowed to occupy; he has grown crops which he is not allowed to eat; he has labored as no other man in the world labors, without being permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The virtue of his wife and daughter is in the keeping of the villain, who, by virtue of bayonets, controls his land; in short, to sum it all up in one word, the Irishman is a serf, a slave. In a country that makes a boast of its freedom, he is the suffering victim of a few men who are as unfeeling as the bayonets that keep him down, as merciless and cruel as tigers. Under this system childhood is robbed of its care, youth of its joys, manhood of its rewards, and old age of its solace. Under this infamy every smile ends in the contortions of pain, every laugh shades off into a moan. The sight of an English landlord, owning Irish estates, gets up in an American a sort of respect for Nero."

IV.

THE ancient Irish Constitution will always remain an enduring monument of the high degree of civilization prevailing in Ireland in those remote ages. No more infallible test can be applied to the status of a people than the code of laws by which they are governed; and judged by this standard, the ancient Irish were equal to any, and in advance of most, contemporary peoples. The digest of the Milesian Constitution is contained in "The Book of Rights," and "The Brehon Laws," which have been published in our day, may be regarded as its supplement. These laws bear somewhat the same relation to the institutes which compose the Constitution, as our Federal or State Statutes bear to the Federal or State Constitutions. The Island, under the Milesian kings, was divided into five provinces, and these into districts, known as chieftainries. The fifth province, that of Meath, was the "mensal domain," or, in modern parlance, the Federal District. On

the hill, or mound, of Tara, in this central principality, the supreme monarch, or Ard Righ, permanently resided. The Milesian form of government was peculiar, in that it was a combination of the monarchical, aristocratic, and democratic elements. The monarch, as already stated, acquired his position by election, but only those of noble blood could be candidates; and the fee-simple of the soil was not, as under the feudal system, vested in the king, nor was he considered the fountain of all honor, or the source of all power. The Tanist, or heir apparent, of the provincial kings, was usually the eldest nephew or son of the king, but, if the people so desired, they could choose any other member of the prince's family. The prospective Tanist of the chief monarch was called the Roydamna, or king-successor. No one afflicted with any physical or personal deformity was eligible to the kingship; and should the ruler be maimed in battle, or disabled by accident, he was compelled to relinquish power. Laws existed governing the customs and tributes that bound the kings and princes; and the prerogatives and restrictions of both classes were defined in the Constitution. This Constitution was somewhat modified by Saint Patrick, but only in relation to those features that conflicted with the doctrines of Christianity.

From the conversion of the Island to Christianity until the time of Brian, a period of about five centuries, the throne of Ireland was occupied, with a few exceptions, by the Hy-Nial, or O'Neill family, especially the northern branch. Yet, there was no instance of usurpation, or diverging from the prescribed electoral rule. The inauguration consisted of a civil and religious ceremony; the former was held on the summit of Tara, and the latter took place in a church, and is admittedly "the oldest form of coronation service observed anywhere in Christendom."

The other estates of the realm were the Brehons, or judges; the bards, or historians of their chiefs; the physicians; the chiefs; the royal stewards; the Ollahms, or recorders, and the champions, or military nobles. General assemblies were held periodically, where the laws were discussed, and measures adopted for the promotion of the common interest.

The disorganization of the ancient Irish Constitution may be said to date from the time when Tara was abandoned, in the sixth century, as the permanent seat of the Irish kings. From that period onward the chief monarchs resided within their local patrimony, and the royal

authority continued to grow weaker; wars for the succession became more frequent; obedience to the central power had, at almost every royal accession, to be compelled by force; and the idea of national unity was almost wholly lost.

It was temporarily restored by Brian, and had not the succession been interrupted by the death of that monarch, and his son and grandson, on the field of Clontarf, the nation, under a centralized and hereditary monarchy, which he had established, and which had been the governing idea of his life, in order to put an end to the civil strife that had so long prevailed, would have been in a condition successfully to resist the designs of the Anglo-Normans in the succeeding century. The old form of government was overthrown, and the new system had not yet been thoroughly established, and the result proved fatal.

V.

THE introduction of Christianity into Ireland by Saint Patrick marks the most important event in the history of the Irish race. It was as remarkable in its beginning, as it has been glorious in its continuance. It was a unique event in the history of the Christian religion, in that it was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. In a few years, and apparently without difficulty, the light of the new faith shone all over the Island, as with the suddenness of an auroral light. Kings and princes gladly received it, and even those of them who hesitated to accept the new doctrine, saw their children and kindred embrace it without opposition or remonstrance. By argument alone, by appealing to the reason, and to the intelligence of both princes and people, did Saint Patrick accomplish his glorious and wonderful mission. This fact alone suffices to prove that the people of Ireland at that period were better prepared to receive Christianity than the surrounding nations, and that they had attained a high degree of civilization for that age. It is also beyond doubt that the Irish of the time of Saint Patrick practiced a purer and more humanizing form of Pagan worship than did any of the contemporary peoples. They were strangers to the revolting rites and cruel practices that characterized most of the Pagan peoples of antiquity. Their form of Druidism was elevated, including a belief in one Supreme Being; and when the truths

of the religion of Christ were made plain to their understanding, they accepted it unhesitatingly.

Saint Patrick assimilated the laws of the Irish to the spirit and teachings of Christianity, from whence it is evident that those laws and customs were at once enlightened, humane, and just.

The period elapsing from the coming of Saint Patrick, in the year 432, to the incursions of the Danes, in the latter part of the eighth century, was the golden age of Ireland. Cut off from the European Continent, she was spared the devastation and suffering wrought by the irruptions of the barbarians throughout the Continent, on the break-up of the Roman Empire. Schools, churches, and religious establishments sprang up all over the Island, and Ireland, during those ages, when all Europe was in a state of terror and turmoil, was, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the school of the West; the quiet habitation of sanctity and learning." These wide-spreading and desolating invasions, and the continual succession of wars for many centuries had, during this period, reduced the peoples of Europe to a condition of barbarism. Whatever of learning or knowledge survived was confined to the clergy, and was hidden within the walls of monasteries. Ireland, during these dark and troubled ages, was in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. Venerable Bede depicts it as a rich and happy kingdom in 678. The Island became the refuge of the learning of the Continent, and a school to which the natives of all countries, especially those of England, repaired. The Irish schools of this period were famed throughout Europe. Notwithstanding the turbulent spirit of the times, the arts and learning continued to increase, and Ireland became the one bright spot of Western civilization. Not only did foreigners repair thither for the purposes of education and Christian perfection, but Irish missionaries and scholars spread all over Europe, bringing to rude and Pagan peoples the blessings of Christianity and civilization. Irish monks were mainly instrumental in Christianizing the Saxon Heptarchy, while the Isle of Iona, the seat of Saint Columbkille, spread the saving rays of Christianity over Scotland. Irish saints and missionaries, in those ages, introduced and spread the Christian faith in Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. The ancient Irish monks held, from the sixth to the ninth century, thirteen monasteries in Scotland, seven in France, twelve in Armoric Gaul, seven in Lotharingia, eleven in Burgundy, nine in Belgium, ten in Alsatia, sixteen in Bavaria, fifteen in

Rhætia, Helvetia, and Suevia, and a number in Thuringia, and on the left bank of the Rhine. The Irish were at the head of the intellectual movement of the time.

Of the Irish schools of this period, the most celebrated were those of Armagh and Bangor, in the North; Clonard, in Meath, and Clonmacnoise, in Kings county; Taghmon and Beg-Erin, in Wexford; Lismore and Mungret (Limerick), in Munster, and the schools of the Isles of Arran, in Connaught. These great centers of learning, while a cloud of barbarism hung over all Europe, were the chief resort of students from the Continent and the neighboring isles. Some of these schools maintained, at certain periods, from 1,000 to 7,000 scholars. The influence exercised over benighted Europe by these great institutions of learning is luminously portrayed in the pages of such distinguished writers as the German Goërres, and the French Montelambert, and the profound learning and varied acquirements of many of their pupils, who established schools on the Continent, have been attested by such eminent authorities as Muratori, Latronne, Von Humboldt, and Mosheim. These Irish schools, which were, in reality, villages or towns occupied by students and teachers, were, in the highest sense, free schools; for in the spirit of a munificent liberality, as the Venerable Bede declares, strangers were not only educated, but they were supplied with books, and were gratuitously maintained. These schools were endowed with lands, and other emoluments and privileges, so that they need not be a tax on the student.

The famous school of Armagh was founded by Saint Patrick, in the sixth century, and to so great a degree had its celebrity increased, that in the time of Bede, who wrote eleven centuries ago, we are informed that the nobility and gentry of Britain resorted thither for their education. And the learned Camden writes that "the Saxons flocked to Ireland as the great mart of learning."

Aldhelm, in a letter, still extant, written in Latin, in the seventh century, to his friend Eafrid, querulously asks: "Why should Ireland, to which students sail from hence in such prodigious numbers, enjoy so great a privilege, as if in the fruitful soil of Britain, Grecian and Roman masters could nowhere be found?" Swithbert, the Apostle of Westphalia, and Willebrord, Archbishop of Ulrich, were educated at this famous seat of learning, toward the close of the seventh century. Gildas Albanus, the most ancient of British historians, who died in the early

part of the sixth century, was a disciple of Saint Patrick, and for a time presided over the College of Armagh; and, as Venerable Bede informs us, Aigilbert, the first Bishop of the Western Saxons, and afterward Bishop of Paris, and Alfred, King of Northumberland, were educated in Ireland. Among the many great names of those who were educated in the schools of Ireland in these ages, and who established religious foundations in Britain and the Continent, was Feargall, or, as he was known on the Continent, Virgilius, afterward raised to the Episcopal See of Saltzburgh, who, as early as 748, centuries before the birth of Copernicus, maintained, in opposition to the learned masters of his day, the sphericity of the earth and the existence of the antipodes. Poetry, music, grammar, rhetoric, logic, theology, astronomy, etc., we are informed, were taught in these Irish colleges, and as far back as the fifth century, Martiannus Capella digested these subjects into a disquisition, as a synopsis for the use of schools.

And, when we remember, as an eminent writer remarks, that “all the books were manuscripts; that even paper had not yet been invented; that the best parchment was equal to so much beaten gold, and a perfect MS. was worth a king’s ransom, we may better estimate the difficulties in the way of the scholar of the seventh century.” For the better accommodation of their patrons, these schools were usually situated on the banks of rivers, and this circumstance, combined with the fact that they contained much valuable treasure, made them subsequently the chief objects of attack by the plundering and destroying Danes. And, notwithstanding the desolating incursions of the Northmen, and the almost constant state of turmoil that prevailed down to the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Irish schools continued to flourish, while the improved state of the arts is abundantly attested by the exquisitely executed gold and silver ornaments of the period that are still preserved.

VI.

THE Northmen, or Danes, embracing the inhabitants of the Scandinavian Peninsula, Denmark, and the adjacent territory, made their first descent on the Irish coast in the year 795. They had long ravaged various countries of Europe, and had made themselves masters of the native inhabitants wherever they set foot. Their purpose was

plunder, in making descents on other peoples, though they sometimes settled permanently in the countries or territories they raided, as in Normandy, France, England, and Northern Italy. The Irish suffered grievously from their incursions and wars from their first descent in the year mentioned, until their final overthrow at the battle of Clontarf, by Brian Boru, in 1014. It was almost impossible to guard against the attacks of these pirates, as they made their raids at all times unexpectedly, sometimes at long intervals, and again in quick succession; now in powerful numbers, and again in detached parties at different points. They murdered, plundered, burned and destroyed wherever they went. They finally established settlements along the eastern coast and built several towns and strongholds. They also secured the co-operation of several powerful Irish chiefs, who, unfortunately, were too often ready to join the invader against their own countrymen, in order to prosecute their feuds and gratify their personal animosities. For more than two centuries Ireland was subject to an almost continual series of raids and spoliations. What Europe suffered at the hands of the Goths, when they poured down on the defenseless provinces of the Roman Empire, Ireland was subjected to at the hands of the Northern pirates. But they were never able to impose their kings on the Irish, as they had done in England, or to hold undisturbed possession of any part of the country. After a time, those of them on the eastern coast turned merchants and traders, and were tolerated by the Irish, and many of them embraced Christianity. It is worthy of note that Ireland was the only country that successfully resisted, and finally expelled, these warlike swarms that poured down on Southern and Western Europe during this period, from the bays and inlets of their icy home. Indeed, some Irish writers regret that the Danes did not triumph and establish in Ireland a Danish dynasty, in which case, Ireland might be unified, and the Anglo-Normans might not have succeeded in securing a foothold in the Island. The conquerors would be absorbed and assimilated by the Irish, and Ireland would to-day be an independent nation, and, as Lord Lyttleton remarks, a commercial rival of England.

The remote causes of the Anglo-Norman expedition to Ireland have not been sufficiently elucidated by writers on that subject. Too much importance has been given in the history of Ireland, both in tale and song, to the so-called "elopement" of the sixty-five-year-old Dermot McMurrough and Dervogilla, a giddy creature of forty-four! This inci-

dent occurred in 1153, nearly fourteen years previous to the great events with which the credulity of chroniclers, and the fancy of poets have associated it. This error has long been noticed by the most learned antiquarians and intelligent writers of modern date. Thomas Moore, in his beautiful lyric on this incident, has particularly contributed to give currency to the popular idea on the subject. But it is worthy of remark that, in his "History of Ireland," Mr. Moore, the historian, in connection with this event, takes pains to expose the figment of Mr. Moore, the poet. It was not until 1168 that Dermot fled to England, and the subsequent facts of his history afford other reasons for that eventful action.

That Ireland was disunited and the Normans united at the time, was hardly reason enough for a military adventure by sea, hitherto untried; that McMurrough was a smooth-tongued traitor, and that a crowd of lackland filibusters could be gathered any day on the Welsh marches would hardly account for it. We can count three more remote but powerful causes that tended to bring about that event. First, the Danish settlers in Ireland looked out to their kindred in England, as the Orangemen have been doing in latter days; secondly, the marriage of one of Brian Boru's sons with a daughter of Earl Godwin, and sister of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings—an alliance that entangled Irish with Saxon interests, as we see in the Irish expeditions which Harold, when banished, and subsequently his sons, led into England; and thirdly, the laxity of church discipline, and general demoralization produced by the Danish wars, which Saint Bernard, of Clairvaux, the Apostle of the Century, published throughout Christendom, in terms that many deem to have been exaggerated—a circumstance that was hypocritically utilized by Henry the Second as a pretext for the invasion of Ireland. The treason of McMurrough and the other proximate causes had their place; but there were influences at work long before, looking to the invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Norman power. Indeed, it was the third cause mentioned, as we know, that served as a pretext for Henry the Second to undertake the subjugation of Ireland. He must have conceived this design during the first year of his reign, as Pope Adrian's Bull is dated that year, 1154.

His predecessors had long contemplated adding Ireland to the Anglo-Norman crown, but they were too occupied in England and in France to engage in such an enterprise. The deposition of McMurrough

merely furnished the occasion to put a long-cherished design into execution.

Owing to the loss of the centralizing power of the Ard-Righ, or supreme monarch, which disappeared with the house of Brian, the invaders met with only a local resistance. The Normans had been schooled in the science of war for centuries on the Continent, and thus possessed an enormous advantage over the Irish, who depended on valor alone for victory. The Normans were steel-clad, and perfectly equipped, fresh from the fields of war on the Continent, in the Crusades, and in their latter-day campaigns in France and England, while the Irish fought in their saffron-shirted uniform. Again, the Normans built a castle wherever they gained a foothold, the castle and moat being in feudal times what a military fortress is to-day. Had the Irish offered a united resistance, the invaders would have been driven into the sea, as the Danes were by Brian; but the disjointed and intermittent opposition of the various clans and tribes, who were attacked in detail, was overcome by the concentrated feudal system that had already conquered Europe. The wasted valor and heroic sacrifices of the Irish of that period, the result of a lack of a centralizing power, were only negatively successful.

Roderick O'Connor, of Connaught, generally acknowledged as supreme monarch, determined at first to resist Henry the Second, but ended by making a treaty with him, and recognizing him as his suzerain. Ulster, that neither fully acknowledged Roderick's power, nor dreaded the invaders, kept aloof, and allowed the Normans to lay claim to the whole Island. How systematically they set about feudalizing it, Sir John Davies tells us in a single sentence: "All Ireland was by Henry the Second cantonized among ten of the English nation; and though they had not gained possession of one-third of the kingdom, yet, in title, they were owners and lords of all, so as nothing was left to be granted to the natives." The English claim was only on paper, while the Irish possessed the land. The savage ferocity with which the invaders undertook to reduce the native Irish to subjection is unparalleled outside of Pagan antiquity. The Normans sought not only to appropriate the lands of the Irish, but to reduce the owners to serfdom or villanage, and to change their laws, customs, manners, language and dress to those of their conquerors, as they had done with the Saxons in England. The contest lasted for four centuries, and then the English were no nearer

the attainment of their object than when they first landed with Strongbow. The Irish, however, never seemed to grasp the fact that their security was dependent, not in repelling, but in expelling, the enemy. They always rested satisfied with remaining on the defensive, or beating back the foe. For more than a hundred years, especially during the period of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, there was not a year when the Irish, by even a quasi-united effort, could not have driven the English from the Pale.

It is curious to note that the Irish who resisted the invasion of Henry the Second were designated by the invaders as "rebels." How like the English of to-day! They penetrate countries in Asia and Africa, the native populations of which have never seen a white man, and never heard of England, shoot them down when they resist the spoliation of their territory and the plunder of their homes, and then gravely publish to the world that so many "rebels" were killed.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the series of wars that ensued from the invasion of Henry until the final conquest under Elizabeth. Suffice it to say that the foreigners were for centuries kept confined to a few shires around Dublin, and were there continually harassed by the O'Moores, O'Brynes, O'Kavanaghs and other clans. Not the least source of annoyance to the English were the turbulent Anglo-Irish chieftains. These were English, and their descendants, who had intermarried with the Irish, and adopted their language, customs and laws, which were much more humane and civilized than the barbarous customs and ferocious laws of the Anglo-Normans. These Hibernicized foreigners were designated by the occupants of the Pale as "degenerate English." To prevent a continuance of this loss, the English established a Parliament and passed enactments directed against these "degenerate English" and the native Irish. The precise date of the convening of the first so-called Irish Parliament is not recorded; it is generally ascribed to the reign of King John, successor to Henry the Second, but the first mention of it is made in 1333, during the reign of Edward the Third. The Irish appreciation of this new institution may be gathered from the following passage of Sir James Ware, writing of the year 1413: "On the 11th of the Calends of February, the morrow after St. Mathias' Day, a Parliament began at Dublin, and continued for a space of fifteen days, in which time the Irish burned all that stood in their way, as their usual custom was in times of other Parliaments." That this was a natural and just

proceeding, will be apparent to any one who reads the enactments of the aforesaid Parliaments. The main purpose of these enactments was "to enterprise the whole extirpation and totall destruction of all the Irishmen of the lande"—a proceeding to which "the Irishmen" somewhat violently objected. As it was a dangerous undertaking to kill the Irish, one of the humane methods recommended was to destroy all the corn in the land, and kill all the cattle, leaving starvation to do the rest. This fiendish plan was attempted over and over again, and sometimes with considerable success.

VII.

FROM the time of the Norman invasion, in the twelfth century, until the reign of Henry the Eighth, in the sixteenth, the history of Ireland presents a continued series of wars between the invaders and the native population—spoliations, massacres and barbaric outrages on the part of the former, and determined, and usually successful, resistance on that of the latter. Henry the Eighth was the first English monarch to claim sovereignty over Ireland. None of his predecessors had laid claim to that title, a fact strangely overlooked by modern writers on the subject. Not until June 19, 1541, was the crown of Ireland formally transferred to the English monarch—a transfer confirmed by the English Parliament in its session of the following year. Of course, this act was not accomplished with the concurrence of the Irish nation.

And from this period the element of religious strife and persecution for conscience' sake, though for the most part used as a political weapon, was added to the contest for subjugation.

The history of the succeeding reigns is thus succinctly summed up by a historian of that period:

"The short reaction of the reign of Mary was succeeded by the persecution of her equally bigoted, but more crafty, sister. It would be exaggerating the persecutions of Diocletian, and complimenting too highly the refined and subtle tactics of the apostate Julian, to compare their conduct with that of Elizabeth. The one was a Pagan from his birth, the other an able, but deluded, enthusiast; one confined his proscriptions to proselyters, and his burnings to Christian churches

only; the other vainly confided the extirpation of Christianity to the silent and insidious workings of the law. Elizabeth patronized both engines with a fervor scarcely credible. Her sanguinary agent, the first Earl of Totness, a deputy worthy such a sovereign, compiled the memoirs of his government, or rather, the register of his persecutions. The book, if there were no other testimonies, would exhibit a disgraceful monument of England's policy and of Ireland's ruin.

" But the legislation of James the First was still more injurious than the sword of his predecessors. The planting of the barbarians in the defenseless provinces of the Roman Empire do not exhibit, in violence and rapine, a more horrible system than the colonization executed by the first of the Stuarts. The tremendous and desolating scenes of the Commonwealth succeeded. These, it would be patriotic, perhaps, to bury in oblivion, had not the British chronicles rendered silence impossible. Everything that malice or bigotry could conceive, that craft or falsehood could invent, or that ignorance or national antipathy could believe, was attributed to the Irish name and nation, and repeated in all the drunkenness of success, and with all the cowardice of security. The sword of extermination had passed over the land, and the soldier sat down to banquet on the hereditary possessions of the natives; but he added insult to his guilt, and meanness to his cruelty. As he obtained his power by violence, he endeavored to defend it by fraud.

" Calumnies were invented, which the historian recorded, and the clergyman preached. The most improbable fabrications of the one were swelled and colored by the zeal of the other; and the stupid lies of the journalist were exaggerated with a bitterness and force peculiar to the profession, by those who impiously called themselves ministers of the Gospel. An anniversary and preachers were appointed to propagate those falsehoods; and the Irish, under the penalties of fine, incarceration, or still more terrible punishments, were prohibited from apology or reply.

" In the meantime another revolution occurred, other murders, and other confiscations. The captains of William were enriched by the pillage of the country, the flower of the Irish gentry were condemned to poverty and exile, and the wretched residue were trampled upon, like the grass of their fields. What William and the Revolution Parliament left undone was accomplished by the Irish Parliament of Queen Anne.

The memory of Draco has been calumniated, and the Helots of Sparta have been disgraced by comparing the laws of the one, and the condition of the other, to the Penal Code and to the Catholics of Ireland. The system, in the course of half a century, brought destruction on the Island." *

This worse than Draconian code lasted from the reign of Queen Anne until 1793, when its first material relaxation took place. Its purpose was to debase and brutalize the native population that had resisted successfully the sword of extermination. It is unnecessary here to trace the development and the effects of this terrible Penal Code—a code which Dr. Samuel Johnson described as more grievous than all the ten Pagan persecutions of the Christians—a code which Edmund Burke characterized as being better calculated for the debasement of human nature itself than anything ever invented by the perverted ingenuity of man—a code which, in the language of Montesquieu, the great French law-giver, "was conceived by devils, written in human blood, and registered in hell."

To the student of history the power of the Irish for assimilating foreign race elements must seem surprising. This is not extraordinary in a new country, like the United States, where all races come, as to a common ground, and amalgamate. But the Irish were a long-settled people in a small country. Yet, every one who entered Irish territory—whether as friend or foe—became in a few generations "more Irish than the Irish themselves." If we find Irish fighting with the invader against their own countrymen, we also find the Anglo-Normans intermarrying with the Irish, adopting their language, manners and customs, and offering the stoutest resistance to succeeding English intruders. When, in 1376, the "Statute of Kilkenny" forbade any English settler in Ireland marrying an Irish woman, the decree was first broken by two of the descendants of the English settlers—James, Earl of Desmond, and Baron Grace.

The Fitzgeralds, although in "Strongbow's van," the Burkes, the De Courceys, the De Laceys, the Butlers, the Barrys and other Anglo-Normans, after conquering the Irish clans, soon became thoroughly Irish.

A similar power has been evidenced by the Irish race in adapting

* CURRY. *Civil Wars in Ireland.*

themselves to the manners and customs of other peoples. No other people have been thrown, under so many adverse circumstances, among foreign nations. Yet, in almost every instance we find them rise, by the sheer force of genius. In almost a single generation the Irish, denied education at home, under the atrocious Penal Laws, went to the Continent and acquired rank, and established their fame wherever they went. They were composed of two classes—"students in search of schools, and soldiers in search of fighting."

Of the latter, in one generation, we find two Marshals of France—Sarstfield and O'Brien; two Marshals of Austria—Kavanagh and Prince Nugent; five Grandees of Spain—O'Sullivan, Lawless, Gardiner, O'Reilly and O'Donnell, and two Marshals in Russia—Browne and Lacy.

In civil and political life, among the Irish of that period, who were driven to the Continent, we find Kavanagh and Count Nugent, Aulic Councilors in Austria; another Kavanagh, Chamberlain of Poland; Count Harold, Chamberlain of Bavaria; Sutton, Count of Clonard, Governor of the Dauphin in France; McMahon, one of the first agents of France to the United States, where he was decorated by Washington with the order of Cincinnatus; one Browne, Governor of Deva for Austria; another, Governor of Livonia for Russia; Count Thomond, Commander at Languedoc; Lally, Governor of Pondicherry; O'Dwyer, Commander of Belgrade; Lacy of Riga, and Lawless, Governor of Majorica. Another Lawless was Ambassador from Spain to France; O'Daly, Ambassador of Portugal to France; Nugent, Minister of Austria at Berlin, and Clarke, the Duc de Feltre, Minister of War in France. There were, at one period, more than thirty Irish generals serving in the armies of Austria alone, and, according to the testimony of Archduke Charles, "never were the armies of Austria better officered." Others won fame in the new world; the O'Higginses, O'Connors, McKennas, of South America; the O'Donoghues, of Mexico, and the O'Donnells, of Cuba. All of these were driven from their own country; those of them who had property were despoiled of it; all of them had to make their own way, struggling against countless obstacles, attracting the attention of kings and governments, and acquiring their positions over native rivals.

Lord Macaulay, in describing this period, writes: "There were, indeed, Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition; but they were to be found everywhere, except in Ireland; at Versailles

and at St. Idelfonso; in the armies of Frederic, and in the armies of Maria Theresa. One exile became a Marshal of France. Another became Prime Minister of Spain. If he had staid in his native land he would have been regarded as an inferior by all the ignorant and worthless squireens, who drank the glorious and immortal memory. In his palace at Madrid he had the pleasure of being assiduously courted by the Ambassador of George the Second, and of bidding defiance in high terms to the Ambassador of George the Third. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish Generals, dextrous Irish Diplomats, Irish Counts, Irish Barons, Irish Knights of St. Louis and of St. Leopold, of the White Eagle and of the Golden Fleece, who, if they had remained in the house of bondage, could not have been ensigns of marching regiments or freemen of petty corporations."

In the century, from the fall of Limerick until the outbreak of the French Revolution, more than four hundred and eighty thousand Irishmen, according to the records of the French War Office, died in the military service of France. At least half as many more died in the service of other Continental countries. During the war of the Spanish Succession, Spain had five Irish regiments in her service, whose commanders were, respectively, O'Reilly, O'Gara, Lacy, Wogan and Lawless, and for several generations the Spanish army was largely recruited from the Ulster clans. These men, while forced from their own country "to shed their blood for foreign monarchs' gain," were, by a sort of retributive justice, usually engaged in fighting England's allies, and sometimes herself, and in thwarting her plans and crushing her designs. Especially did they strive always and everywhere to create and foster an anti-British spirit, as do the millions of Irish descent in America to-day.

It is remarkable how short-sighted British statesmen have been, notwithstanding their much-boasted sagacity. If English statesmen had treated the Americans previous to the Revolution, and the Irish since the invasion, with justice and fairness; if they had treated the American colonists as they have since learned to treat the Canadians and Australians, and the Irish as they have treated the Scotch and the Welsh, England would be now the virtual ruler of the world. But everywhere, and especially in Ireland, they preferred injustice to justice, and sacrificed liberty and right to greed and rapacity. Hence, to-day England has not a friend in civilization, and has enemies every-

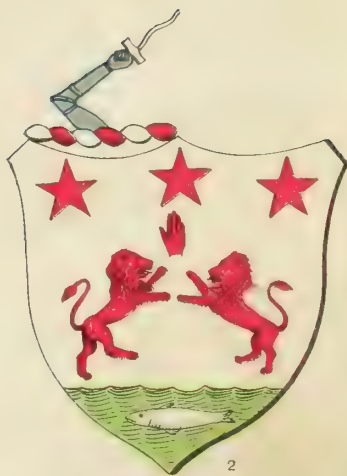
where. An American poet only crystallizes a universal sentiment when he writes of her:

“She has scoured the seas as a spoiler,
Her mart is a robber’s den,
With the wrested toil of the toiler,
And the mortgaged souls of men;
She has scourged the weak and the lowly
And the just with an iron rod,
She is drunk with the blood of the holy,
She shall drink of the wrath of God.”

JOHN ROONEY.



1
LAMB LAIDIR AN NACHTAR.
VIGEUR DE DESSUS.



2
PRO FIDE, REGE ET PATRIA PUGNO.
LAMB DEARG EIRIN
HÆC MANUS PRO PATRIA PUGNANDO.
VULNERA PASSA.



3
IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.



4
LAMB FOISDINEACH AN NÖCHTAR.
MÖR LAMB FOISTENACH ABOO.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO.



5
LAMH LAIDR A BUGHD.
EX ARDUIS PERPETUUM NOMEN.
FORTI ET FIDELI NIHIL DIFFICILE.
FEROX ET CELER.



6
MARTE ET ARTE.
VIRTUS ET FORTITUDO INVINCIBILIA SUNT



7
AUDACES FORTUNA JUVAT.



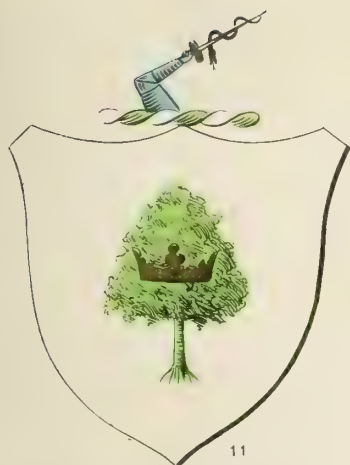
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CERVUS LACESSITUS LEO.



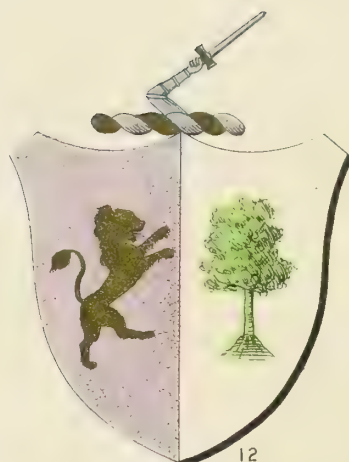
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IN FIDE ET IN BELLO FORTIS.



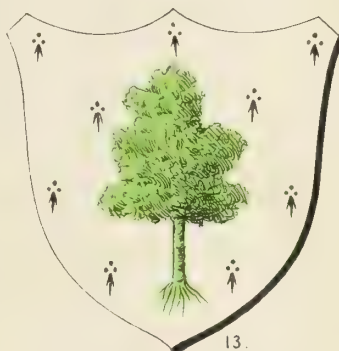
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FORTITER ET FIDELITER.



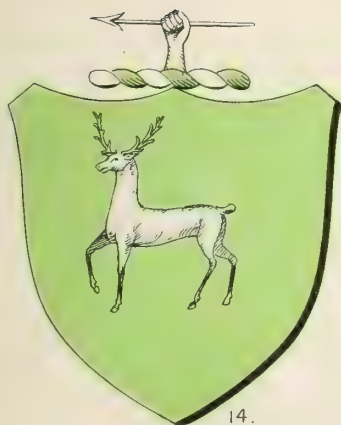
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O DHIA GACH GACH AN CABHAIR.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
MIN SICKER REAG.



12
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO.
MIN SICKER REAG.



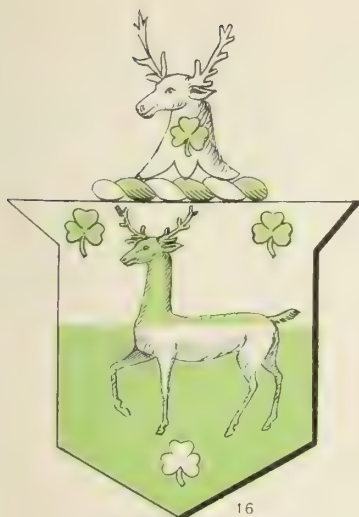
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NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
MIN SICKER REAG.



14.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
MIN SICKER REAG.

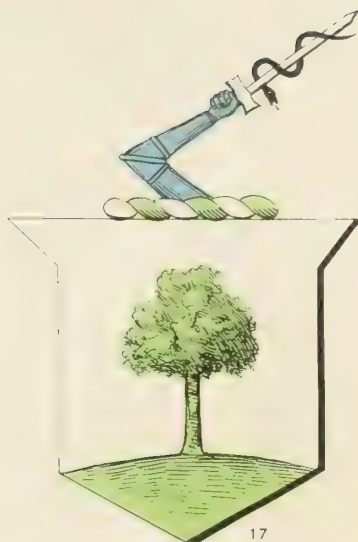


15.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
MIN SICKER REAG



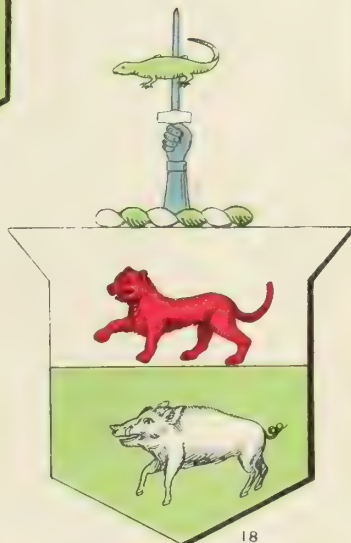
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C'EALL AGUS NEART.
SERVUS SERVORUM DEI.



17

NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
M'IN SICKER REAG.



18

LAEDER ISE LEAR RIGH.



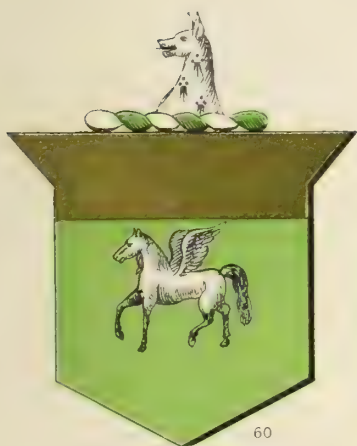
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VIRTUTE ET NUMINE.



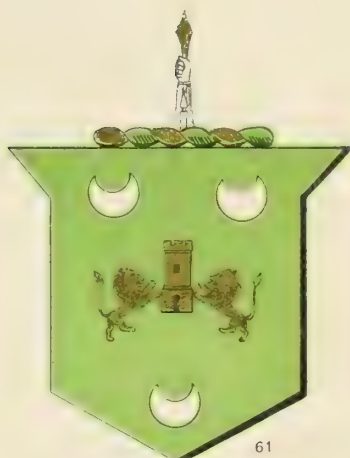
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ANCHORA SALUTIS.



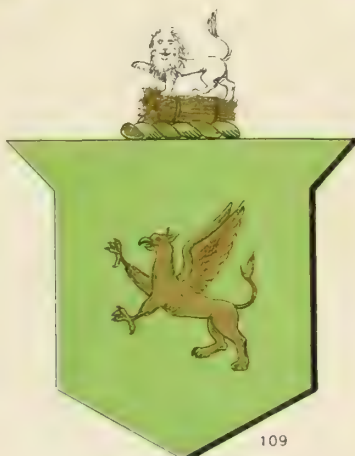
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QUÆ SURSUM VOLO VIDERE.



61

ANIMO NON ASTUTIA.



109

NEC CAREO, NEC CURO.



194

FIRMA NOBIS FIDES



214

HONESTUM PRÆTULIT UTILI



21

SEMPER PATRIÆ SERVIRE PRÆSTO.



26

IN OMNIA PARATUS.



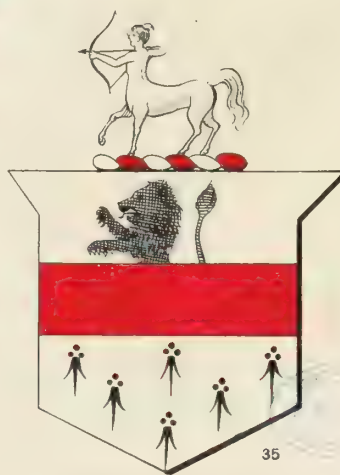
29

DEO, PATRIÆ, TIBI.



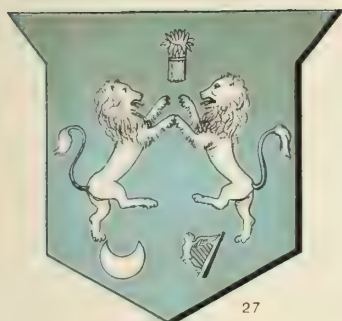
33

FORTITER ET FIDELITER



35

DEUS PROSPERAT JUSTOS.



27

FLEADH AGUS FAILTE.



37

FORTIS VALORE ET ARMIS.



119

IN DOMINO NON IN ARCU SPERABO.



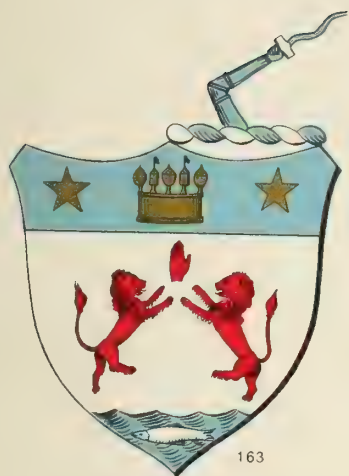
122

IN DEO ROBUR MEUS.

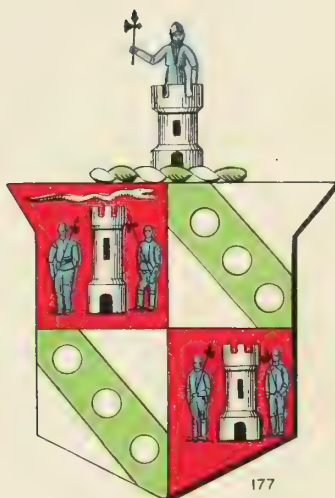


136

IN RECTE DECUS



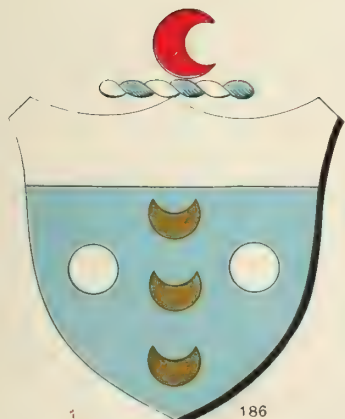
163
LAMBH DEARG EIRIN.



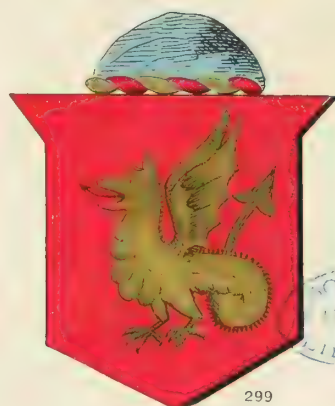
177
PULCHRIOR EX ARDUIS.



179
QUO VIRTUS VOCAT.



186
RECTA PETE.



299
SURSUM CORDA.



207

VICTORIAM CORONAT CHRISTUS.



208

DEXTRÀ FIDEQUE.



209

JUSTUM ET TENACEM.



314

LICENTIAM REFROENA.



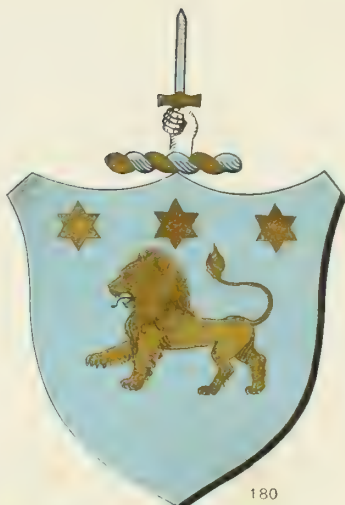
236

VOTA VITA MEA.



170

EN DIEU EST TOUT.
FIAT DEI VOLUNTAS.



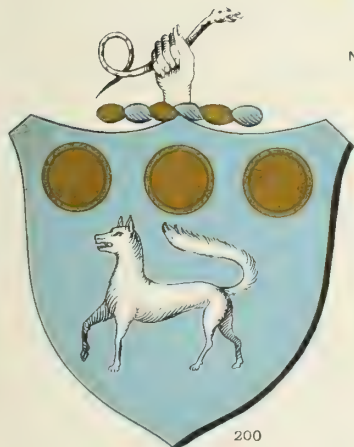
180

PRO PATRIA ET RELIGIONE.



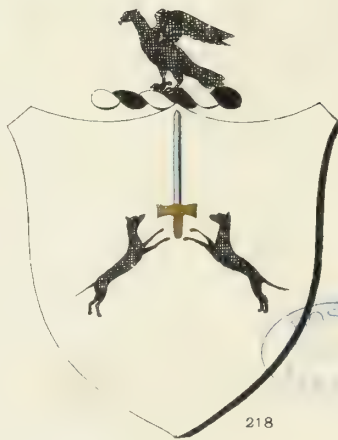
195

NE TE QUÆSIVERIS EXTRA.



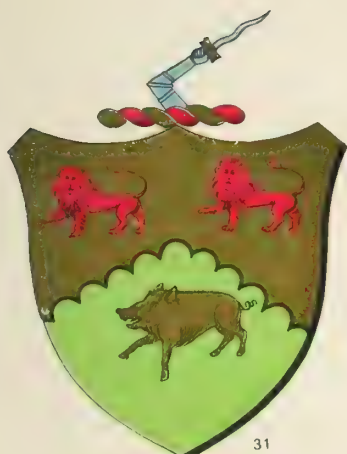
200

NON NOBIS SOLUM.



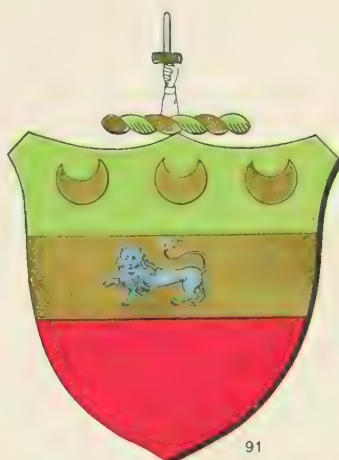
218

QUID NON PRO PATRIA.



31

DIEU A LA MER.
VIRTUTIS GLORIA MERCES.



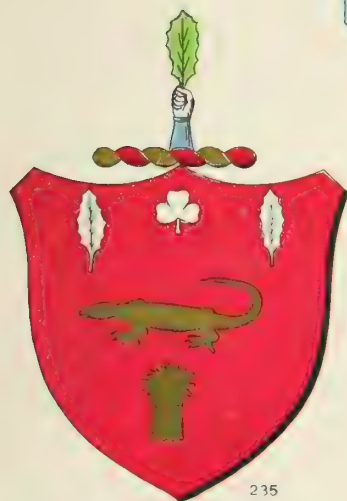
91

SEMPER ERECTUS.



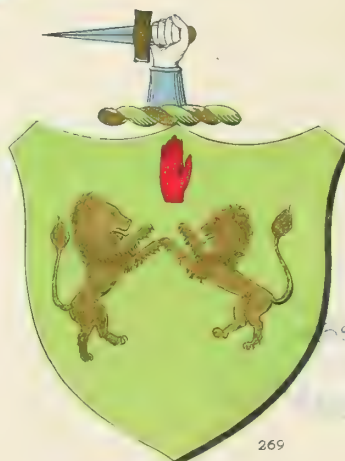
138

VICTORIA.
FORTIS IN ARDUIS.



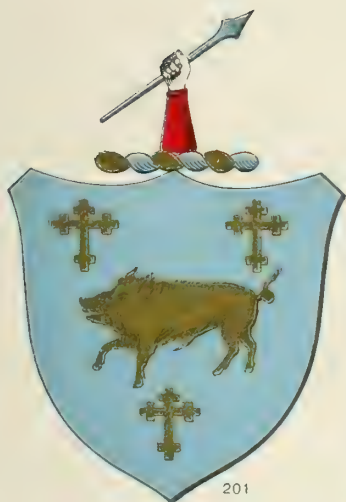
235

AN UACHTAR.



269

FORTITER, FIDELITER, FELICITER.



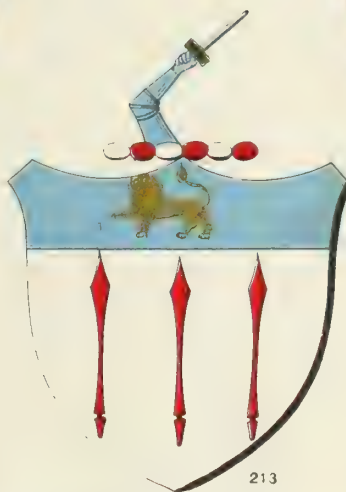
201

SPERO IN DEO.



206

HONOR ET VIRTUS.
HONOR PROBATAQUE VIRTUS.
HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.



213

BELLA, HORRIDA BELLA.



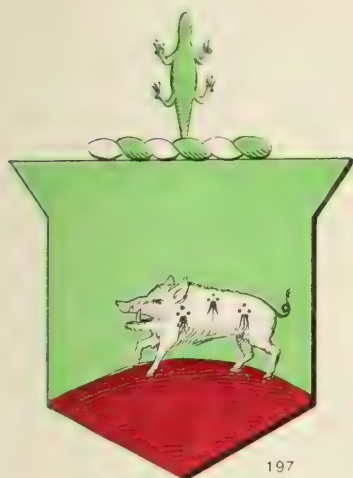
230

L'ANTIQUITE NE PEUT PAS L'ABOLIR.
VINCIT OMNIA VERITAS.



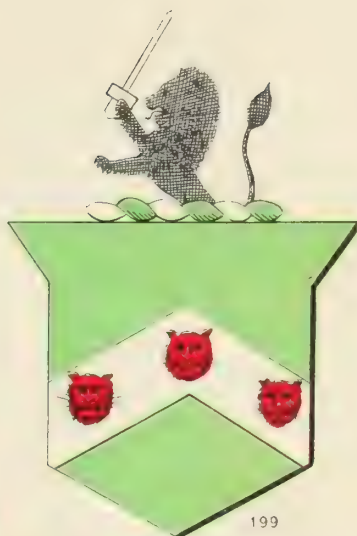
237

VIRTUTE DOLOQUE.



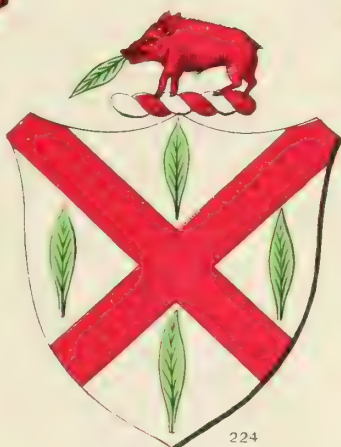
197

FORTIS VALORE ET ARMIS.



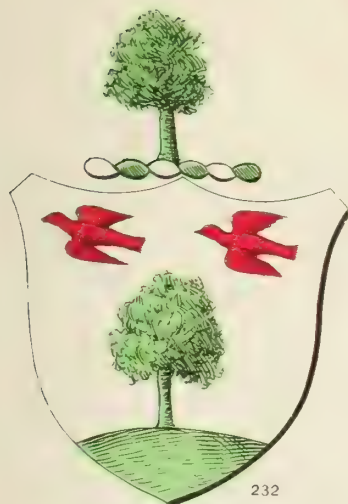
199

FIDENS ET CONSTANS



224

PROVIDENTIA DIVINA.



232

NULLI INIMICUS ERO.



234

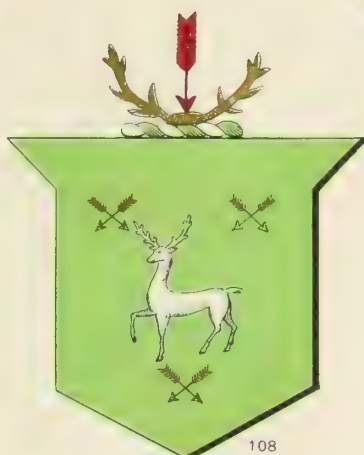
SORTI ÆQUUS UTRIQUE



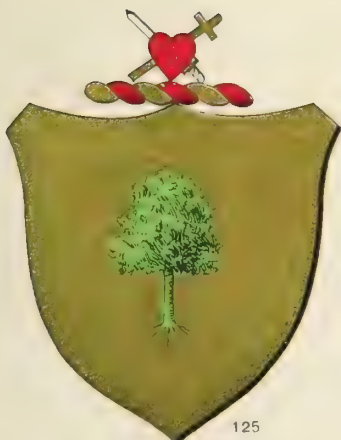
75
COR ET MANUS.



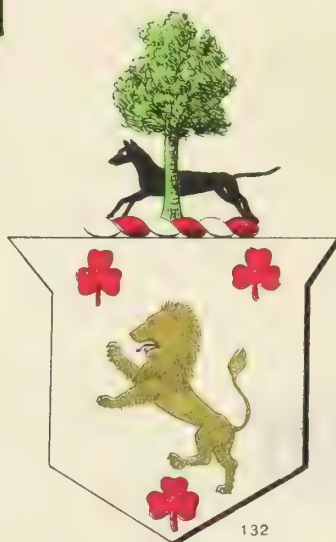
106
DEUS ADJUVAT NOS.



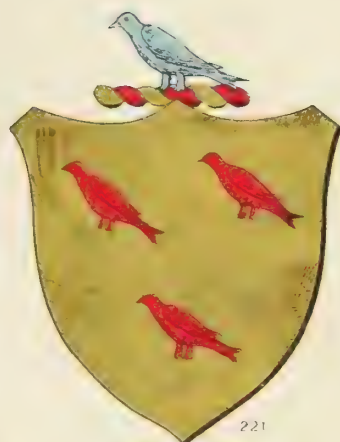
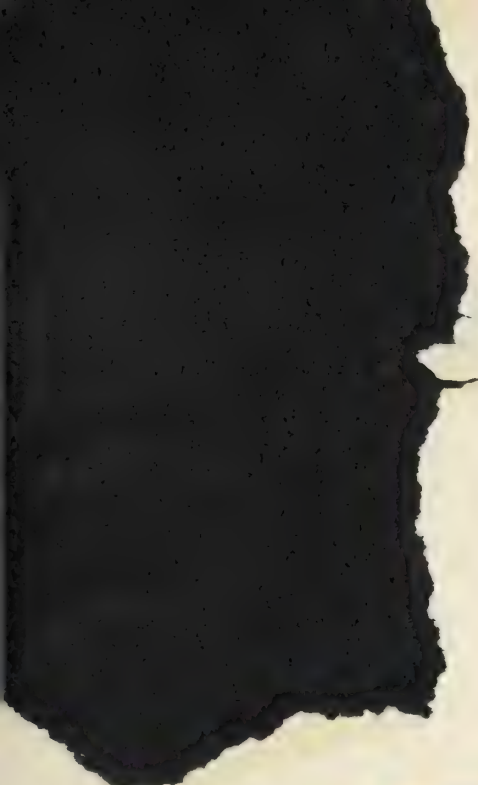
108
VI VIVO ET ARMIS.



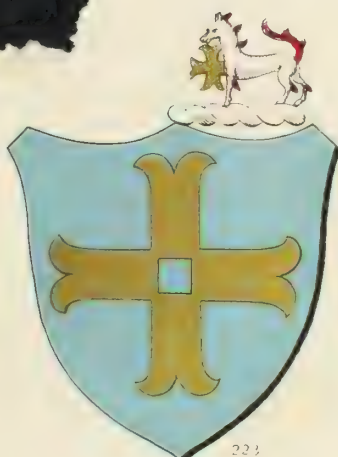
125
VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.
DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT



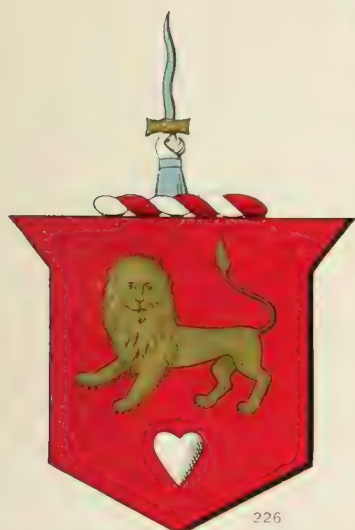
132
VIRTUS ET HONOR.



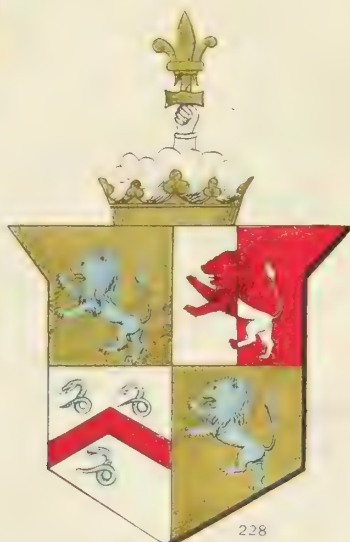
221
PER DEUM ET FERRUM OBTINUI



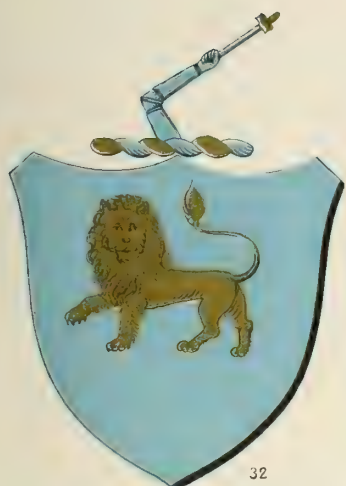
223
SEMPER FIDELIS.



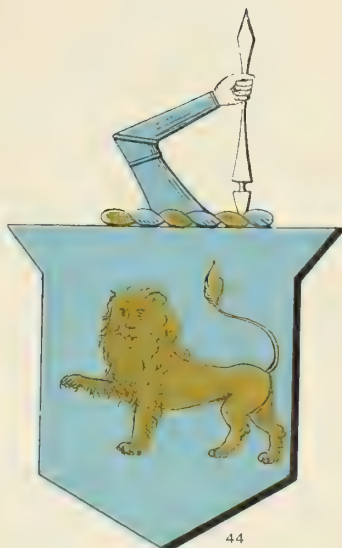
226
FORTITER ET FIDELITER



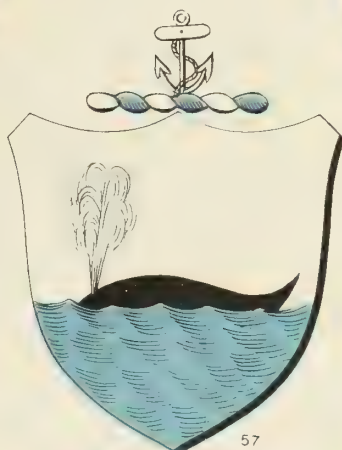
228
LASOIR ROMHUIN A BUADTH



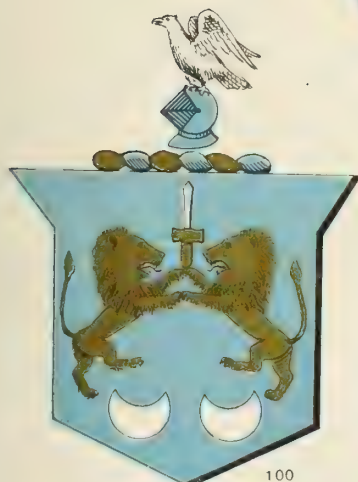
32
ESPERANCE.



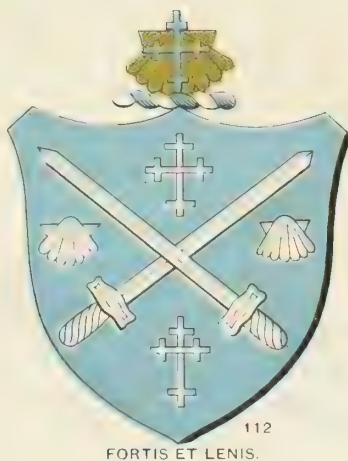
44
FORTIS ET LENIS.



57
IN DOMINO FIDO.



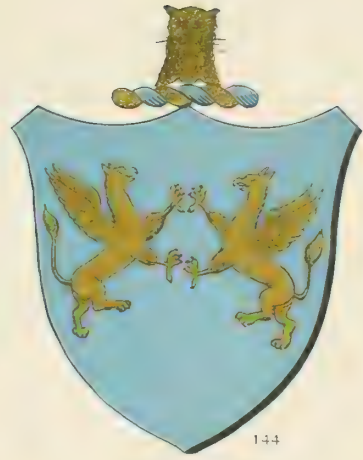
100
FORTIS ET AUDAX.



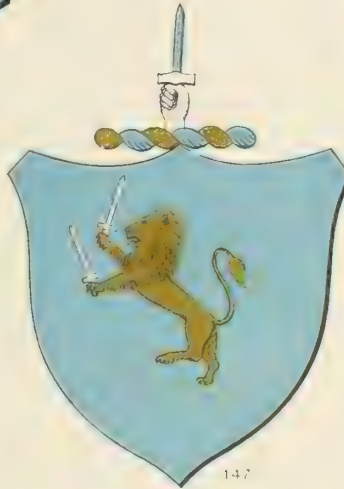
112
FORTIS ET LENIS.



139
JUSTA SEQUOR.



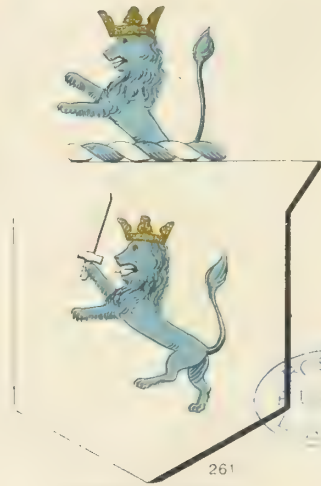
144
MARTE ET LABORE.



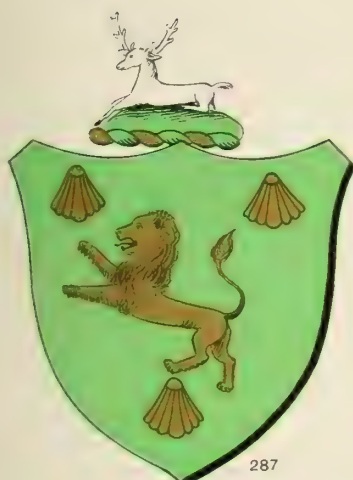
147
MANU FORTI



153
NON IMMEMOR BENEFICII



261
ONUS SUB HONORE.



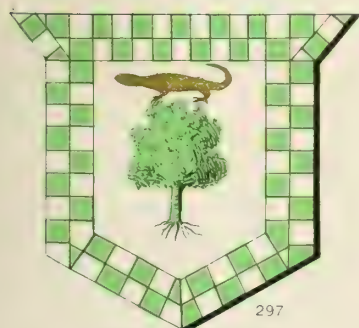
287
VIRTUS AD ASTRA.



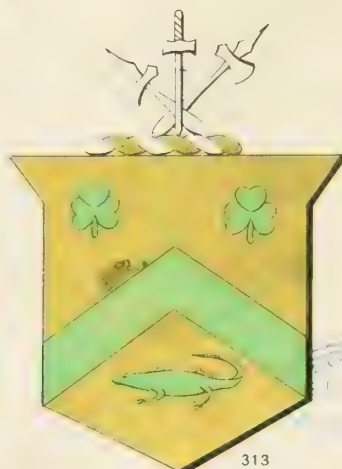
291
VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.



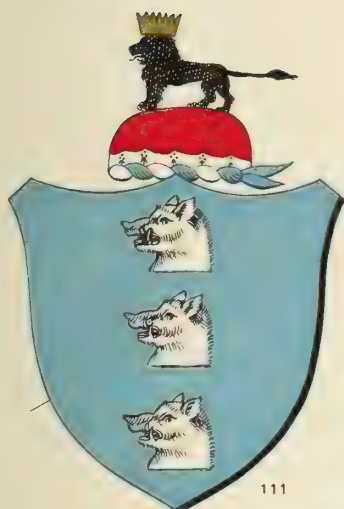
293
VOLONTE DE DIEU.



297
VERITATIS ASSERTOR.

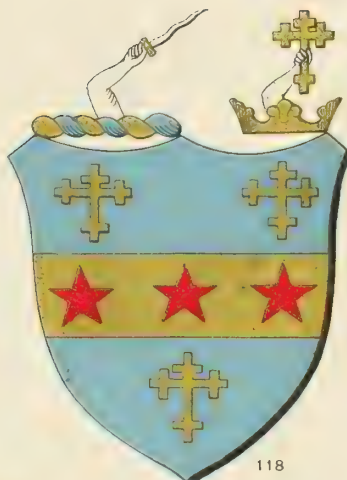


313
CONSILIO ET IMPETU.



111

VIRTUTIS GLORIA MERCES.



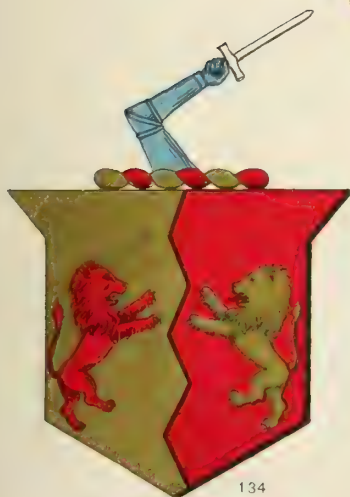
118

DEXTRA CRUCE VINCIT.



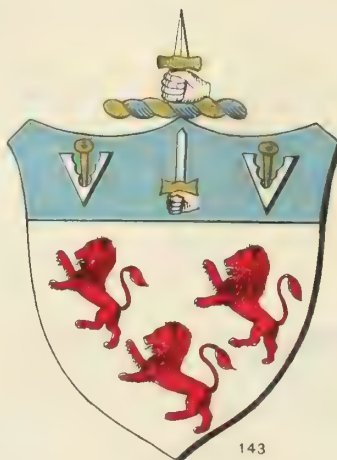
12b

BEAR AND FORBEAR.



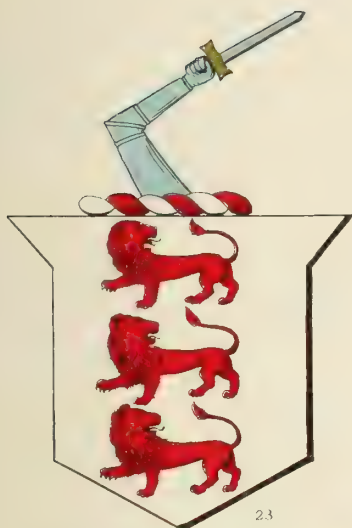
134

LABORE ET HONORE.



143

SUSTINE ET ABSTINE.



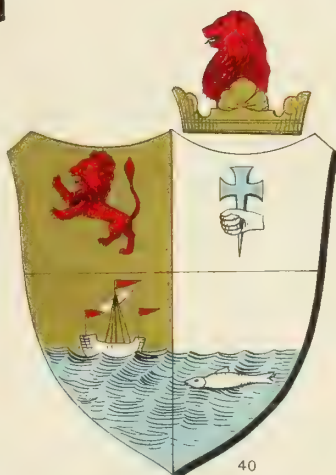
23

SIC NOS SIC SACRA TUEMUR



38

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS.



40

FORTIS ET FIDUS.
CUIMLINIG DO GEALLAMHNACA.



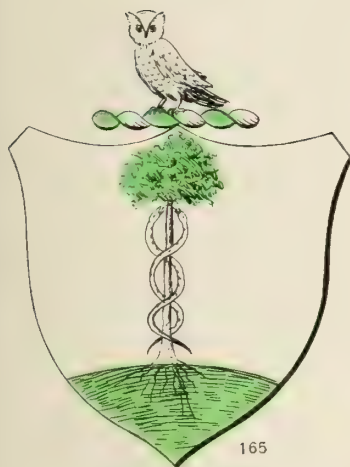
41

ABSIT UT GLORIER NISI IN CRUCE.



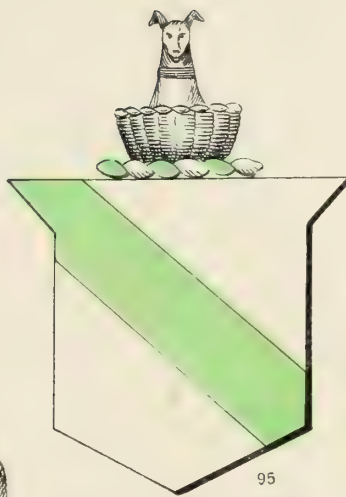
48

OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA.



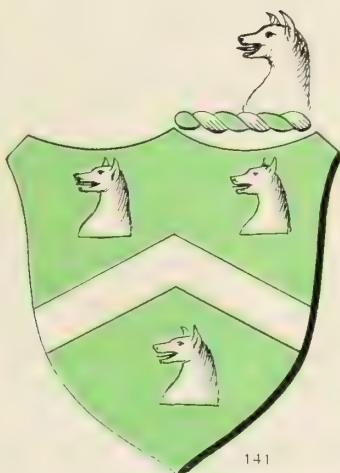
165

FIDE, NON ARMIS.



95

GAUDET PATIENTIA DURI.



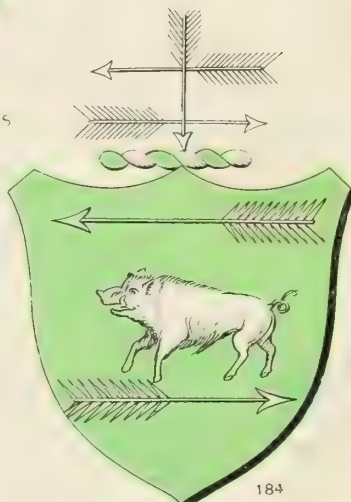
141

SEMPER PUGNARE PARATUS



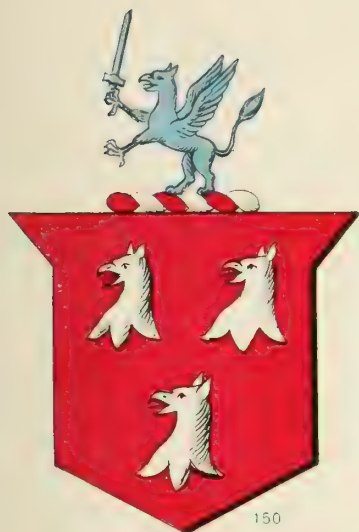
181

SEMPER SAPIT SUPREMA.

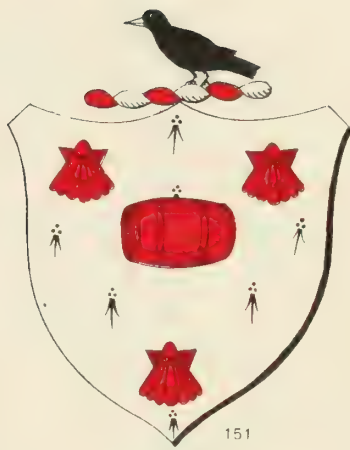


184

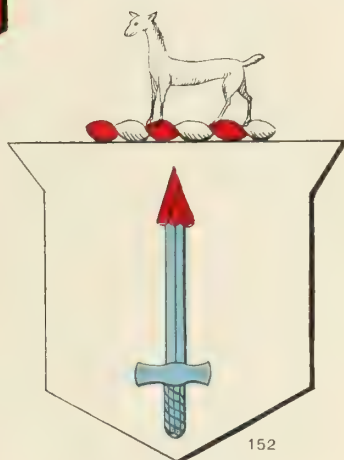
SAIGEADOIR COLLACH A BUADH.



150
MALO MORI QUAM FŒDARI.



151
IPSE FECIT NOS.



152
CURA ET CANDORE.



159
FIDE ET VIGILANTIA.



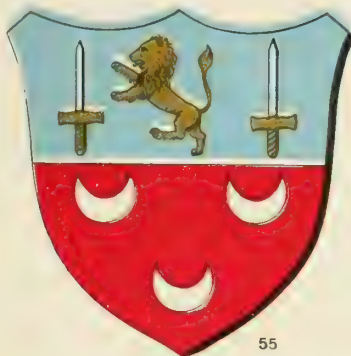
160
COR VULNERATUM.



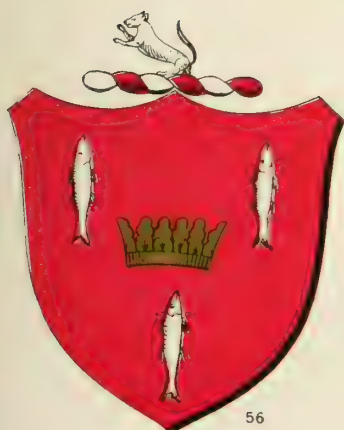
53
MEA GLORIA FIDES.
VIRTUS SOLA NOBILITAT.



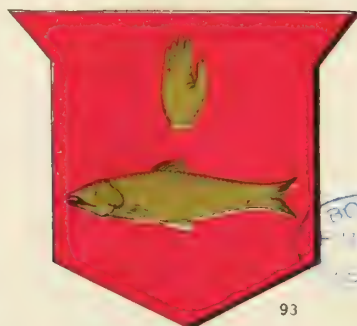
54
PER MARE, PER TERRAS.
SERO, SED SERIE.
TOUJOURS PRET.
HIS VINCES.



55
ANCHORA SALUTIS.



56
VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.



93
SED SINE LABE DECUS.



290

VULNERATI, NON VICTI.



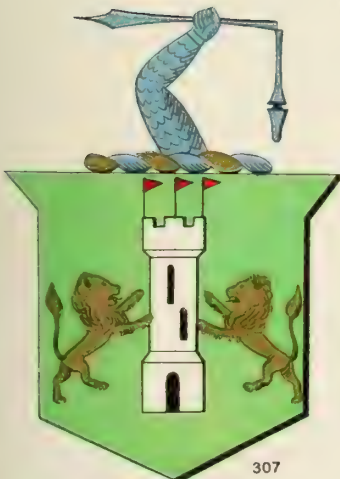
303

VIRTUS ACQUIRIT HONOREM.



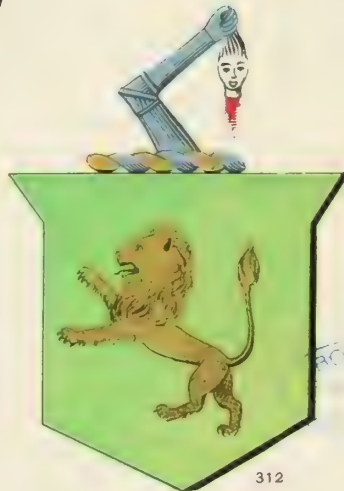
304

SUB HOC SIGNO VINCES.



307

VIDEO ET TACEO.



312

VINCIT QUI PATITUR.



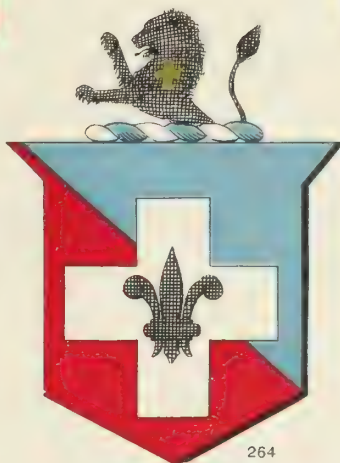
241

TOUT VIENT DE DIEU.



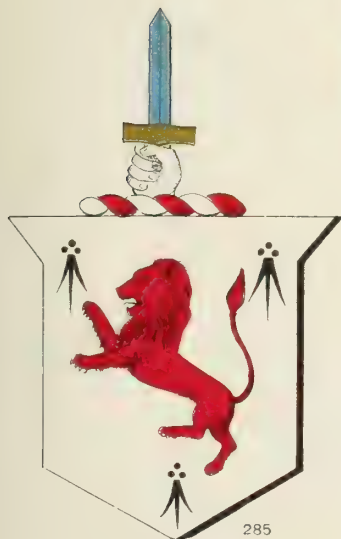
253

VIRTUS DURAT AVORUM.



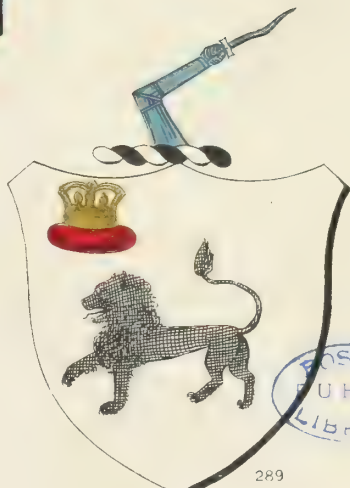
264

DEO FIDENS PERSISTAT.



285

VIRTUS SOLA NOBILITAS.



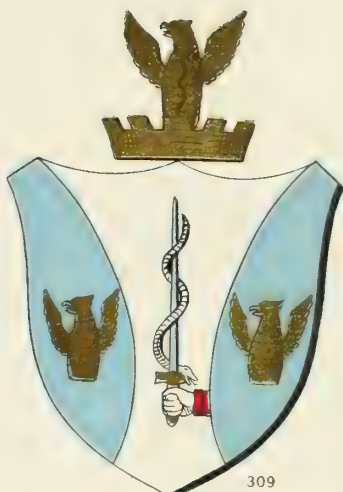
289

VINCENTI DABITUR.



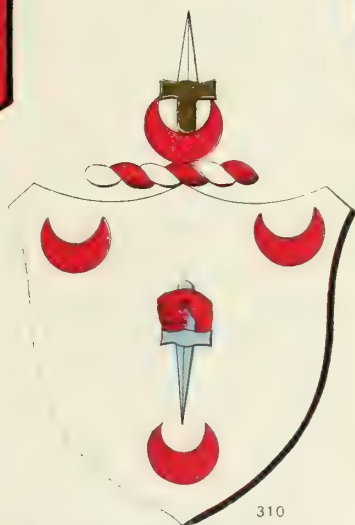
308

THINK ON.



309

IN DEO MANUQUE FIDES.



310

NUMINE ET PATRIA ASTO.



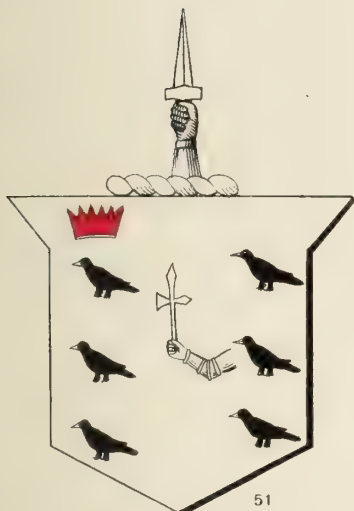
311

IN DEO FIDES.
VINCIT PERICULA VIRTUS

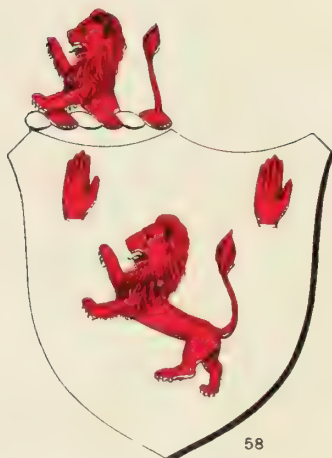


316

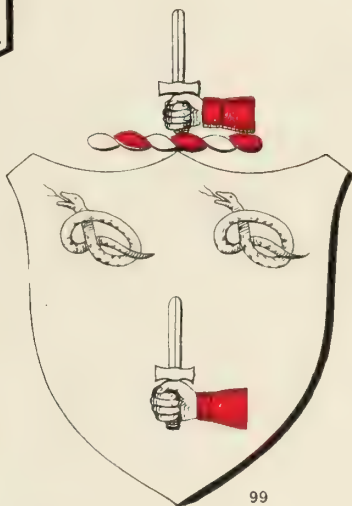
PACEM AMO.



51
VEL PAX, VEL BELLUM.



58
SIONNACH A BOO.



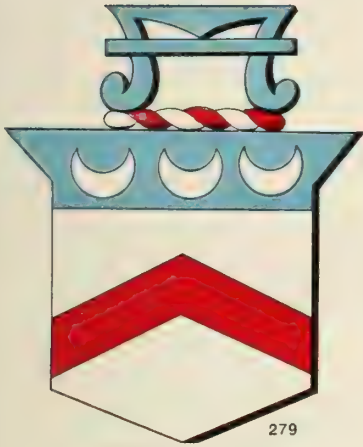
99
UT TIBI SIC ALTERI.



102
VINCERE AUT MORI.



110
SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.



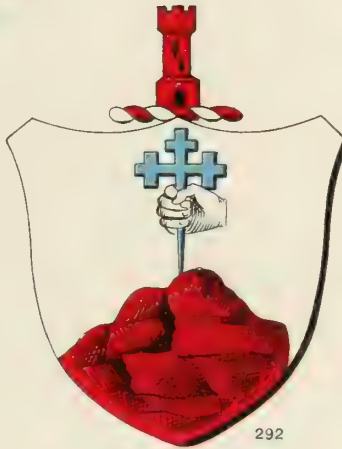
279

NON SOLUM ARMIS.



280

SINE MACULA.
IN UTROQUE FIDELIS.



292

NUNC AUT NUNQUAM.



300

NUNQUAM NON FIDELIS.



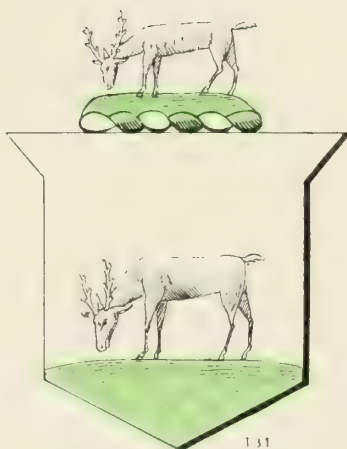
301

COR MUNDUM CREA IN ME DEUS.



83

SERVIRE DEO REGNARE EST.



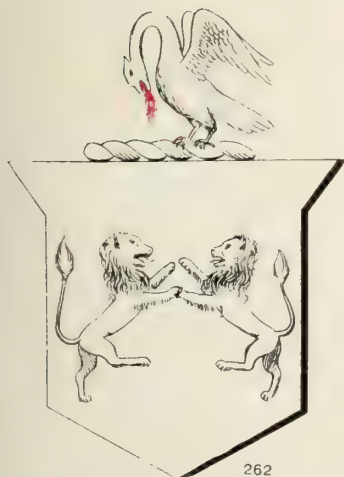
131

PRISCO STIRPE HIBERNICO.



162

FEROX INIMICIS.



262

FAVENTE DEO ET SEDULATE.



286

FERT LAUREAM FIDES.



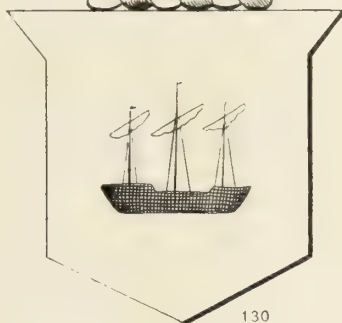
71

SUSTINEO SANGUINE SIGNUM



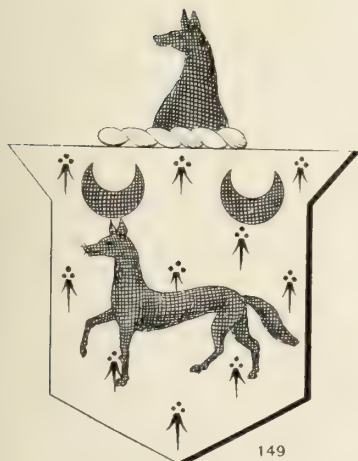
114

TENDIMUS.



130

TENEBO.



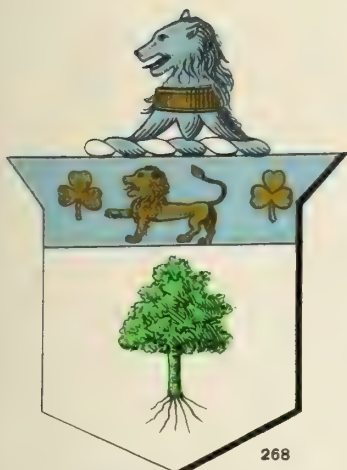
149

FERT LAUREAM FIDES.



171

VIRTUTE, FIDE DOLOQUE.



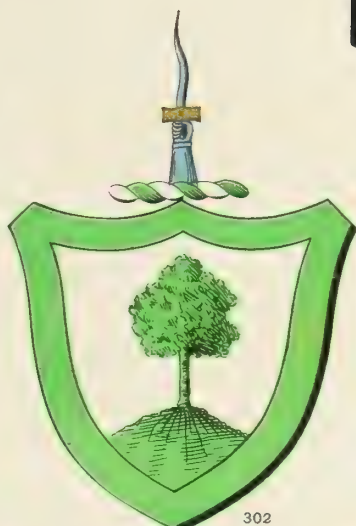
268

FAVENTE DEO, SUPERO.



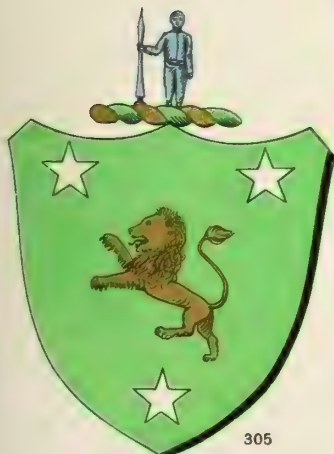
284

FIDELIS ET IN BELLO FORTIS.



302

CERTAVI ET VICI.



305

FIDELIS AD URNAM.



322

FORTIS SUB FORTE FATISCET.
CEART LAIDIR ABOO.



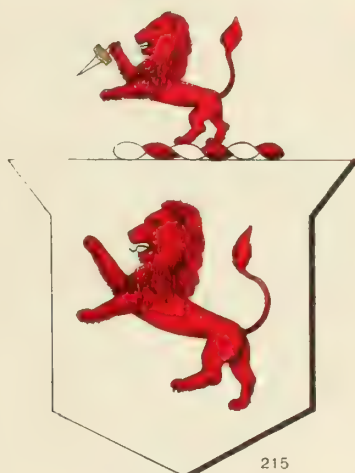
210

PRÆSTAT AURO VIRTUS.



278

PRO LIBERTATE.



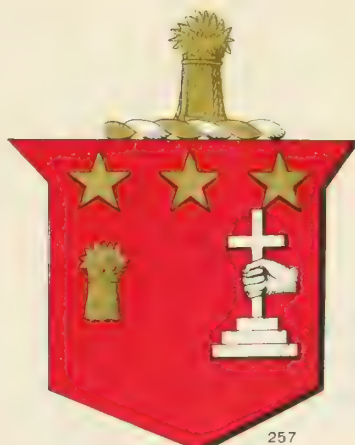
215

PRO PATRIÆ AMORE.



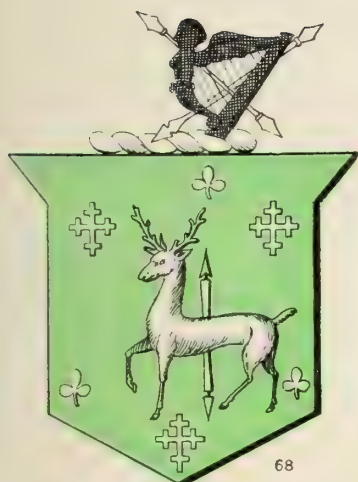
243

QUO VIRTUS VOCAT.

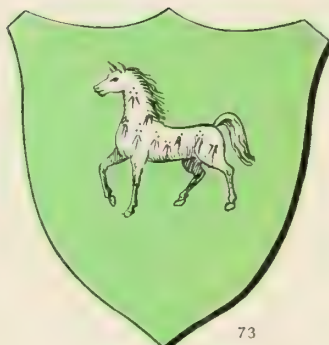


257

SPES MEA DEUS.



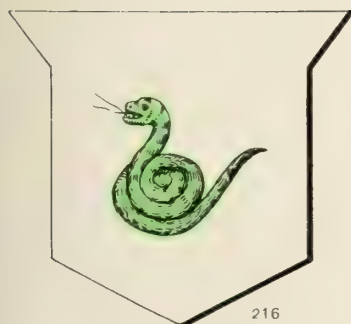
68
MANUS HÆC INIMICA TYRANNIS.



73
MEMOR ET FIDELIS.



148
IN DOMINO CONFIDO.



216
IMPELLE OBSTANTIA.



229
NON DEFICIT.



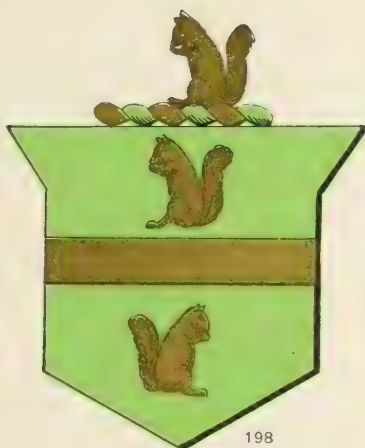
161

QUID VERUM ATQUE DECUS.



182

QUO DUCIS, ADSUM



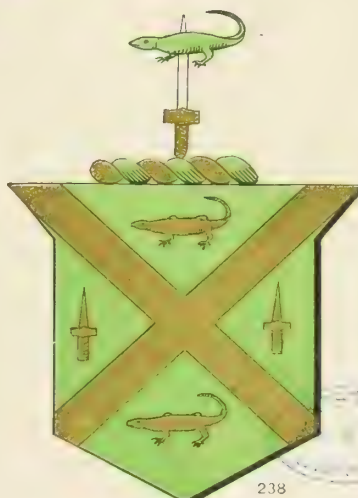
198

QUO FAS ET GLORIA.



205

RECTE QUOD HONESTE.



238

RESURGAM.



222
SEMPER VIGILANS.



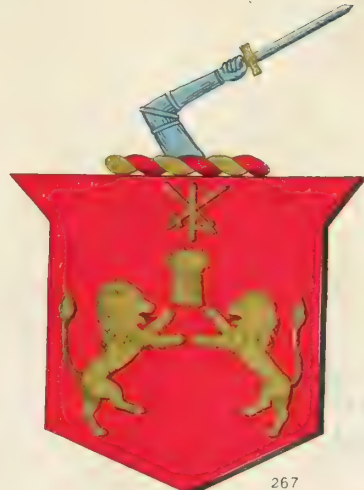
225
SERVIENDO.



233
SINE LABE, NOTA.



265
SPERNIT PERICULA VIRTUS.



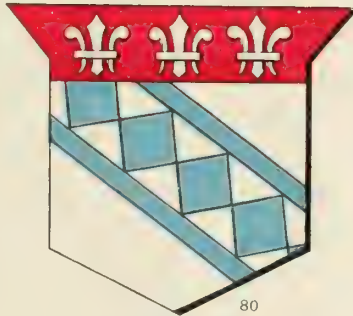
267
SPECTEMUR AGENDO.



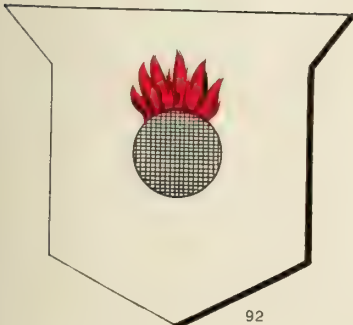
78
NORMA TUTA VERITAS.



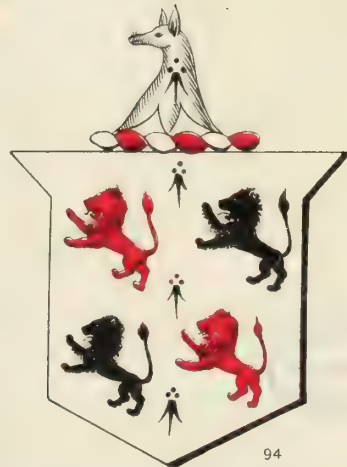
79
NON NOBIS SOLUM.



80
PER ASPERA VIRTUS.



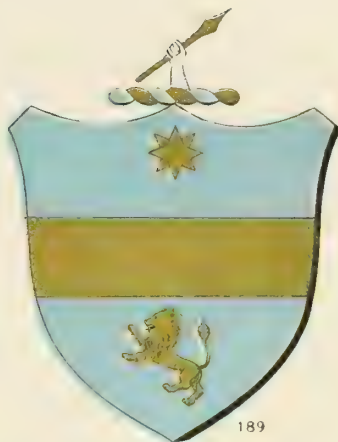
92
FEROX INIMICIS.



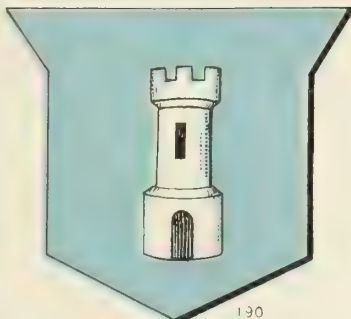
94
PERIISSEM, NI PERSTITISSEM.



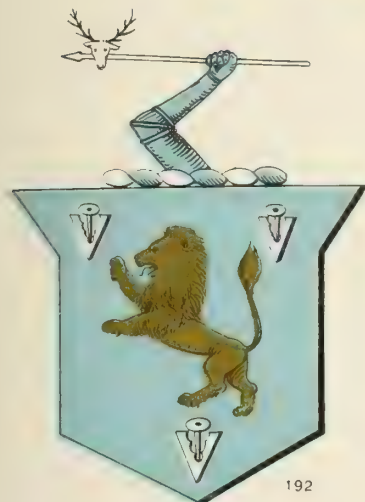
188
PROBUM NON PŒNITET



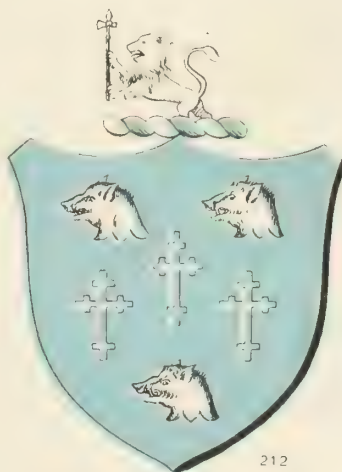
189
PRO PATRIA IN TYRANNOS.



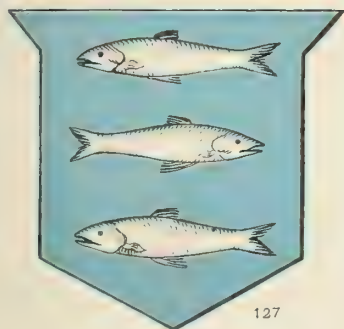
190
PRO PATRIA URO.



192
VIRTUS PROBATA FLORESCIT.

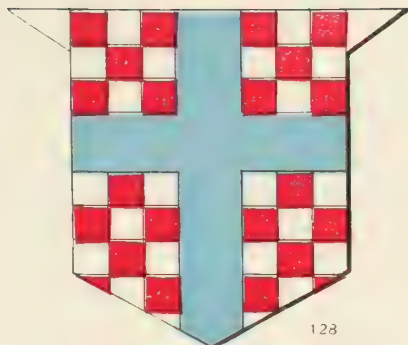


212
PRO PATRIA EJUSQUE LIBERTATE



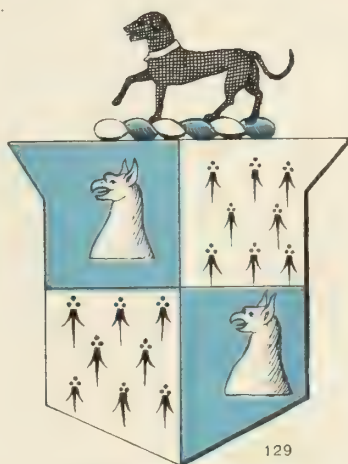
127

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET.



128

PRO DEO ET PATRIA



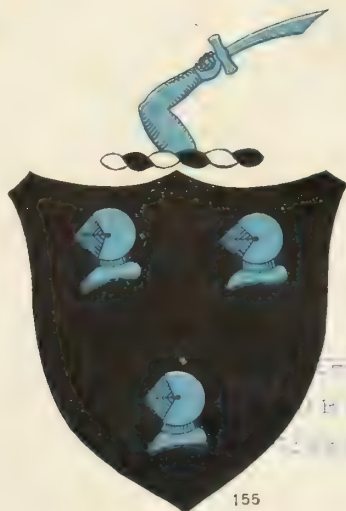
129

PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.



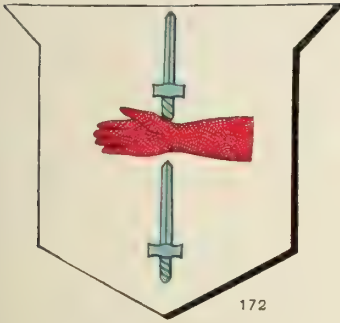
137

PRIUS MORI QUAM FIDEM FALLERE.



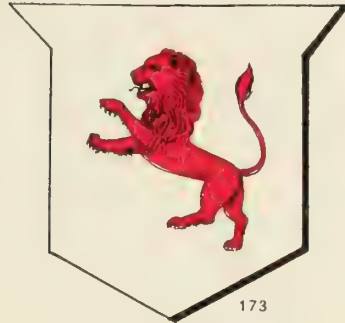
155

FUIMUS.



172

NON VOBUS SOLUM.



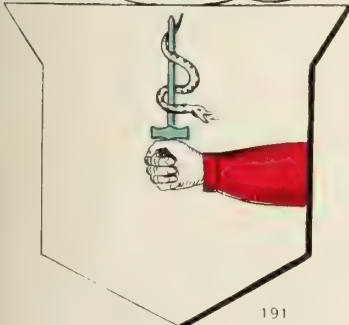
173

PAX ARMIS ACQUIRITUR.



176

PER ARDUA SURGO.



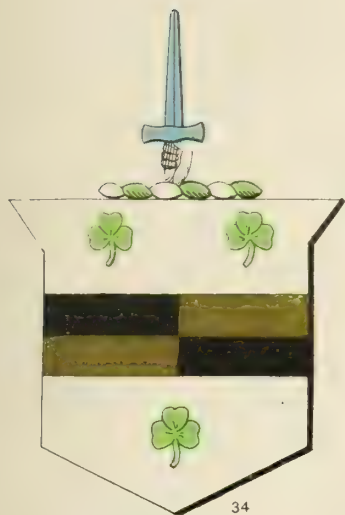
191

VIR SUPER HOSTEM
CROM ABU.
GIOLLA AR A NAM HUID A BOO.

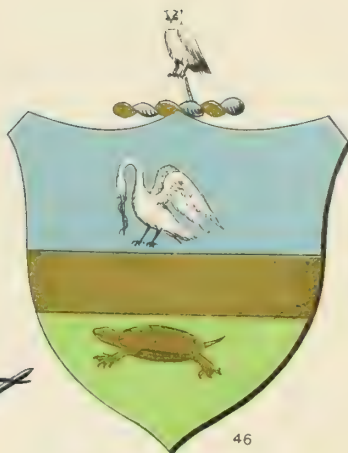


193

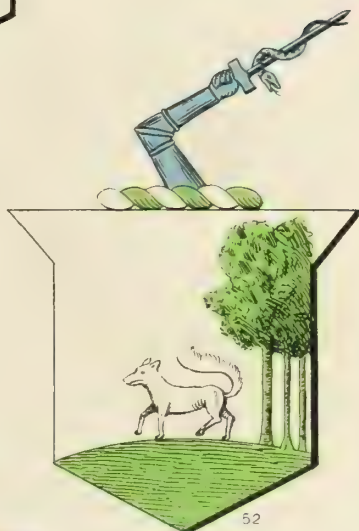
ABSIT UT GLORIER NISI IN CRUCE.



34
SINE TIMORE.



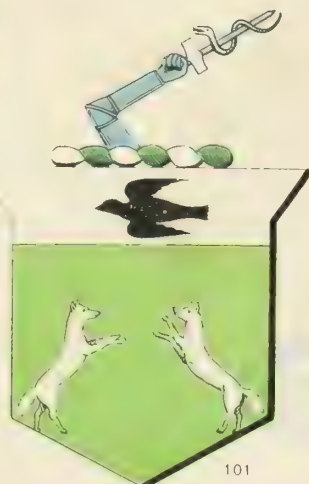
46
INTER UTRUMQUE.



52
FIDUS ET AUDAX.



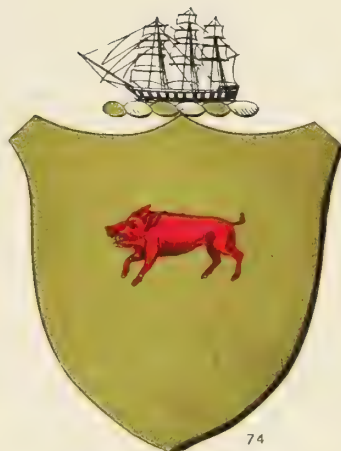
64
MECUM HABITA
MULLACH A BOO.



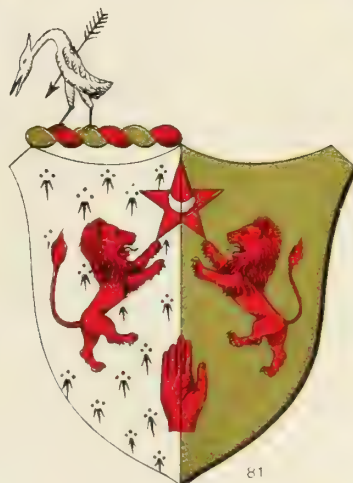
101
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72
SEMPER FIDELIS.



74
TERRA MARIQUE POTENS.



81
TRUE TO THE END.



25
VIRTUTE ET VALORE.

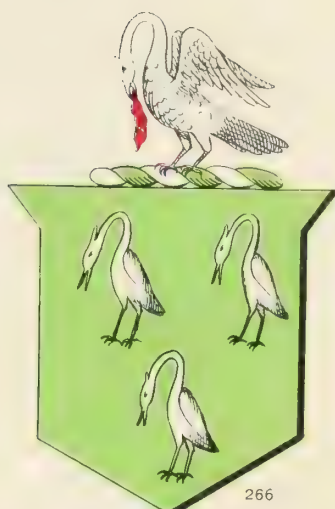


89
FIDE ET OPERA.



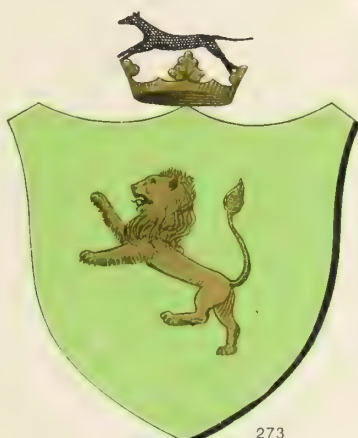
255

FORTUNA FAVE.



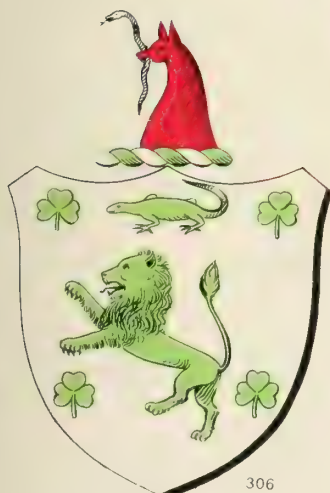
266

VERUS AMOR PATRIÆ.



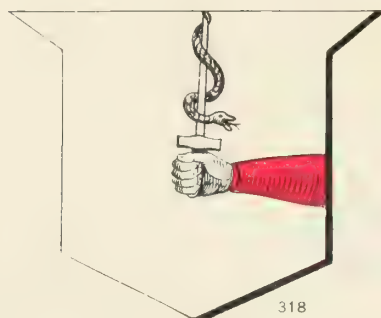
273

CA REUBHA.



306

FEARGABTH AR MAIT.

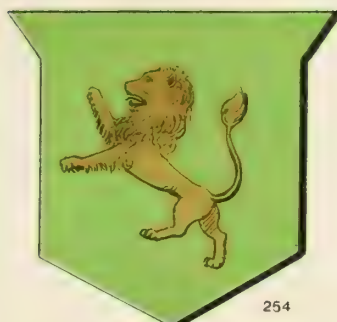


318

PRO PATRIA, AUXILIO DEI.



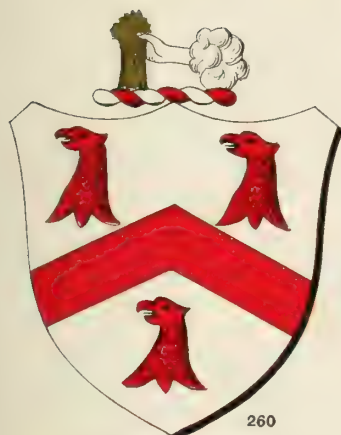
250
FIDELIS ET CONSTANS.



254
PATRIÆ INFELICI FIDELIS.



256
VIRTUTE ET PROBITATE.



260
PER VARIOS CASUS.



276
VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ



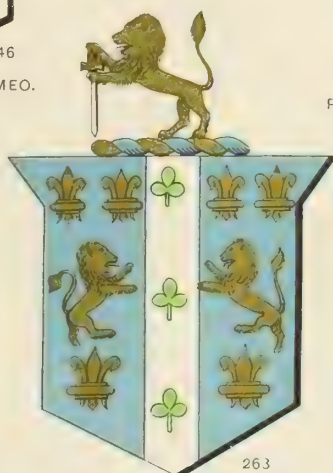
246

RECTE FACIENDO NEMINEM TIMEO.



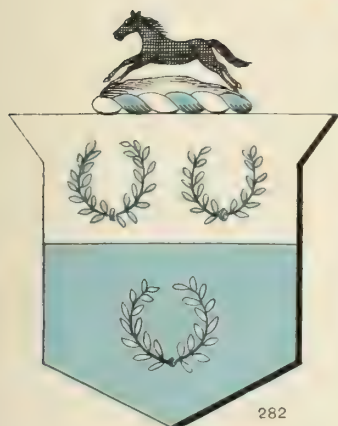
249

PRISCO STIRPE HIBERNICO.
PRO LIBERTATE, PATRIA ET HONORE.



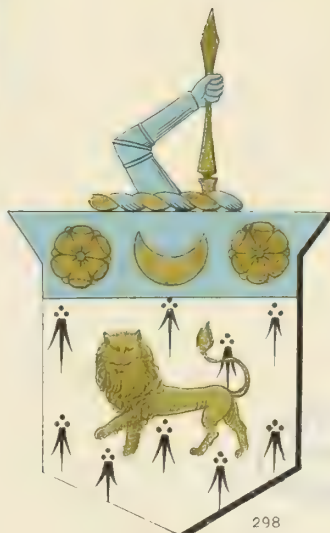
263

SUB PONDERE SURSUM.



282

VERUS AMOR PATRIÆ.



298

VERITAS ME DIRIGAT.



62

QUOD AGIS FORTITER.



107

VI ET VERITATE.



272

ELATUM A DEO NON DEPRIMAT.



275

NON VIDERI SED ESSE.

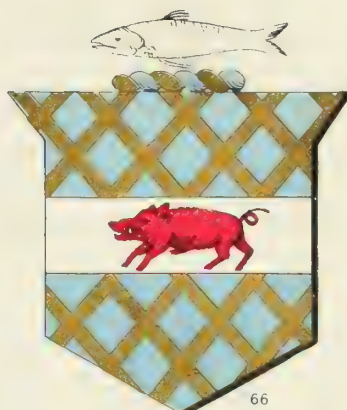


281

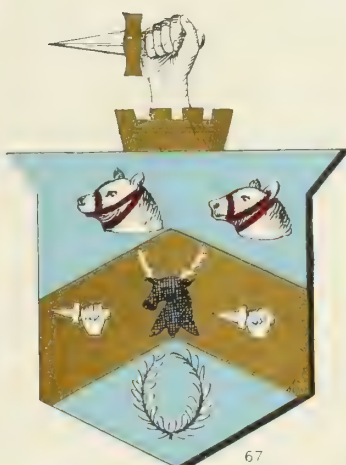
PROPRIA VIRTUTE AUDAX.
CHRISTO DUCE VINCAMUS.



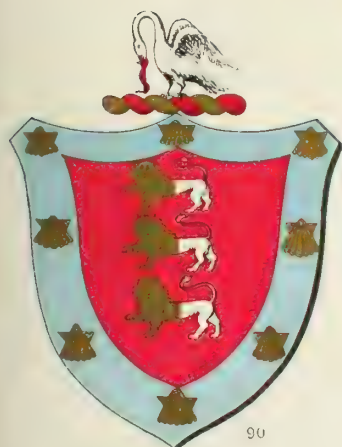
65
COR UNUM, VIA UNA.



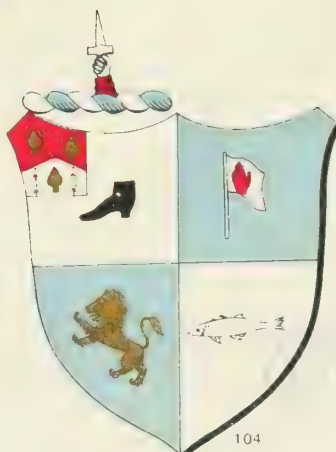
66
VIRTUTE ET MERITO



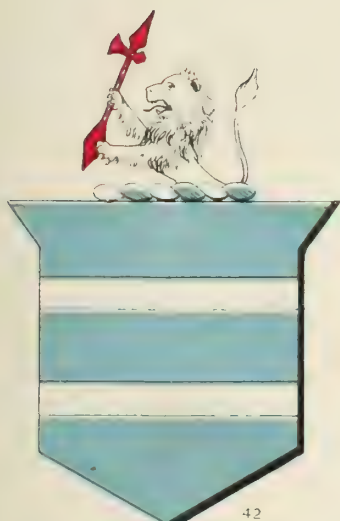
67
VIRTUTE ADEPTA.



90
VIRESCIT VULNERE VIRTUS
OPIMA SPOLIA.



104
VOTA VITA MEA.
BUADH NO BAS.



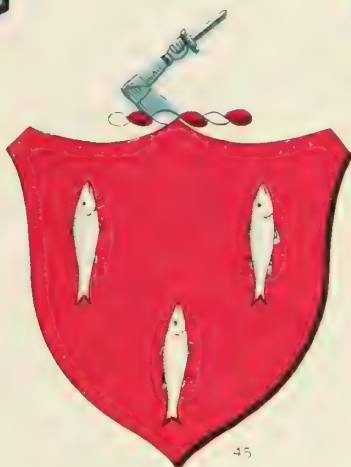
42

POTIUS INGENIO QUAM VI.



43

CRUX MEA STELLA.



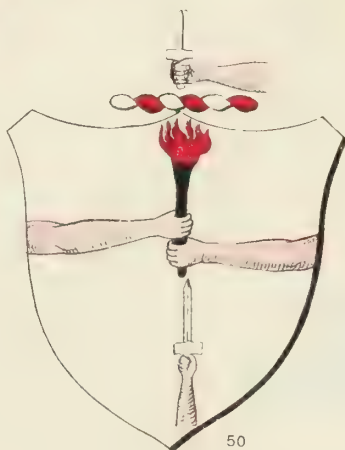
45

PERCUSSUS RESURGO.



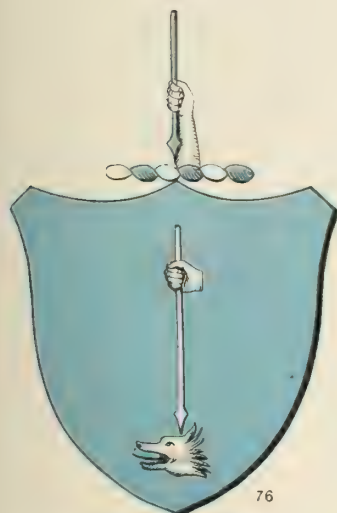
49

MALO MORI QUAM FÆDARI.
GEARAIGH AGUS DOGH BUADH.



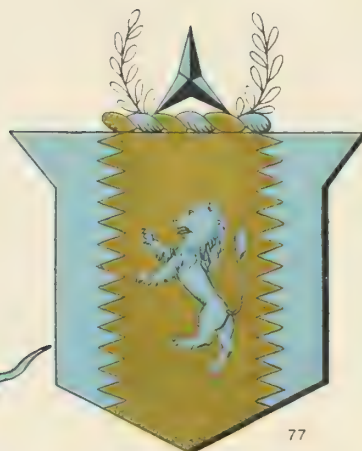
50

SIC ITUR IN ALTUM



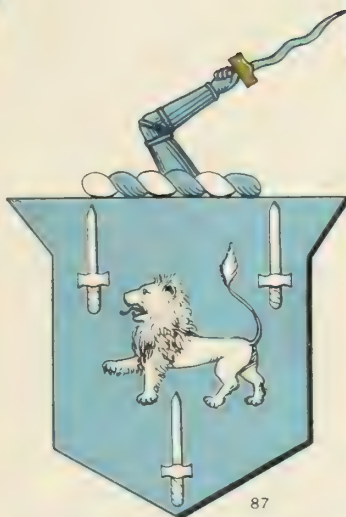
76

ROBUR ATQUE FIDES.



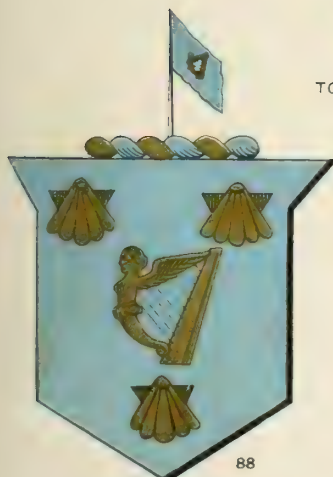
77

PRUDENS, FIDELIS, ET AUDAX.



87

TOSACH CATHA AGUS DEINEADH AIR.
PRIMI ET ULTIMI IN BELLO.



88

VI SI NON CONSILIO.



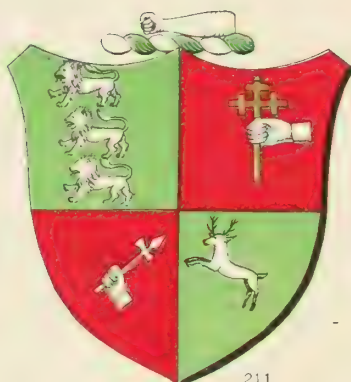
98

NON SIBI, SED PATRIÆ NATUS.



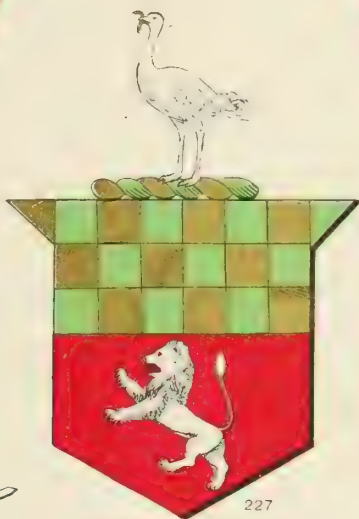
187

FACTIS, NON VERBIS



211

SALUS IN FIDE.



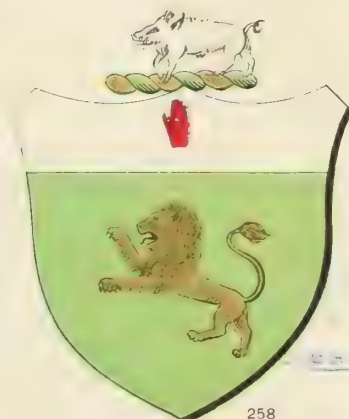
227

FIDEM MEAM OBSERVABO



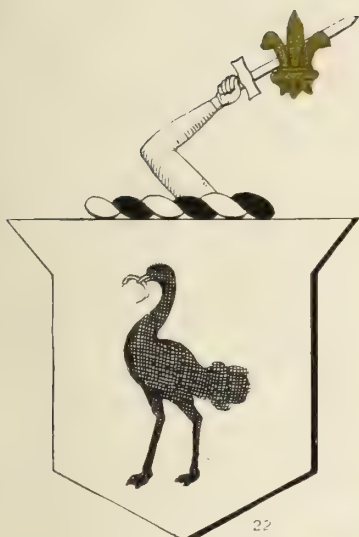
242

FORTIS ET FIDELIS.



258

SOLO SALUS SERVIRE DEO.



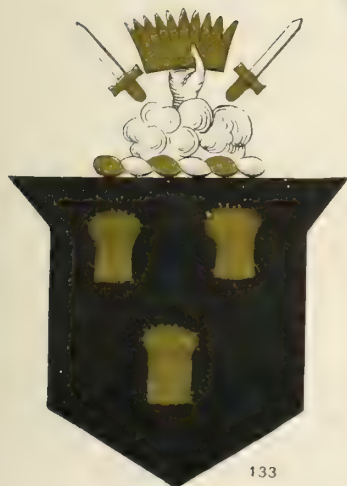
22
SIC NOS SIC SACRA TUEMUR.



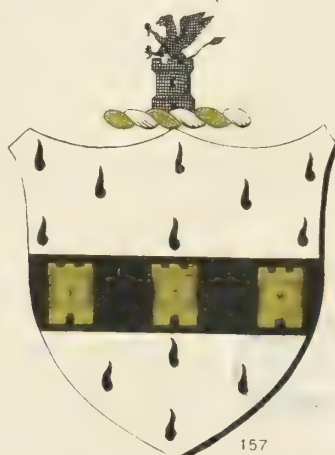
113
FIDES NON TIMET.
VIRTUS VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.
LUCENT IN TENEBRIS.



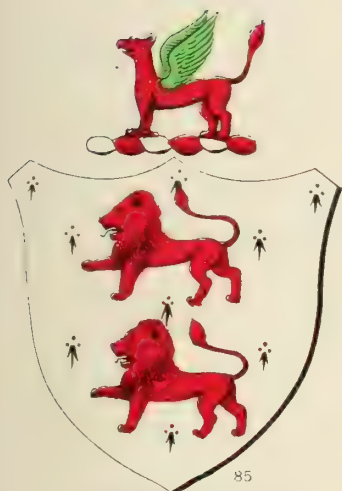
115
HONOR, VIRTUS, PROBITAS.



133
VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE.



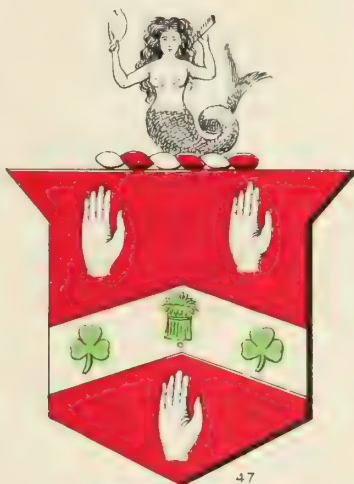
157
PRO PATRIA



85
SERVIENDO GUBERNO.
VICTORIOUS.



28
TE FAVENTE, VIREBO.



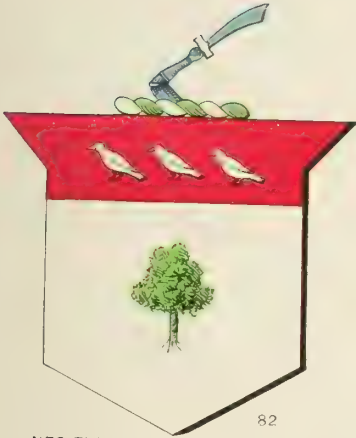
47
NON SIBI.



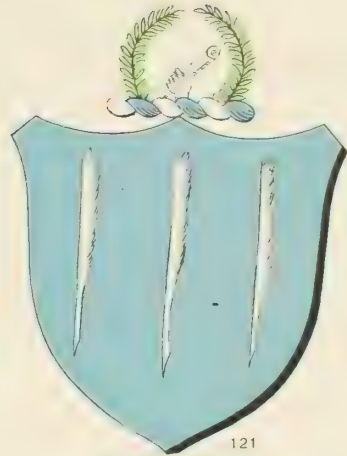
59
SEMPER PARATUS PUGNARE PRO PATRIA.



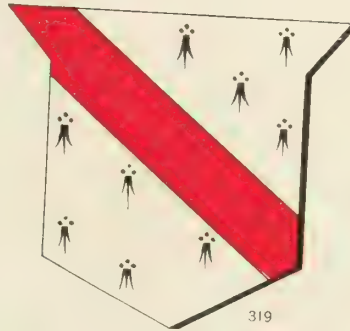
63
PRO DEO ET PATRIA.



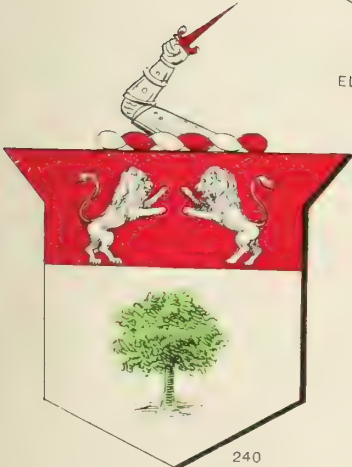
82
NEC FLECTITUR, NEC MUTANT.



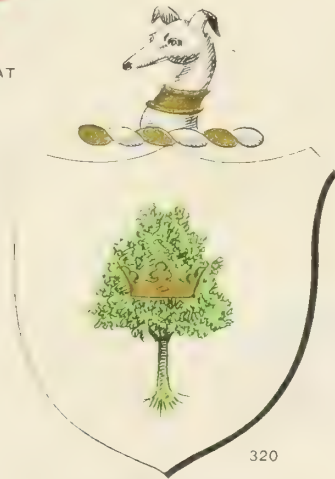
121
EX ARMIS HONOR.



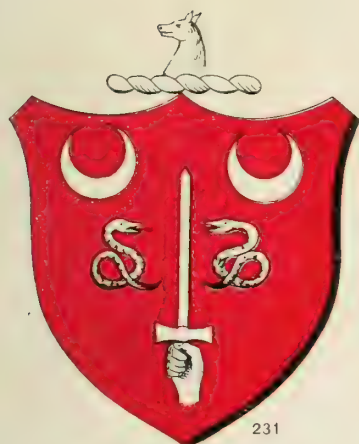
319
ELATUM A DEO NON DEPRIMAT



240
FORTITER ET FIDELITER.



320
O DHIA GACH GACH AN CABHAIR.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO.
MIN SICKER REAG.



231

QUOD SURSUM VOLO VIDERE.



239

MANU ET CORDE PRO PATRIA.



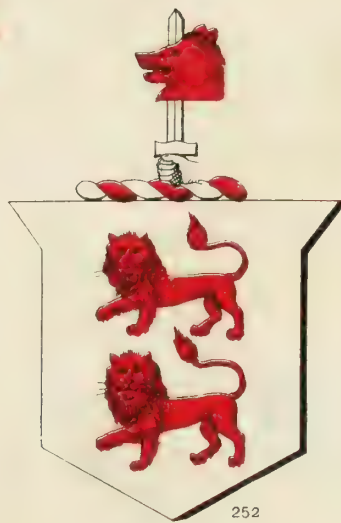
315

FIDEM SERVO.



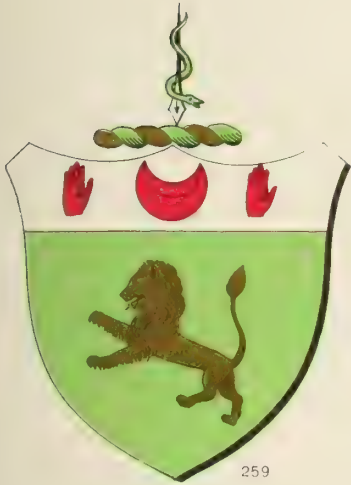
245

IN DEO SPES MEA.



252

INVIDIA MAJOR.



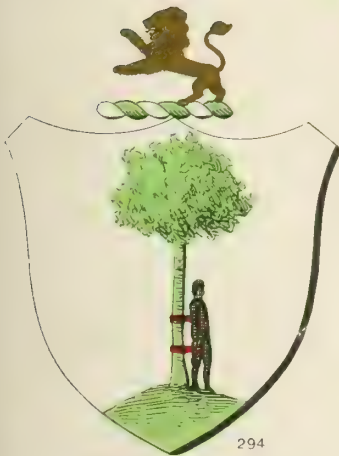
259
BUALUN SE.



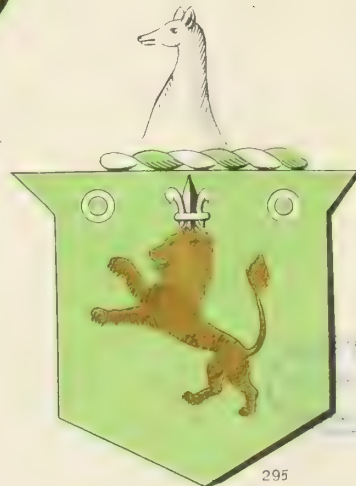
277
MENS CONSCIA RECTI.
SPE GAUDEO.



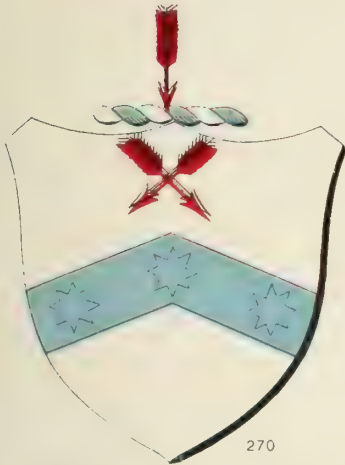
288
CONLAN ABU.
SEMPER FIDELIS ET AUDAX.



294
OMNI VIOLENTIA MAJOR.



295
VIRTUTE ET CONSTANTIA.



270
MELIORE FIDE QUAM FORTUNA.



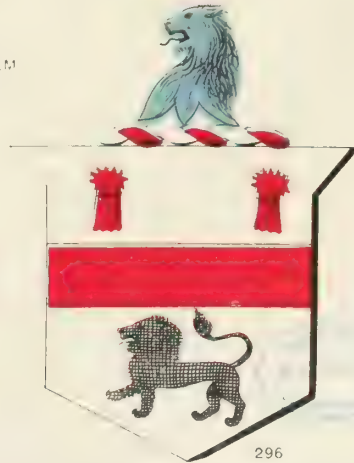
271
MARTE ET INGENIO



274
RESISTITE USQUE AD SANGUINEM



283
FRANGAS, NON FLECTES.



296
ARdua VINCO DEPRESSUS EXTOLLOR.



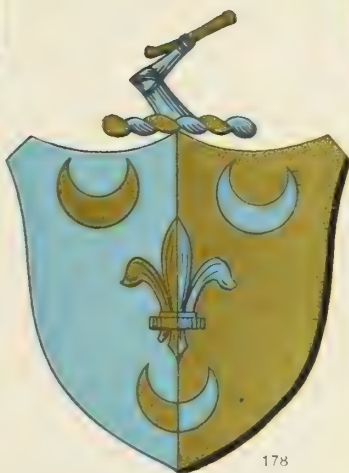
174

VOLO, NON VALEO.



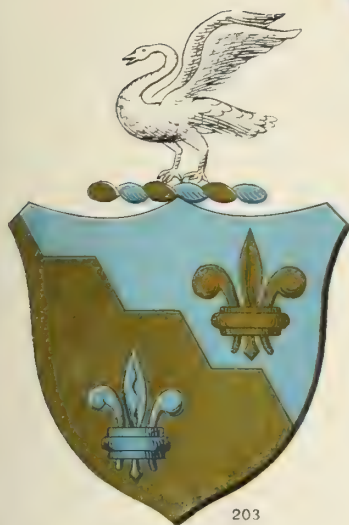
175

VINCIT PERICULA VIRTUS.



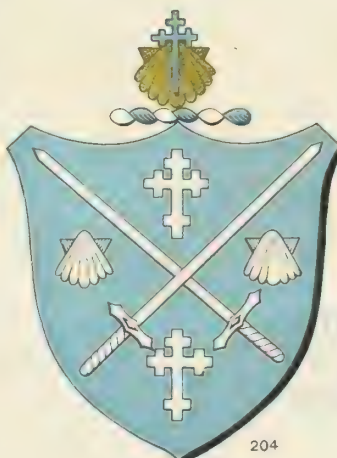
178

TENAT, LUCEAT, FLOREAT.



203

VINCIT VERITAS.



204

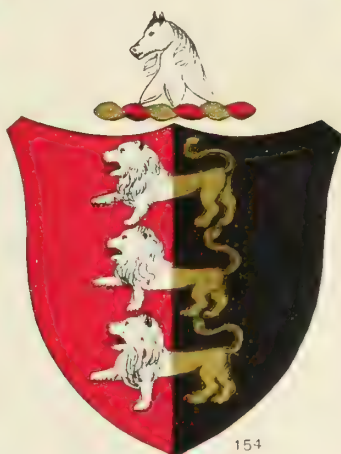
SUPERIORA SEQUOR.



30
MARTE ET INDUSTRIA.



96
PRO VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE



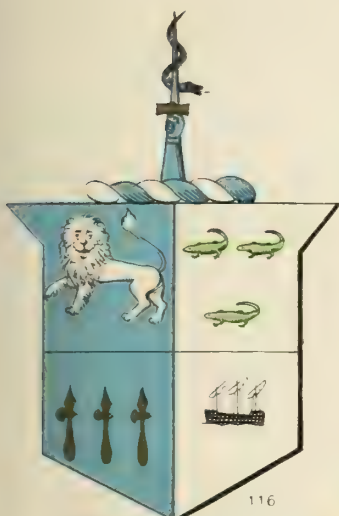
154
VULNERATUS NON VICTUS.



156
COR ET MANUS.

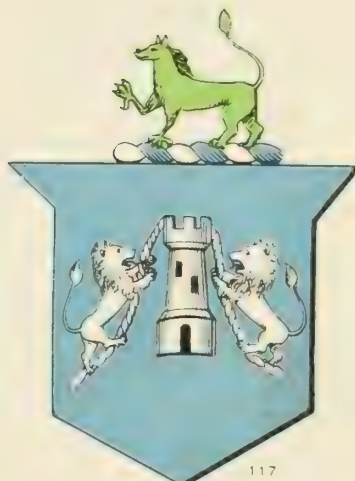


167
PRUDENTIA ET HONORE



116

CAMPO FERRO PRÆMIA BELLII
DEI MEMOR, GRATUS AMICIS



117

TURRIS FORTIS MIHI DEUS



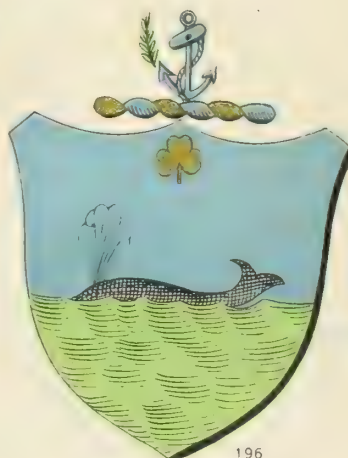
124

TUAGHA TULAIG A BOO
BUAIL TRE CABHA R A BOO



183

VIVIS SPERANDUM
NIL DESPERANDUM.



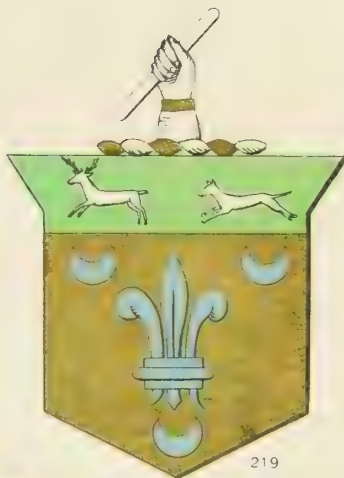
196

IN DOMINO FIDO



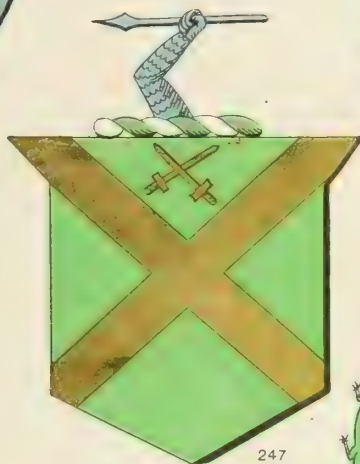
202

PRO VIRTUTE, PATRIA.



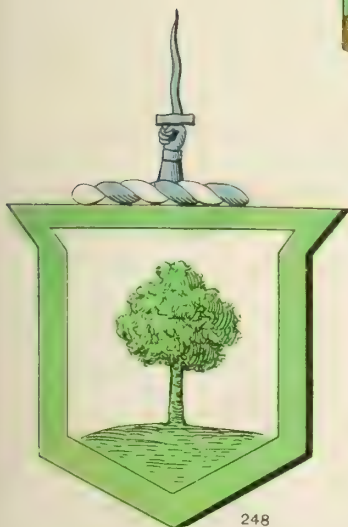
219

VOLVITUR ET RIDET



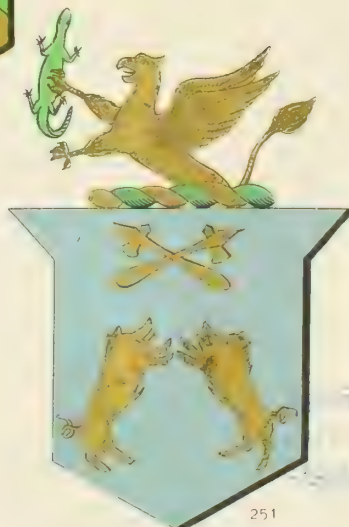
247

PRO REPUBLICA SEMPER.



248

AUDACES FORTUNA FAVET.

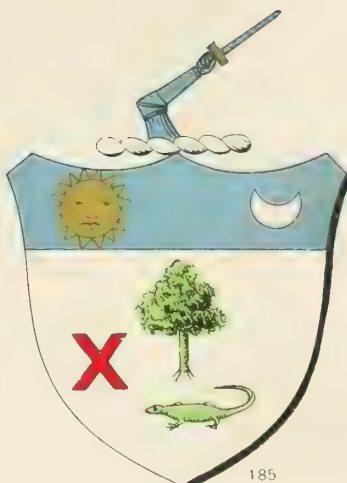


251

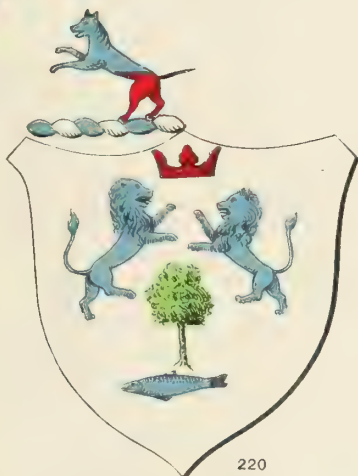
VIRTUTIS IN BELLO PRÆMIUM.



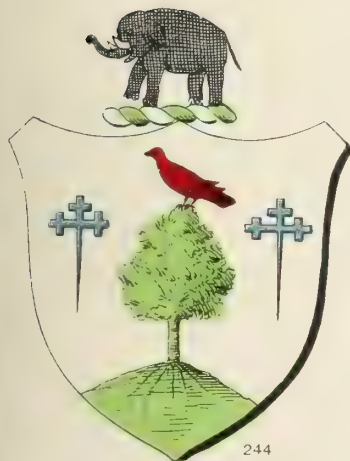
142
FELIS DEMULCTA MITIS



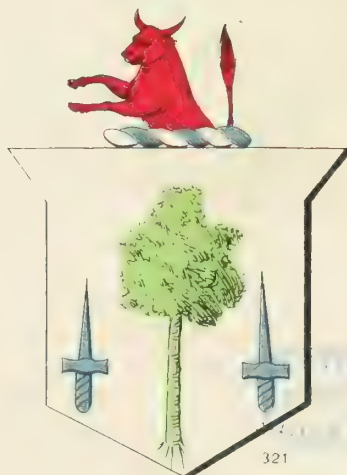
185
FUIMUS.



220
FELIS DEMULCTA MITIS.
INCLYTA VIRTUS.



244
WISDOM WITHOUT BLEMISH.

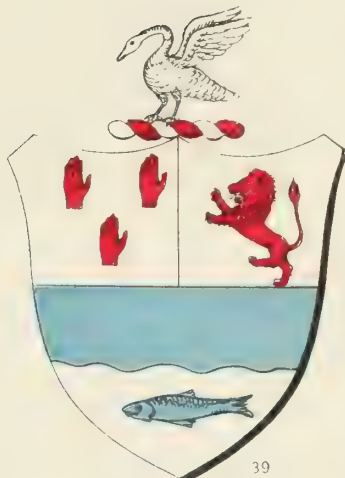


321
VIXI LIBER, ET MORIAR.



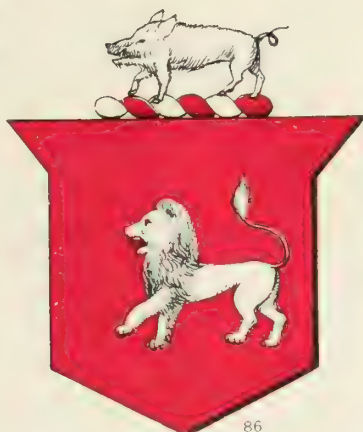
24

SIC NOS SIC SACRA TUEMUR.



39

SCUTO AMORIS DIVINI.



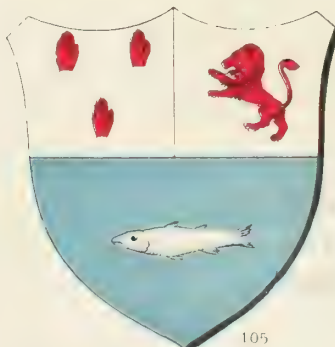
86

SPERO.



97

QUO ME CUNQUE VOCET PATRIA.

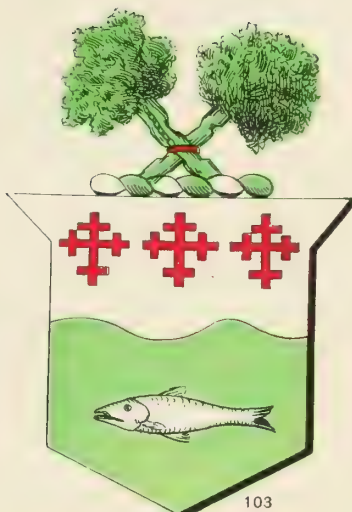


105

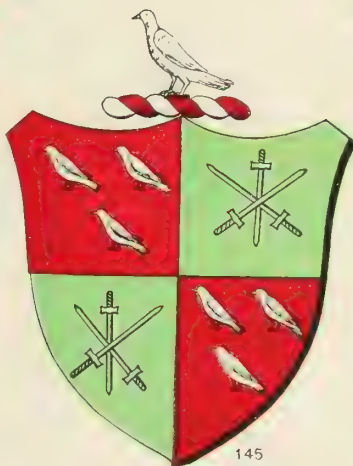
LAMH DEARGH ABOO.



84
TOUJOURS PRET.



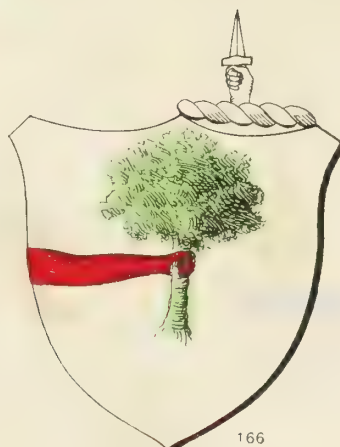
103
FEROX INIMICIS.



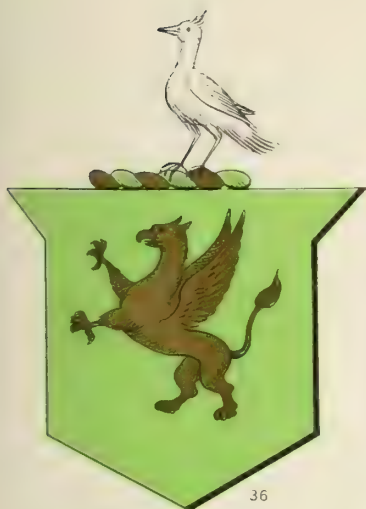
145
I HOPE IN GOD.



158
ARN DUTHCHAS.

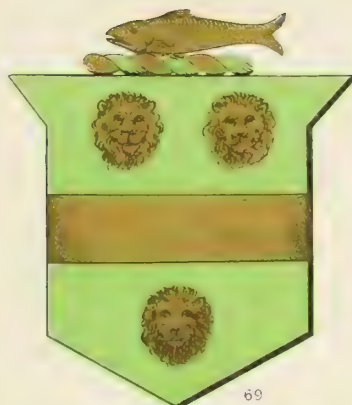


166
SICA INIMICOS.



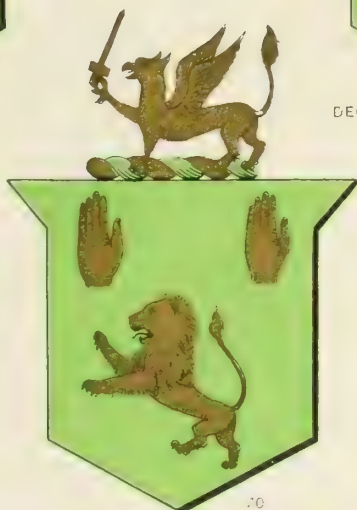
36

FORTITER ET RECTE



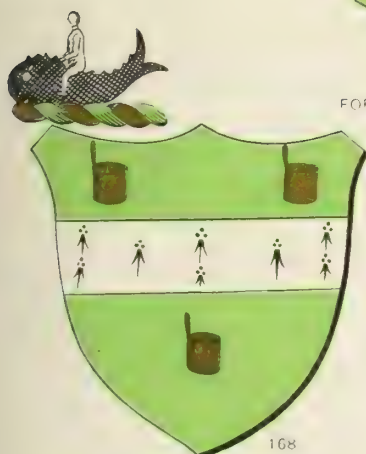
69

DEO DUCE, FORTUNA COMITANTE.



70

PEACE AND PLENTY
FORTI ET FIDELI NIHIL DIFFICILE



168

CURA ET CANDORE.



169

CONCILIO ET VI



120

FIDELITER ET DILIGENTER.



123

GLADIO ET VIRTUTE.



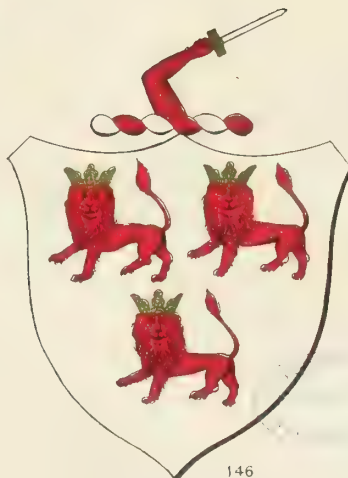
135

SINE TIMORE.



140

HONESTE VIVO.



146

UNIONE MINI MA VIGENT.
FORTIS IN ARDUIS.
CEART NA SUAS.



323
SPERNIT HUMUM
HÆC MANUS PRO PATRIA
PUGNANDO VULNERA PASSA.



324
AMOR SINE TIMORE.
CEDUNT ARMA TOGÆ.



327
AUXILIUM AB ALTO
PRO FIDE REGE ET PATRIA PUNGO.



325
FORTIS SUB FORTE.
CEART LAIDER A BOO.



326
PRO DEO ET PRINCIPE.
DEO, PATRIÆ, TIBI.



28

HONOR, VIRTUS, PROBITAS.



29

SERVIO REGI.



30

BENEDICTUS QUI TOLLIT CRUCEM.



31

HONOR, VIRTUS, PROBITAS.



32

GENIO, FIDE ET VIRIBUS.



33

CROM A BOO.



34

SHANET A BOO.



35

SHANET A EOO.
HONOR PROBATAQUE VIRTUS
MALAHER A BOO.



36

FIDELE.



37

SHANET A EOO.



38

ARTE ET MARTE.



39

LOYAL AU MORT.



40

LAMH LADIR A BUGHD
EX ARDUIS PERPETUUM
FORTE ET FIDELI NIHIL DIFFICILE. CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA. EN GRACE AFFIE
FEROX ET CELER
CONSEQUITUR QUODCUNQUE PETIT
FIDELISQUE AD MORTEM



41



42



43

VIRTUS SOLA NOBILITAT



1
INTER CRUCES, TRIUMPHANS IN CRUCE.



2
FAVENTE DEO, OMNIA RECTE FACEO.



3
VIRTUTE ET ASTUTIA PUGNO.



4
IN HOC SIGNO, SPES MEA.



5
MON DIEU EST MA ROCHE.



6
FESTINA LENTE.



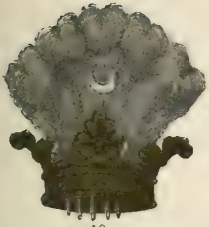
7
FAVENTE DEO, OMNIA RECTE FACEO.



8
IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.



9
NIHIL HUMANI ALIENUM.



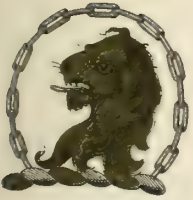
19
DEPRESSUS EXTOLLOR.
COMME JE TROUVE.



20
VINCIT OMNIA VERITAS.



21
AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA.
EN DIEU EST MON ESPOIR.



22
VIRTUTE ET ASTUTIA PUGNO.



23
HOC MAJORUM VIRTUS.



24
NIL ADMIRARI.



25
VIRTUS INCUMBIT HONORI.



26
IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.



27
IN RECTO DECUS.



10
DECREVI.



11
O DHIA GACH GACH AN CABHAIR.
NEC TIMEO NEC SPERNO
MIN SICKER REAG.



12
EST NULLA FALLACIA.



13
SEMPER FIDELIS.



14
FAVENTE DEO, OMNIA RECTE FACEO.



15
NOLI ME TANGERE.



16
PRO PATRIA SEMPER.



17
VIRTUTE, NON VERBIS.



18
MENS IMMOTA MANET.

GENEALOGY OF IRISH FAMILIES.

THE O'NEILL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 2—Plate 1.)

HIGH race of O'Neill! will no Feardan bring thee
His Clearnach of power to honor and sing thee?
From the hills of the North hath thy glory departed?
Are the bards of Tyr-Owen grown false and cold-hearted?
That when wine cups are fill'd and true hearts are meeting,
All silent, they pay thee nor homage nor greeting?—
No, though sad is my soul that thy house once the greatest,
Hath left but one minstrel the meanest and latest.
The broken in spirit, the weigh'd down by sorrow—
And, oh! how unlike to the bard of MacCaura,
Yet weak though his harp, as the reed by the river,
Its chords are his heart strings—the Red Hand forever!

Proud Lords of Tyr-Owen! high chiefs of Lough Neagh,
How broad stretched the lands that were ruled by your sway,
What eagle would venture to wing them right through,
But would droop on his pinion o'er half ere he flew.
From the hills of MacCarthan, and waters that ran
Like steeds down Glen Swilly to soft-flowing Bann—
From Clannaboy's heather to Carrick's seashore,
And high Armagh of Saints to wild Innismore—
From the cave of the hunter on Tyrconnel hills
To the dells of Glenarm, all gushing with rills—
From Antrim's bleak rocks to the woods of Rosstrevor—
All echoed thy war shout—the Red Hand forever!

Ah! show me on earth coronation so splendid
 As when the Lia-fail* thy chieftain ascended—
 His Brehons around him—the blue heavens o'er him—
 His true clan behind, and his broad lands before him,
 While grouped far below him on moor and on heather
 His tanists and chiefs are assembled together;
 They give him a sword, and he swears to protect them;
 A slender white wand, and he vows to direct them;
 And there in God's sunshine O'Neill they all hail him
 Through life, unto death, ne'er to flinch from or fail him;
 And earth hath no spell that can shatter or sever
 That bond from their true hearts—the Red Hand forever!

When the Saxon, with slaughter, swept fierce from the Pale
 Who arose, in their might, with their flag on the gale?—
 Unconquer'd and strong met the foe in their pride,
 And, as Rathlin the sea, dash'd their billows aside,
 Who, like straw in the stubble, trod down Nugent's spears,
 And MacAlister tore from his stout mountaineers?
 Who humbled proud Essex? Stern Bagnall, and bore
 His flag without check, from Armagh to Dunmore?—
 Who conquered at Bael-Breac† made Munroe to flee,
 Like a stag from the deer hounds, on high Clan-hugh-bwee?
 Who scattered the Saxons, by plain, ford, and river?
 Hark! answers Benburb with—the Red Hand forever!

AUTHOR OF "THE MONKS OF KILCREA."

The O'Neill family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Nial, and signifies "Champion." The surname was taken from Niell Glenn-dubh (Black Knee), King of Ireland, A. D. 946, who was slain in a great battle with the Danes, in the vicinity of Dublin, A. D. 919.

The titles of the chiefs of this line were Prince of Tyrone, Clanneboy and Tireogan, King of Ulster and Lord of Aighert, and their posses-

* Lia-fail— stone of destiny, and the chair in which the O'Neills were crowned.

† Bael-Breac—the spotted mouth, in allusion to the battle of Béal-an-Atha-buidhe.



OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

sions embraced the present County of Tyrone. Donnell O'Neil, son of Muirterkagh, was the immediate predecessor of Malachy the Great, and died in 979. The O'Neils of Thomond were also of the Northern stock. They went south in the tenth century to assist in expelling the Danish invaders, and some of them settled in the Counties of Clare, Cork and Tipperary, where their descendants are numerous to-day. The O'Neils were among the first of the Irish chiefs to grasp the necessity of united action on the part of the Irish chiefs and princes against the invader, and they fought bravely, intelligently, and generally with success against the foreign despoiler. Muirchearteach of the house of Niel, Prince of Aileach, in the tenth century, endeavored to subdue the Danes and their provincial allies, and made every possible effort to present united resistance to the foreigner. Still, the O'Neils, at times, were at war with the neighboring princes. They raided Leinster five times in a single year. Nial the Great was a celebrated warrior, and met the Roman forces in Britain and Gaul successfully. It was from one of his warlike expeditions into Gaul that he brought back to Ireland the captive youth, who afterward became Ireland's Apostle—Saint Patrick. Those of the descendants of Nial who settled in Meath, were designated the Southern Hy Nials; those who settled in Ulster, the Northern Hy Nials. Both branches supplied many Ard-Righs, or monarchs, to Ireland. From the time of Nial to that of Brian Boru, embracing a little more than five and a half centuries, forty-six O'Neils sat on the throne of Ireland's kings. The possessions of the northern branch were known as Tir-Owen, or the land of Owen. from Eoghan, their ancestor, son of Nial.

When King Henry the Second came to Ireland to promote the cause of religion, with the blood of Saint Thomas à Becket red on his hands, he received the homage of several of the prelates and princes of the South and East of Ireland as sovereign lord of Hibernia; but no representative of the O'Neills was there. They resisted the intruders from the beginning, and had they been half adequately supported by the other chiefs and clans, they would have driven out the Saxon-Normans as Brian had driven out the Danes. Hence, it is not surprising that the O'Neills were the object of English hatred, and vengeance, and treachery down to the defeat of the great Hugh. Flagherty O'Neill, Lord of Aileach, beside Lough Swilly, ruled his territory from 1004 to 1036. He was one of the most prominent of the O'Neill family up to his time. The

Four Masters record fourteen plundering expeditions which he led, sometimes against his own countrymen, and sometimes against the Northmen. He is sometimes styled "Flaithbheartach an Trostain," or Flaherty of the Pilgrims' Staff, from his having made a pilgrimage to Rome.

Hugh O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was one of the most redoubtable foes that the Anglo-Normans encountered in the North of Ireland. In 1198 he attacked them at Larne, and crushed their power for a time in that district. In 1208 he fought a battle with the O'Donnells, in which great numbers were slain on both sides. The combatants afterward formed an alliance against the English and their allies; in 1211 they made an attack on them on the shore of Lough Erne, and in 1212 O'Neill burned the newly-erected Castle of Clones, and the following year destroyed Carrickfergus, and "defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English."

He died in 1230, and his death is thus recorded: "Hugh O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, who had never rendered hostages, pledges or tribute to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland—died a natural death, although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by the hands of the English."

Nial More O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, who died in 1397, led expeditions against the Anglo-Irish districts in 1374, 1375, 1383, 1384 and 1392. In 1387 he built a house near Armagh, where he entertained the bards and learned men of Ireland. He is characterized by the annalists "Destroyer of the English," "Uniter of the Irish," "Exalter of the Church and Sciences of Ireland," and by other high-sounding titles.

Henry Ainreidh O'Neill, son of the former, was founder of the Clan Enri, who settled in the fourteenth century in the locality of Newtown-stewart, County of Tyrone. Dr. O'Donovan writes: "There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avry O'Neill than any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim." Owen O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, from 1432 to 1435, was a prominent chieftain of his day, being continually engaged in hostilities against the Anglo-Irish, and his neighbors, the O'Donnells, McQuillans, Maguires, of Fermanagh, and rival branches of the O'Neills. He was finally deposed by his son Henry, who was inaugurated at Tullaghoge

in presence of the Archbishop of Armagh, the Maguires, MacMahons and his own kinsmen.

Two chieftains of this clan are entitled to the peculiar honor and reverence of the Irish race—Sir Phelim O'Neill, and John the Proud.

The former was hanged, by order of Cromwell, in Dublin, in 1652, in pretended punishment of his participation in the alleged "Popish Massacre," of 1641. It is true that Phelim had sent some thousands of the invaders across the Styx, but he did so in defense of the lands of the O'Neills and of Irish freedom. He was offered his liberty on the scaffold if he would incriminate Charles the First, but this he stoutly refused to do. His head was cut off and stuck on a pole, as a warning to other rebels.

John O'Neill, the most powerful chief in Ulster of his day, had so harassed the English and scoffed at all their arts of diplomacy, their offers of nobility and reformatory patronage, that the "government" determined, since he could not be overcome by force, he should be destroyed by treachery. Finally, the proud, ferocious and feared ruler of Ulster was murdered at a feast given to him by the Scotch McDonnells, of Antrim. The instigator of this foul treachery and slaughter was one Piers, an English officer and agent of the Lord Deputy. He appropriated O'Neill's head, and received for it a thousand marks from his master. The ghastly trophy was gibbeted high on a pole, and for months grinned down at his murderer from a tower of Dublin Castle.

He was "turbulent" and "haughty," proud and keen as Spanish steel,

But who had right of these, if not our Ulster's chief—O'Neill?

Who reared aloft the "Bloody Hand" until it paled the sun,

And shed such glory on Tyrone as chief had never done.

He was "turbulent"—with traitors; he was "haughty" with the foe—

He was "cruel," say ye Saxons? Ay! he dealt ye blow for blow!

He was "rough" and "wild," and who's not wild, to see his hearth-stone razed?

He was "merciless as fire"—Ah! ye kindled him—he blazed!

He was "proud"; yes, proud of birthright, and because he flung away

Your Saxon stars of Princedom, as the rock does mocking spray,

He was wild, insane for vengeance—Ay! and preached it till Tyrone

Was ruddy, ready, wild, too, with "Red Hands" to clutch their own.

In curious contrast to the proud and fierce disposition of this chieftain, he was, when lavishing his hospitalities on his friends, the most genial of men, and the most agreeable of entertainers. His door was ever open to his friends, and his castle was the scene of many a princely banquet. As the poet writes:

Hail! Prince of Erin! honor's noblest son,
A thousand welcomes greet the dark-eyed Con.
Soft heave the waves—the breezes waft him o'er
And give our chieftain to his native shore.
O'Neill! offspring of a noble race,
In all thy acts a liberal soul we trace.

The heart of hospitality commands
Thy doors to open, wide the portal stands,
Enter, O people! 'tis no miser's hoard
That crowns so sumptuously your festive board;
But Generosity, whose hand divine
Bears the rich viands and the laughing wine, etc.

The career of Owen Roe O'Neill, the victor of Benburb, poisoned by the English, and of whom Napoleon said that if he had lived he would have outmatched Cromwell; and the life and deeds of the great Hugh, aptly called the "Irish Hannibal," who for years baffled the treachery, diplomacy and power of Elizabeth's Lord Deputies and armies are so well known to Irish readers, that further allusion to them would be superfluous. Many of the O'Neills signalized themselves in the military service of Spain and France, where they held grades ranging from Colonel to Marshal de Camp, and were admitted to the rank of the nobility. Many of the Southern, or Clare, O'Neills, of the branch of Heber, also served in the French and other Continental armies with distinction. One of these, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, was killed while charging the English at the battle of Fontenoy.

Arthur O'Neill, a blind harper, was one of the last of the Irish bards. He is described as possessing unrivaled skill and much antiquarian knowledge, and is said to have been instrumental in preserving many of the ancient Irish melodies. He died in 1816, aged eighty-nine.

Elizabeth O'Neill (Lady Becher), born in 1791, was one of the greatest

actresses of her day. "Her grace, sweetness, delicacy, refinement," says the London "Athenæum," "were things that London play-goers had long been strangers to. She may be said to have united the old stage with the new." Her income amounted to over sixty thousand dollars a year, something remarkable for that day.

Among the American representatives of this family may be mentioned General John O'Neill, of Fenian celebrity. He served in the Union Army during the late Civil War. On June 2, 1866, when a Fenian invasion of Canada was planned by the Irish in the United States, he led four hundred Irish-American soldiers, nearly all veterans of the late Civil War, into Canada, at Fort Erie, where he encountered Colonel Booker, at the head of sixteen hundred English-Canadian troops. After a brief fight the latter were routed in utter disorder, some of them not having ceased in the stampede until they reached Hamilton, forty miles distant.

As the United States Government had interfered to preserve the neutrality laws, and no reinforcements came, O'Neill next day recrossed the river to New York.

Subsequently, he founded O'Neill City, in the State of Nebraska, which is to-day a flourishing town.

The O'Neills are still numerous in Ireland, and throughout the English-speaking countries. One of the noblest living representatives of this illustrious family is the Very Rev. Canon O'Neill, the present parish priest of Clones, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

AYACHUCO.

EARTH'S famous fields, how lost how won,
From first Time saw the unchanging sun
O'er hostile ranks preside,
The poet's voice hath given to fame—
But Ayachuco's glorious name
Still sleeps on Andes' side.

Where Condorkanki's battlement
With the steep tropic sky is blent
The tide of war had rolled.
The Spanish tents along its base
Look'd down upon a kindred race,
By many wrongs made bold.

La Serna from his tent that morn
Counted the Chilian hosts with scorn—
Scorn 'twere not wise to show;
As condors close their wings, his flanks
Drew up their far-distended ranks,
And swooped upon the foe.

Strange sight on Ayachuco's plain,
Spain smiting down the sons of Spain—
The nurslings of her breast!
Untaught by Britain's past defeat,
How Freedom guards her last retreat,
In the unfetter'd West.

The Andes, with their crowns of snow,
Crowns crested with the fiery glow
Of the volcanic flood;
The condor, sailing stiffly by,
The oak trees struggling to the sky
Beyond the palm-tree wood—

These, Chili, were thy witnesses!
Long may 't be till scenes like these
Thy mountains see again,
But if, beneath the glowing Line,
Such warfare must again be thine,
God send thee more such men!

As bend and break before the shower
The loaded wheat and scarlet flower,
So broke the Spanish host!
As strikes the sail before the squall,
I see the Viceroy's standard fall—
The day is won and lost!

A day is won that dates anew
Thy story Chili! thine Peru!
And vast Pacific thine!
By native skill and foreign aid
Young Freedom hath securely made
A lodgment at the Line.

Of Sucre's skill, O'Connor's aid,
Cordova's flashing, ruddy blade,
The Chilian muse will boast;
And seldom can the muse essay
The story of a nobler day
Than that La Serna lost.

The Andean echoes yet shall take
The burden from De Sangre's Lake
Of the heroic lay—
And Condorkanki's passes drear
Age after age the tale shall hear
Of Ayachuco's day!

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

THE O'CONNOR FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. Plates 3 and 4.)

THE O'Connor family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. This family embraced the four following branches: The O'Connor Don, the O'Connor Sligo, the O'Connor Roe, and the O'Connor Corcumroe. The founder of the O'Connors Don, O'Connors Roe, and O'Connors Corcumroe was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, or Mulrooney the Bold, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 700, ancestor of that branch of the Hy Brune tribe called after him the Clanna Mulrooney, and which subsequently attained the dignity of a separate tribe. Besides other families, the O'Connors Don, O'Connors Sligo, O'Connors Roe, and O'Connors Corcumroe belonged to the Clanna Mulrooney. The founders of the O'Connor Sligo were Turlough More, of the line of Muiredach or Mulrooney Mullethan, and Brian Laighneach, of the same line. The chiefs of the O'Connors Don were styled Princes of Siol and Kings of Connaught; those of the O'Connors Sligo, Princes of Siol Murray; those of the O'Connors Roe, Princes of Fergal, and those of the O'Connors Corcumroe, Princes of Corcumruadh. The possessions of the first mentioned were located in the present County of Roscommon; of the second, in the County of Sligo; of the third, in Kings County, and of the fourth, in the County of Clare. The O'Connors of Connaught were the head chiefs of Siol Murray, in the County of Roscommon, and took their name from Conchobhar, or Conor, who was a King of Connaught in the tenth century. The meaning of this name is "Helper," from Cu or Con, which figuratively signifies a warrior; and Cobhair, "aid"; hence, the literal meaning of the name is "Helping Warrior." The grandson of this Conchobhar, Tadhg an Eich Ghal or Teige of the White Steed, who was King of Connaught in the beginning of the eleventh century, and who died A. D. 1030, was the first who took the surname of "O'Connor." In the tenth century, as mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, two of the O'Rourkes are styled Kings of Connaught, but with these exceptions, the ancestors of the O'Connors of the race of Hy Brune and Siol Murray, and the O'Connors themselves held the sovereignty of Connaught from the fifth to the fifteenth century, and two of them became monarchs of Ireland in the twelfth century, namely, Turlough O'Connor, called Toirdhealbhach More, or Turlough



COLONEL O'CONNOR,

Chief of Staff at the Battle of Ayacucho, "the Yonkdown of South America."

the Great, who is styled by the annalists "the Augustus of Western Europe," and his son Roderick O'Connor, who was the last Milesian monarch of Ireland. This Turlough O'Connor died at Dunmore, in Galway, A. D. 1156, and was buried at Clonmacnoise. And Roderick O'Connor, after having occupied the throne for eighteen years, abdicated, A. D. 1184, in consequence of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and after a religious seclusion of thirteen years in Cong Abbey, in Mayo, died A. D. 1198, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in Clonmacnoise, in the same sepulcher as his father. Roderick, who is chiefly memorable as the last monarch of Ireland, was, to use the mildest phrase, unfitted for the position at so critical a period. He was timid, irresolute, and vacillating at a time when strength of character in the ruling power, and decision of action were supremely needed. As Thomas Moore, in his History of Ireland, says: "The only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country, which, at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honor, safety, independence, national existence were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."

Cathal Croidearg, his brother, Prince of Connaught, succeeded as head of the O'Conors after Roderick's death; but though brave and energetic, he was unable to withstand, in the absence of Irish national unity, the encroaching power of the Anglo-Normans. He is described by the Four Masters as "the best Irishman that came from the time of Brian Boru—a man in whom God had implanted more goodness with greater virtues than in any other of the Irish nobility of his time." His son, Phelim, submitted to King John of England, who confirmed him in his estates. One of his descendants, another Phelim, fell in battle at Athlone, August 16, 1316, fighting under Edward Bruce, against the English.

In the "Memoirs" of Charles O'Connor, of Belengare, it is stated that in the latter part of the fourteenth century, the two head chiefs of the O'Conors, namely, Turlough Roe and Turlough Don, having contended for the lordship of Siol Murray, agreed to divide the territory between them. The families descended from Turlough Don called themselves the O'Conors Don, or the Brown O'Conors, while the descendants of Turlough Roe called themselves the O'Conors Roe, or the Red O'Conors. Another branch of the O'Conors obtained great possessions in the County of Sligo, and were thereafter styled the O'Conors Sligo.

The O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, had royal residences at Cruachan, near Elphin, and at Cluan Fraeich, near Tulsk, in the County of Roscommon, and also at Dunmore, in the County of Galway, and at Cong, in the County of Mayo, besides many castles in various parts of Connaught. The ancient Kings of Connaught were inaugurated at Cruachan, or Croghan, a beautiful green mound in the parish of Croghan, a few miles from Philipstown, on the borders of Kings County and Westmeath; but it appears from the Irish annals that they were inaugurated in after times as Kings of Connaught at the hill of Carn Fraeich, near Tulsk, in the County of Roscommon. The O'Conors held their ranks as Kings of Connaught down to the reign of Elizabeth.

The O'Conors Failey, or Princes Offaley, took their names from Conchobhar, Prince of Hy Failge, who is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1014, and had their chief fortress at Dangan, now Philipstown, in Kings County, and several castles in that county and in Kildare. These O'Conors maintained their independence down to the reign of Elizabeth, when their estates were confiscated.

The O'Connor Kerry is descended from Fergusius Magnus, grandson of Rodericus Magnus, the eighty-sixth monarch of Ireland. This Fergus Mor, commonly known as Fergus MacRoy, was forced from the sovereignty of Ulster by his cousin, Connor MacNessa, and retired to Connaught, where he was favorably received by Maud, the famous Queen of that province. The three sons of Maud by Fergus were Conmac, Kiar and Core; this Kiar was the ancestor of O'Connor Kerry. The O'Connor Kerry clan took its name from Magthgamhan O'Conchobar, King of Kerry, or Carraighe, A. D. 1138. This branch of the O'Connors settled in Kerry in the early years of the Christian era.

The O'Connors have maintained down to the present the prominent character that distinguished them for so many years before they were deprived of their power and possessions.

The O'Conors were also chiefs of Triocha Ced Fer Arda, and of Corcumroe, in the County of Clare, anciently called Crioich Cuire, or the territory of Core, which name it received from Core, Prince of the race of Ir, from Ulster, who settled there in the first century.

Charles O'Connor, of Balingare, the distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary, born in 1710, was descended from the family of Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland. His granduncle adhered to the cause of Charles the Second, but had his estates restored to him after the Resto-

ration. He was afterward in the service of James the Second, and died a prisoner in Chester Castle. Charles was one of the most learned men of his time, but was debarred from advancement or recognition, on account of his religion. His life was devoted to the preservation and elucidation of Irish history and antiquities. It has been truly written of him that "the entire object of his long life seems to have been to redeem his country from the self-ignorance, the blind impolicy, the national degradation to which it had been reduced. In this lofty and noble vocation no man ever put out with more perfect abandonment of all unworthy motive the valuable gifts he had received." His grandson, Rev. Charles O'Connor, D. D., was also a learned antiquarian. His brother Owen, on the death of a kinsman, became the head of the present family of O'Connor Don. Another brother, Matthew O'Connor, was the author of "History of the Irish Catholics," "Military History of the Irish Nation," and other works.

Roger O'Connor, born in Connerville, County of Cork, 1762, possessed of ample means, and with a brilliant outlook at the English Bar, sacrificed fortune and future, and joined the United Irishmen. He was imprisoned at Fort George, Scotland, with Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. McNevin and their associates. His son, Colonel O'Connor, went to South America, where he bore a conspicuous part in the war for independence. He raised a regiment at Panama, and afterward was appointed chief of staff to San Martin. He fought until the close of the war, and was chief of staff to General Sucre at the final battle of Ayacucho, the Yorktown of South America. He contributed largely to that decisive victory.

"Of Sucre's skill, O'Connor's aid,
Cordova's flashing, ruddy blade,
The Chilian muse will boast;
And seldom can that muse essay
The story of a nobler day
Than that La Serna lost."

Arthur O'Connor, brother of Roger, was also a prominent member of the United Irishmen; was the founder and editor of the Press, the organ of that body, and suffered a long imprisonment in Fort George, in Dublin Castle, and in the Tower of London. After regaining his liberty he proceeded to Paris, and became General of Division in the French

Army. Fergus O'Connor, nephew of the preceding, was the chief leader of the Chartist movement in England some years ago, and exercised for a time great influence over the working people in the North of England. The name is honorably represented in Ireland to-day by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, one of the ablest members in the British Parliament, and by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the well known journalist and author.

In America, also, this name has an honorable record. The late Charles O'Connor, in ability and legal learning, was without a superior at the American Bar. He was, in all that goes to make up character, one of the foremost citizens of the Republic. His father, Thomas O'Connor, was a man of ardent character and enthusiastic devotion to his country and liberty, and took a prominent part in the Irish insurrection of 1798. He escaped to America in 1801, and on his arrival in the City of New York, he consulted the directory to find if any persons of his name were living there. There was only one, a Mr. Hugh O'Connor. The exile visited him, but found that he was not a relative, or even from his part of Ireland. He had, however, a handsome daughter, whom O'Connor married, from which union was born the famous jurist and leader of the American Bar.

In the hierarchy and clergy of America this name is also honorably represented. Among the pioneer Bishops of the United States there are few with a nobler record than that of the Most Rev. Michael O'Connor, first Bishop of Pittsburg, Pa. Rev. A. A. Lambing, the historian of the Church in that region, truly describes him as "one of the most brilliant lights that has ever shed luster on the Church in the United States." His brother, the first Bishop of Omaha, Neb., was also distinguished for his missionary success. And the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of London, Canada, is to-day recognized as one of the most distinguished prelates in the Dominion. In the ranks of the priesthood may be mentioned the eminent writer, Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J., of New York; Rev. Angelus O'Connor, St. Bonaventure's Seminary, Allegheny, Pa.; the Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor, of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Daniel O'Connor, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the most eminent and successful pastors of that Archdiocese. In journalism and politics the name is worthily represented by Mr. Joseph O'Connor, editor of the Rochester Post-Express, and Senators Edmund O'Connor, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Eugene F. O'Connor, of Brooklyn, N. Y.



O'DONNELL AT THE BATTLE OF CREDRAN.

“And now fierce O'Donnell thy battle-axe wield,
The boundsword is shiver'd and cloven the shield;

The keen steel sweeps grinding through proud crest and crown,
Clav-Fedalta hath triumph'd—the Saxon is down.”

THE O'DONNELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 3. Plate 1.)

AS meets the wild billows the deep-centered rock,
 Met glorious Clan Conell the fierce Saxons' shock;
 As the wrath of the clouds flash'd the axe of Clan Connell,
 Till the Saxon lay strewn 'neath the might of O'Donnell!

One warrior alone holds the wide bloody field,
 With barbèd black charger and long lance and shield—
 Grim, savage, and gory he meets their advance,
 His broad shield uplifting and couching his lance.

Say, who is this chief spurring forth to the fray,
 The wave of whose spear holds yon armèd array?
 And he who stands scorning the thousands that sweep
 An army of wolves over shepherdless sheep?

And now, fierce O'Donnell, thy battle axe wield—
 The broadsword is shiver'd, and cloven the shield,
 The keen steel sweeps grinding through proud crest and crown—
 Clan Fodhla hath triumph'd—the Saxon is down!

THE O'Donnell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy-Nials, and son of Nial the Great or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Neil, and signifies "Grandson of the Champion." The title of the chiefs of this tribe was Prince of Tyrconnell, and their possessions were located in the County of Donegal. After the death of King Conal, the territory was known as Tir-Connell, or the land of Connell. This branch of the family gave ten Ard-Righs, or supreme monarchs, to Ireland previous to the advent of the English. Eignechan, first of the O'Donnells under whom Tir-Connell became known as "the Country of O'Donnell," was Prince of Tir-Connell from 1200 to 1207 A. D.

This name it retained for four hundred and three years, when the chiefdom was abolished, during the reign of James the First.

Another branch of this family were settled in Corca-Vasein, in the southwest of the County of Clare. They were descended from Hugh, son of Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, and who was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014, and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vasein, and died in the year 918.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in ancient Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-Connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

The O'Donnells were celebrated for their bravery, patriotism and their devotion to religion and literature. They were regarded with high consideration, not only throughout Ireland, but all over Europe, and especially by the Popes of Rome. The original home of the O'Donnells was in that portion of Donegal lying between the Swilly and the Dobhar, or Simmy. The Hill of Doon is situated in the center of this locality, and the Church of Killmacrenan, where St. Columbkille founded a famous abbey. The Rock of Doon was the historic spot where the O'Donnells were inaugurated as Princes of Tir-Connell. The successors of St. Columbkille, attended by his marshal, and surrounded by the estates of the territory, performed the ceremony. The abbot would place in the chieftain's hand a pure white and unknotted rod, and say: "Receive, Sire, the auspicious ensign of your dignity, and remember to imitate in your government the whiteness, straightness and unknottiness of this rod to the end that no evil tongue may find cause to asperse the candor of your action with blackness, nor any kind of corruption or tie of friendship be able to pervert your justice; therefore, in a lucky hour take the government of this people, to exercise the power given you with freedom and security."

In the Franciscan Abbey, founded by the wife of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and of which the ruins still exist, were written the celebrated Annals of the Four Masters, covering a space of four thousand five hundred years of Irish history, which may be regarded, in the language of O'Curry, as "the largest collection of national, civil, military and family history ever brought together in this or, perhaps, any other country." Hard by is Donegal Castle, now in ruins, which was the



MARSHAL O'DONNELL,
Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, Spain.

ancient seat of the O'Donnells, and which was given by royal grant to Sir Basil Burke, in 1601.

Of the many distinguished members of this family may be mentioned Hugh, or, as he was popularly known, Balldearg (of the red mark), who rose to the rank of General in the Spanish service, returned to Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, and raised ten thousand men to continue the war against William. He was a brave, honorable and patriotic man. Another distinguished member of this princely race who rose to the rank of Marshal in the Spanish service, and finally to be Dictator of Spain, was Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan. His lineal ancestor was O'Donnell of Castlebar, who went to Spain after the fall of O'Neill, when the power of the Irish chiefs was finally broken, in the reign of James the First of England. He had also been Captain-General of Cuba, and his name may be read to-day in characters of stone on the front of the Moro Castle.

Many members of this illustrious house distinguished themselves and acquired high honors in Austria and France. Henry O'Donnell, afterward raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General and Count in Austria, married the cousin of the Empress Maria Theresa. In the armies of France Brigadier Daniel O'Donnell fought over the greater part of Europe for years, and participated in more than a score of pitched battles and sieges; while others of the name served with honor in the regiments of O'Donnell, Berwick, Clare and Dillon. Some of these latter, however, were of the O'Donnells of Munster, a less distinguished tribe than the O'Donnells of the North.

Among the latter, the most prominent are Calvagh O'Donnell, who rebelled against his father, and was defeated at the battle of Ballyhofey; Con O'Donnell, who was killed in battle with the forces of Henry Oge O'Neil; Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who reigned forty-four years as King of Tir-Connell, and was distinguished both as ruler and warrior; Donnell More O'Donnell, a warlike chief, who afterward became a monk at Assaroe, and Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tir-Connell, who defeated a powerful English army under Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord Justice, in 1257. This battle was fought at Creadran-Kille, now known as the Rosses. O'Donnell and Fitzgerald engaged in personal combat, and each mortally wounded the other. Brian O'Neill, taking advantage of O'Donnell's condition, made certain demands, which O'Donnell peremptorily rejected, and causing a general muster of his people, he was carried on

a stretcher on the shoulders of his followers, from which position he witnessed and directed the battle. O'Donnell was victorious, and the bier having been laid down on the street of the village, the heroic chieftain expired.

Of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, the ally of Hugh O'Neill, and Rory O'Donnell, created Earl of Tyrconnell, who died in exile at Rome after the final conquest of Ulster, it is needless to speak at length, as their lives and deeds are familiar to all readers of Irish or English history of the period.

The former, Hugh Roe, Lord of Tyrconnell, was born in 1571. He was captured by Sir John Perrot, the English Lord Deputy, in the summer of 1587, in accordance with his policy of holding hostages for the good conduct of the Irish chieftains. A ship was sent from Dublin to Lough Swilly, and anchored near Rathmillen, near which place it was known that O'Donnell was residing at the time with MacSweeney, his foster-father. The youthful O'Donnell was inveigled on board the vessel, which was laden with Spanish wine, and during the entertainment of the guest and his friends the hatches of the ship were fastened down, and O'Donnell was carried a prisoner to Dublin. He was consigned to the Birmingham Tower, where a large number of Milesian nobles were in captivity and chains. After a confinement of more than three years, he managed to escape, with some of his companions, and took refuge in the Dublin mountains. Here he was betrayed by one whom he had deemed to be his friend, and was returned to prison. The following year he again managed to escape, with the sons of Shane O'Neill, Henry and Art. Turlough Roe O'Hagan, an emissary of Hugh O'Neill, meeting them, assisted them to reach the mountains, where they suffered exceedingly from cold and hardship. Art O'Neill died of hunger and exposure, and O'Donnell was with difficulty restored to consciousness when found by Feagh O'Byrne, who had come to their assistance. After some days he was escorted across the Liffey, and reached Hugh O'Neill, at Dungannon. He was then conveyed across Lough Erne by his relatives, the Maguires, and finally arrived at Ballyshannon, his family seat. Shortly afterward, in 1592, he was inaugurated The O'Donnell, in the place of his father, who had resigned. His first act was to march a force into Tyrone, and devastate the country of Sir Turlough Luineach O'Neil, who had entered into an alliance with the English, burning the town of Strabane, where he held O'Neil



O'DONNELL, LORD OF TIRCONNELL.

IN PURSUIT OF THE ENGLISH BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CREDRAN.

*From the glens of his fathers O'Donnell comes forth,
With all Cneel-Connell, fierce scots of the North—
O'Boyle and O'Daly, O'Duggan and they
That over, by the wild waves O'Doherty's sway.*

*Sweeping on like a tempest, the Gail-Ogligh stern
Contends for the van with the swift-footed kern—
There is blood for that burning, and joy for that wail—
The stranger is hot on the spoiler's red trail!*



besieged in his castle. He carried on a vigorous warfare with the forces of the Lord Deputy, and joined Hugh O'Neill in his rebellion in 1595, destroying thirteen castles in the autumn of that year. O'Donnell commanded O'Neill's cavalry at the victory of the Yellow Ford, August 14, 1598. In August, 1599, O'Donnell defeated an English force under Sir Conyers Clifford, at Ballaghboy, in Sligo, with the loss of 1,400 men. In 1601 he joined with Hugh O'Neill, in his expedition to Kinsale. While awaiting the arrival of O'Neill in Tipperary, his passage south was barred by Sir George Carew and Lord St. Lawrence, and taking advantage of a hard frost he made a circuitous route across the mountains, and after a forced march of forty miles in one day—"the greatest march that has ever been known in these parts," as Sir George Carew writes, appeared before Kinsale as O'Neill arrived. After the fall of that stronghold, he went to Spain to solicit aid from Philip the Third, and died suddenly, at Simancas, September 10, 1602, in his thirtieth year. An English writer thus sums up his character: "O'Donnell's steady and unbending zeal, patience, caution, firmness, tenacity of purpose, steady consistency, and indefatigable energy may bear an honorable comparison with the virtues of any other illustrious leader whose name adorns the history of his time."

His brother, Rory O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, continued the war for some time after the defeat at Kinsale. He fled with Hugh O'Neill to the Continent in 1607, and died the following year at Rome, aged thirty-three.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE O'Brien family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founders of the family were Brian Boroimhe, or Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002-1014, and Moriertach O'Brien, last King of Ireland, of the race of Brian Boru, A. D. 1089. Through their descent from Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Manster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caba, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148, the blood of both Heber and Heremon is united in this family. The ancient name was Brian, and signifies "The Author." The titles of the chiefs of the sept were Prince of Thomond, and King of Cashel and Munster, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick and Clare, then known as "O'Brien's Country." This territory had been in the possession of the O'Brien sept from the time of Heber, and most of the Kings of Munster were of the O'Brien branch. From this stem sprung all the nobility and gentry of Munster.

The chieftains and princes of the O'Briens were inaugurated at a spot called Magh-Adhair, now called Moyry Park, and situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney, barony of Upper Bunratty, County of Clare, about three and a half miles west of Tulla. The mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is still to be seen at this place. It is of an irregular form, and measures 102 feet in length and 82 feet in breadth.

In the year 1002 Brian Boru, then King of Thomond and ruler of Munster, usurped the throne of Ireland, as has been truly said, by the right divine of being the fittest man to rule. He was the greatest of Irish monarchs, and were it not for his death at Clontarf, he would have consolidated the Irish monarchy, and rendered the nation proof against all designs and attacks on the part of Dane or Anglo-Norman. During his reign order prevailed, the wrangling and predatory chiefs were crushed, internal improvements were promoted, churches and schools sprung up again, and the arts of peace were cultivated.

Having defeated the Danes in more than a score of battles, and shattered their power, these ferocious adventurers, who had imposed



KING BRIAN,

Issuing his Orders on the Morning of the Battle of Clontarf.

their sway on England and parts of the European Continent, prepared to make a supreme effort to overthrow King Brian and regain their lost conquests. Many of the Irish chiefs and petty princes were chafing under Brian's strong and orderly rule, and accordingly formed a league with the Northmen against the Irish monarch. The Northmen secured all the reinforcements that could be raised in Denmark, the Orkneys and the Hebrides, which, with their forces in Ireland and the Irish of Leinster, aggregated twenty thousand men. To oppose these Brian had about an equal number, consisting of the forces of Munster and South Connaught, and some levies of the Eoganachts of Scotland. The contest took place on Good Friday, A. D. 1014, and lasted from early morn to four o'clock in the afternoon. The Northmen and their allies were utterly defeated, having left over seven thousand of their number slain on the field. The power of the Northmen was forever broken, and the part taken by Spain and Hungary, or the Crusaders, at a subsequent period in Asia, in defense of Christendom as against Mahomedism, was not more important or more heroic than that accomplished by Brian and his lieutenants against the equally dangerous Danish idolatry and Odinism in Western Europe.

Of those who fell on the Irish side on that memorable day were Brian himself, his oldest son, Murrough, and Tourlough, a son of Murrough, a youth of fifteen years of age, who, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, was "found drowned near the fishing weir of Clontarf, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he had pursued to the sea, at the time of the flight of the Danes," and finally Conaing, nephew to Brian.

This extraordinary occurrence of the death of the ruling monarch and the two heirs in the immediate line of succession on the same day, left the Irish throne vacant, or at the mercy of the most successful adventurer. The weak Malachy again resumed the throne, but only nominally ruled. Aimless wars and dissensions followed, with the usual disastrous results. The national unity that had been temporarily effected by Brian gave way to the loose régime of the past, and when the Anglo-Normans landed on the Irish shores in the following century they found, instead of a united nation and a strong central power, a distracted people and a set of warring princes and chiefs, each intent only on maintaining his own power, or adding to it at the expense of his neighbor.

King Brian Boru was the first to decree that the Irish should assume surnames, in order the better to preserve the genealogies of all the families of pure Milesian descent.

The O'Brien family has always filled a large space in the history of Ireland. They steadfastly resisted the English invaders, and Edward the First granted their territory to Thomas de Clare, son of the Earl of Gloucester. In the contest that ensued the chief of the O'Briens was slain, but his sons continued the war, and finally expelled the invaders. A few settlements of the foreigners were allowed to remain, but only on the condition of adopting the language and manners of the country. In 1565 Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord Deputy, changed the name of O'Brien's Country to that of Clare, after its Anglo-Norman grantee.

Murrough O'Brien surrendered his kingdom to Henry the Eighth, who created him Earl of Thomond and Baron of Inchiquin, but he and his descendants long continued to be the *de facto* rulers of the territory.

The O'Briens were loyal to the Stuarts, and after the defeat of King James the Second, whose cause they had warmly espoused, suffered severely.

Many of them rose to distinction in the armies of France and in the military service of other countries. Daniel O'Brien, third Viscount Clare, after having raised two regiments of foot and one of dragoons in the cause of King James the Second, and fought at the Boyne, retired to France with his regiments, which subsequently formed a part of the Irish Brigade. One of these regiments, commanded by his son, Charles O'Brien, specially distinguished itself at Ramillies in 1706, where, out of a total of eight hundred men, thirty-eight officers and three hundred and twenty-six soldiers fell. Both of Viscount Clare's sons fell in battle, Daniel, the fourth Viscount, dying at Pignerol of wounds received at Marsaglia, and Major-General Charles, the fifth Viscount, at Ramillies. Clare's estates, consisting of sixty thousand acres, were seized by the Crown after his withdrawal to France. It was "granted" by King William the Third to Joost Van K. Keppel, one of his majesty's Dutch favorites, who was also created Earl of Albemarle.

Viscount Charles O'Brien left one son, Charles, the sixth Viscount Clare, by his marriage with the daughter of the Hon. Henry Bulkley, Master of the Household to King Charles the Second of England. Although but a child at the time of his father's death at Ramillies, King Louis the Fourteenth, desiring to continue the command of this regiment



MURROGH O'BRIEN,

in the family, granted him the title of succession to the Colonelship, his kinsman, Lieutenant-Colonel, afterward Major-General, Murrough O'Brien, being meantime placed in actual command. The latter was one of the most distinguished officers of his day, having participated in nearly a dozen campaigns, and more than thirty battles and sieges. After his death Charles O'Brien, the sixth Viscount of Clare and ninth Earl of Thomond, succeeded to the actual command, August, 1720. He signalized himself in several campaigns, and was finally raised to the rank of Marshal of France, nominated Chevalier of the Orders of the King, and made the recipient of many other dignities. His name is intimately associated with the history of the Irish Brigade in France by the fact that he was in command of that body of troops at the battle of Fontenoy.

This famous victory was the Waterloo of the eighteenth century, with the difference that the French were the victors, and the British and their allies the vanquished. It was fought May 11, 1745, by the French and Irish under King Louis Fifteenth (though Marshal Saxe was the real commander), and the British and their Dutch and Hanoverian and Austrian allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George the Second of England, and best known as the butcher who massacred the Scotch at Culloden. The forces of the allies numbered 55,000; the French 40,000, the latter having left 6,000 men to guard the Scheldt and 18,000 to continue the investment of Tournay, which was held by a garrison of 9,000 Dutch.

This historic battle has been so frequently and minutely described that we may pass it over in a few words. It lasted eight hours, during which time the English and their allies bravely and incessantly assaulted the French positions, and were as bravely repulsed. At length the Duke of Cumberland massed a solid column of English and Hanoverians, numbering between 15,000 and 16,000 men, flanked by twenty cannon, and proceeded to penetrate the French center at the only weak point in the line. The French resisted desperately, and inflicted terrible loss on the advancing column, but went down before it, shattered and broken, infantry, cavalry and artillery. It penetrated the French position, and moved like a huge, resistless wedge toward the headquarters of King Louis, who had already prepared to fly, and would have fled, but that the French officers refused to act on his majesty's orders. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel Count Lally, who saved the

retreat at Dettingen, and who this day commanded a regiment of the Irish Brigade, impressed on the Duc de Richelieu that the only means of saving the day was to batter the head of the advancing column with cannon, charge it in flank with the reserves, and attack it on all sides with the remaining forces simultaneously. The plan was instantly carried out. The Irish Brigade had been held in reserve all day, and consisted of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Roth and Bulkeley, Fitz-James' regiment of Irish horse having been detached to act with the French cavalry. They were made up of very young men in the highest state of discipline, fresh and burning to meet their English foes. They were supported by the two French regiments of Normandie and Vaisseany. According to Voltaire, Lally made the following little speech before moving: "March against the enemies of France and of yourselves, without firing, until you have the points of your bayonets upon their bellies." The English advanced with grim, courageous front, loading and firing as if on parade, with musketry and cannon loaded with cartridge shot, in front and from both flanks, the officers even placing their swords on the gun barrels to make their men fire low. The French attacked them in front and on the left flank, while the six Irish regiments, with a shout heard above the din of more than a hundred thousand combatants: "Remember Limerick and English perfidy!" struck them on the left flank. "Soon," says a writer of the day, in a letter from France, "as the English troops beheld the scarlet uniform and the well-known fair complexions of the Irish; soon as they saw the brigade advancing against them with fixed bayonets, and crying out to one another in English, 'Steady, boys! Forward! Charge!' too late they began to curse their cruelty which forced so brave a people from the bosom of their native country to seek their fortunes, like the wandering Jews, all over the world, and now brought them forward on the field of battle to wrest from them both victory and life!"

The English wavered and reeled before the shock, but rallied and fought with stubborn valor, but quickly under the combined assault broke in confusion and ran pell-mell, tumbling over one another and of the dead that cumbered the ground. The entire affair lasted less than ten minutes, but those minutes were pregnant of momentous results. France was saved from disaster; Tournay, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Dendermond and Ostend fell immediately; the designs of England on the Continent were frustrated, and Holland was reduced from a first-



CHARGE OF THE IRISH BRIGADE AT FONTENOV.

class power to the status she occupies to-day. The brigade, however, suffered fearfully; one-fourth of its officers, including the gallant Colonel Dillon, and one-third of the rank and file being slain.

Thomas Davis describes this memorable event in the following vigorous lines. His reference to the "6,000 English veterans" is misleading, however, as, with the allies, the column numbered between 15,000 and 16,000, as above stated:

Thrice, at the huts of Fontenoy, the English column failed,
And twice, the lines of Saint Antoine, the Dutch in vain assailed;
For town and slope were filled with fort and flanking battery,
And well they swept the English ranks and Dutch auxiliary.
As vainly through De Barri's wood the British soldiers burst,
The French artillery drove them back, diminished and dispersed.
The bloody Duke of Cumberland beheld with anxious eye,
And ordered up his last reserve, his latest chance to try;
On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, how fast his generals ride!
And mustering come his chosen troops, like clouds at eventide.

Six thousand English veterans in stately column tread,
Their cannon blaze in front and flank, Lord Hay is at their head;
Steady they step adown the slope—steady they climb the hill;
Steady they load—steady they fire, moving right onward still,
Betwixt the wood and Fontenoy, as through a furnace blast,
Through rampart, trench, and palisade, and bullets showering fast;
And on the open plain above they rose, and kept their course,
With ready fire and grim resolve, that mocked at hostile force,
Past Fontenoy, past Fontenoy, while thinner grow their ranks—
They break, as broke the Zuyder Zee through Holland's ocean banks.

More idly than the summer flies, French tirailleurs rush round;
As stubble to the lava tide, French squadrons strew the ground;
Bombshell, and grape, and round-shot tore, still on they marched and
fired—

Fast from each volley, grenadier and voltigeur retired. "

"Push on, my household cavalry!" King Louis madly cried;

To death they rush, but rude their shock—not unavenged they died.

On through the camp the column trod—King Louis turns his rein;

"Not yet, my liege," Saxe interposed, "the Irish troops remain";

And Fontenoy, famed Fontenoy, had been a Waterloo,
 Were not these exiles ready then, fresh, vehement and true?
 "Lord Clare," he says, "you have your wish, there are your Saxon foes!"
 The Marshal almost smiles to see, so furiously he goes!
 How fierce the look these exiles wear, who're wont to be so gay,
 The treasured wrongs of fifty years are in their hearts to-day—
 The treaty broken ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry,
 Their plundered homes, their ruined shrines, their women's parting cry,
 Their priesthood hunted down like wolves, their country overthrown—
 Each looks as if revenge for all were staked on him alone.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, nor ever yet elsewhere,
 Rushed on to fight a nobler band than these proud exiles were.
 O'Brien's voice is hoarse with joy, as, halting, he commands,
 "Fix bay'nets!" "Charge!"—like mountain storm, rush on these fiery
 bands!
 Thin is the English column now, and faint their volleys grow,
 Yet mustering all the strength they have, they make a gallant show.
 They dress their ranks upon the hill to face that battle-wind—
 Their bayonets the breakers' foam, like rocks the men behind!
 One volley crashes from their line, when, through the surging smoke,
 With empty guns clutched in their hands the headlong Irish broke.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, hark to that fierce huzza!
 "Revenge! remember Limerick! dash down the Sacsanach!"
 Like lions leaping at a fold, when mad with hunger's pang,
 Right up against the English line the Irish exiles sprang;
 Bright was their steel, 'tis bloody now, their guns are filled with gore;
 Through shattered ranks and severed files, and trampled flags they tore;
 The English strove with desperate strength, paused, rallied, staggered,
 fled—
 The green hillside is matted close with dying and with dead.
 Across the plain, and far away passed on that hideous wrack,
 While cavalier and fantassin dash in upon their track.
 On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, like eagles in the sun,
 With bloody plumes the Irish stand—the field is fought and won!

Outside of the two ennobled branches of the O'Briens in the French service, there were five other officers of the name and collateral branches of the family, all Chevaliers of the Order of St. Louis.

Of the descendants of this family in America in Colonial days, the O'Briens of Maine were especially prominent. John O'Brien and his six sons fought the first naval battle, and won the first naval victory for the United States, a victory which Fennimore Cooper calls "The Lexington of the Seas." The O'Brien brothers, with about sixty volunteers, most of whom had no better arms than pitchforks, took possession of a lumber sloop in the river, and by the aid of boats towing ahead and the use of sweeps brought up alongside the British armed schooner "Margaritta." Under a fierce discharge from the enemy, the Americans boarded her, and after a spirited struggle captured her. The old lumber sloop was named the "Liberty" by the people of Machias; that was the first American battle-ship. It was only a few days after the battle of Lexington, and Cooper, comparing it to Lexington, pertinently says: "Like that celebrated conflict, it was a rising of the people against a regular force—was characterized by a long chase, a bloody struggle and a triumph. It was also the first blow struck on the water, after the war of the Revolution had actually commenced." The English, having fitted out two other armed schooners at Halifax, the "Diligence" and the "Tapnanquish," to recapture the "Margaritta," Captain O'Brien and Colonel Foster went out to meet them with the "Liberty" and the "Margaritta." In less than five minutes after the encounter the two British vessels were captured. Three weeks later another expedition was fitted out, consisting of a frigate, a twenty-gun ship, a brig of sixteen guns, and several schooners, containing about 1,000 men. Captain Jeremiah O'Brien and Colonel Foster prepared to meet this formidable flotilla. O'Brien and Foster mustered a force of a hundred and fifty volunteers, who met the enemy about five hundred strong at Scott's Point, a few miles below the town. As the British approached the American force, O'Brien addressed his men as follows: "You see the odds we have to contend with; if there is any man here who is sick of his bargain and wishes to leave, in heaven's name let him be off." Not a man moved. Colonel Foster said: "Captain, we can meet them; we have not a skulker in the ranks." The Americans were drawn up in double rank—O'Brien having charge of the front and Foster of the rear division. The front rank was to deliver their fire, then fall back, give place to the rear rank, while the former reloaded, and repeat the maneuver, and if pressed too closely, meet the enemy with clubbed muskets.

When the English arrived within a hundred feet of the breastworks this order was carried out. After the second volley had been fired the Americans were still behind the breastworks, and the English were hurrying back toward the water. After another vain effort they gave up the attempt, placed their wounded on the brig and stood out for Halifax.

After many daring deeds, in which he severely punished the enemy, Captain O'Brien was taken a prisoner and detained in the prison guard ship, the "Jersey," about six months, enduring the wretchedness which was the lot of the numerous American prisoners confined on board that vessel. He was afterward carried to Mill Prison, England, where he remained six months. Designing to attempt an escape, he purposely neglected his dress and whole personal appearance for a month. The afternoon before making his escape he shaved and dressed himself in decent clothes, so as to alter very much his personal appearance, and walked out with the other prisoners in the jail yard. Having secreted himself under a platform, and thus escaping the notice of the keepers, he was left out of the prison after it was shut for the night. He escaped from the yard by passing through the principal keeper's house in the dusk of the evening. Although he made a little stop in the bar-room of the house he was not detected, being taken for a British soldier. In company with Captain Lyon and another American who had also escaped from prison, he crossed the Channel to France and returned to America.

After his arrival he was given command of a small but fast sailer named the "Hibernia," carrying six three-pounders. With this little craft he captured the English man-of-war "General Pattison," carrying sixty-one six and nine pounders, with six swivels, commanded by Captain Chiene. The same day he took another English vessel carrying twelve six pounders, and brought them into port. He died in 1818, aged seventy-eight years.

Among the modern representatives of the O'Briens, the name of William Smith O'Brien, of Forty-eight fame, is known and honored as a type of noble courage and unselfish patriotism. The name of O'Brien has ever been prominently connected with the hierarchy and clergy, both of Ireland and this Continent, and many of them have acquired high distinction in the Church for their learning and ability. Of the many eminent men of this name in the Church to-day, we may mention the

Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a man of distinguished ability as poet, orator and writer.

In the professional world this name is also prominent. In the legal profession we have that distinguished jurist, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, of the Supreme Court of New York—a man whose judicial record and personal integrity have gained for him the esteem and confidence of the entire community. Of the many men of the name who have attained prominence in the business and financial world, may be mentioned William and John O'Brien, of Wall Street, New York; O'Brien, of San Francisco, of Bonanza fame; Commissioner Miles O'Brien, of New York City, and the O'Briens of Montreal, Canada.

THE MACCARTHY, MCCARTY OR CARTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)



H! bright are the names of the chieftains and sages
 That shine like the stars through the darkness of ages,
 Whose deeds are inscribed on the pages of story,
 There forever to live in the sunshine of glory.

Heroes of history, phantoms of fable,
 Charlemagne's champions and Arthur's Round Table—
 Oh! but they all a new luster could borrow
 From the glory that hangs round the name of MacCaura.*

Montmorency, Medina, unheard was thy rank
 By the dark-eyed Iberian and light-hearted Frank,
 And your ancestors wandered, obscure and unknown,
 By the smooth Guadalquivir and sunny Garonne—
 Ere Venice had wedded the sea, or enrolled
 The name of a Doge in her proud "Book of Gold";
 When her glory was all to come on like the morrow,
 There were chieftains and kings of the clan of MacCaura.

To the halls of the Red Branch when conquest was o'er,
 The champions their rich spoils of victory bore,
 And the sword of the Briton, the shield of the Dane,
 Flashed bright as the sun on the walls of Eaimhain—
 There Dathy and Nial bore trophies of war,
 From the peaks of the Alps, and the waves of the Loire;
 But no knight ever bore from the hills of Ivaragh
 The breast-plate or axe of a conquered MacCaura!

In chasing the red deer what step was the fleetest,
 In singing the love-song what voice was the sweetest—
 What breast was the foremost in courting the danger—
 What door was the widest to welcome the stranger—
 In friendship the truest, in battle the bravest—
 In revel the gayest, in council the gravest—
 A hunter to-day, and a victor to-morrow?
 Oh! who but a chief of the princely MacCaura?

* McCarthy.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JUSTIN MCCARTHY,

Viscount Monteashel and Baron of Castleinchy.

The McCarthy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Carthann, which signifies "Kindness." The chief of the sept was McCarthy More, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, King of Cashel and Munster. The possessions of the McCarthys were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick and Clare. The sept comprised the families of the McCarthy More, McCarthy Riagh, O'Donovan, O'Keefe, O'Mahony, McAuliffe, O'Cowley, O'Curry, O'Collins, O'Dunnady, McCartney, McCurten, McCutcheon, McHugh and O'Scanlan. The McCarthys took their name from Cartagh, King of Desmond, A. D. 1100. Under the Irish kings, and long after the advent of the Anglo-Norman invader, the McCarthy family maintained their princely prominence.

They maintained long contests for their independence with the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond; the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, and other Anglo-Norman and English settlers, and held their title as Princes of Desmond, with considerable possessions, down to the reign of Elizabeth. They were divided into two great branches, the head of which was McCarthy More, of whom Donal McCarthy was created Earl of Glencare, or Clancare, A.D. 1565, by Queen Elizabeth; the other branch, called the McCarthy Riagh, or Princes of Carbery. Besides the Earls of Clancare, the McCarthys were also created at various periods Barons of Valentia, Earls of Clancarthy, Earls of Muskerry and Earls of Montcashel, and had several strong castles in various parts of Cork and Kerry. According to Windele, the McCarthy More was inaugurated at Lisban-nacuhir, in Kerry, at which ceremony presided O'Sullivan More and O'Donoghue More; his captains of war were the O'Rourkes, probably a branch of the O'Rourkes, Princes of Brefney; the MacEgans were his hereditary Brehons, and the O'Dalys and O'Duinins were his hereditary poets and antiquarians. In the twelfth century we find Cashel, fortified by Brian Boru two centuries previously, in the possession of Cormac McCarthy, King of Munster and Archbishop of Cashel.

This famous building, at once both a fortress and a church, was one of the finest types of mediæval architecture, and acknowledged to be equal to anything in England or Normandy of the same date.

The celebrated Blarney Castle was built by Cormac McCarthy (Laidir) the Strong, Lord of Muskerry, in the year 1449. During the subsequent wars between the Irish and the English this castle was the

scene of many vicissitudes. Its walls were eighteen feet thick, and resisted under the McCarthys many an attack and siege. The fortifications covered a space of eight acres; but with the fall of King James the Second, Earl Clancarty, who had espoused his cause, lost his estates, and Blarney Castle passed into the possession of an English commercial company.

The noble Abbey of Mucross, one of the most splendid of mediæval ruins, of which N. P. Willis writes: "It is more beautiful in its loneliness and decay than it could have been in its pristine state of neatness and perfection," was also erected by the McCarthys, Princes of Desmond. Ross Castle, Killarney, is another memorial of the power and prowess of the McCarthys of Desmond. Sir Valentine Browne, founder of the present house of Kenmare, secured it in 1588, but in 1651 it was recaptured by Lord Muskerry—Donagh McCarthy, Viscount Muskerry, Earl of Clancarty—leader of the Catholic forces of Munster against the Cromwellians. With 1,500 poorly equipped men, he successfully resisted the English General, Ludlow, commanding 4,000 foot and 2,000 horse, at the siege of Ross Castle, and finally surrendered on his own terms. He retired to Spain, and he was afterward created Earl of Clancarty by Charles the Second. His estates were restored to him by act of Parliament. His son, Charles, entered the military service of France, and served with distinction in the Low Countries. He afterward entered the English service, and was killed in the naval engagement with the Dutch, June 2, 1665.

His younger brother Justin McCarthy, Viscount Montcashel, entered the English army, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. After the outbreak of the Revolution, 1688, he was appointed Muster Master-General and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork by Tyr-Connell, and on the landing of James the Second received command to raise seven regiments of foot. In 1689 he was created Viscount Montcashel and Baron of Castleinchy. He passed over to France in 1689, where, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, he received the command of the 6,000 Irish troops that entered the service of King Louis the Fourteenth. His command gained great distinction in Savoy, and afterward served under him in Catalonia and on the Rhine.

Donough McCarthy, fourth Earl of Clancarty, served with distinction in the army of King James the Second in Ireland, and after the Revolution he commanded a troop of James' Guards in France until the

peace of Ryswick, 1697. His two sons dying without issue, the Muskerry family in the male line became extinct, and the greater portion of the family estates were bestowed on Lord Woodstock, eldest son of the Duke of Portland.

Sir Charles McCarthy, an officer in the Irish Brigade, at the outbreak of the French Revolution entered the British service, and gained high distinction for his bravery and efficiency. He lost his life in an expedition against the Ashantees, in West Africa, 1824.

The Abbé Nicholas McCarthy, one of the greatest of modern pulpit orators, was born in Dublin in 1769, was educated at the University of Paris, and spent his life in France. In 1818 he refused the Bishopric of Montauban to enter the Society of Jesus. So effective was his preaching that, often when making appeals for charitable institutions, watches, jewelry and notes of hand for large amounts were heaped with the money on the collection plate. He died in 1833.

Among the modern representatives of this family, one of the best known is Denis Florence McCarthy, one of the most exquisite poets of the English language. He was born in 1815, and died in 1882. His original poems, like Goldsmith's, have a classic place in English literature; and in his translations he has, as has been said of Mangan, improved on the originals.

The name is honorably represented to-day in the person of Mr. Justin McCarthy, historian, novelist, journalist and political leader, and his talented son, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy.

There are many descendants of this family in the United States and Canada occupying honorable positions, and in the ranks of the clergy the name is numerous and prominently represented. Of the latter may be mentioned the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, the successful and enterprising pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SULLIVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 4. Plate 1.)

WHO will hold back when O'Sullivan, loudly,
Calls on his people to haste to his aid?
Who will not rush to him, gladly and proudly,
Fire in his heart and an edge on his blade?
Kindred! clansmen!
Seamen and landmen!
Young men and old men, afar and anear,
Together! together!
In calm or wild weather,
When called by the shout of O'Sullivan Beare!

Never a coward, a cringer or quailer,
Was chieftain of Beara of late or of yore;
Ever a hero, a soldier and sailor
Fearless at sea and valiant on shore!
Landmen! seamen!
Fearless and free men,
Namesake and kinsman afar and anear,
Together! together!
From sea-foam and heather,
Come to the call of O'Sullivan Beare!

Come with a rush when O'Sullivan needs you,
Worthy your cheerful devotion is he,
Gayly dash on where O'Sullivan leads you,
Fearing not, caring not, where it may be!
Tall men! small men!
Stout men and all men!
Horsemen and boatmen afar and anear,
Together! together!
In calm or wild weather,
When called by the shout of O'Sullivan Beare!

T. D. SULLIVAN.



O'SULLIVAN'S RIDE TO THE DESMOND'S GATHERING.

"There rides the fierce O'Sullivan from tempest-lashed Iweru."



O'SULLIVAN,

Earl of Bear and Bantry.

[From an original painting in the Irish College, Salamanca, Spain.]

he understood the art of irregular warfare better than any man in Europe, while his knowledge of regular warfare was not much inferior to that of any general then living. His son Thomas was an officer in the Irish Brigade, and afterward became a major in the Dutch service, where he died, 1824.

Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, born in Ireland in the middle of the eighteenth century, was for many years in the service of the East India Company, and published a number of volumes on various subjects. Francis S. Sullivan, who was born in the South of Ireland, and died in 1775, was the author of learned works on "Feudal Law" and the "Constitution and Laws of England." Robert Sullivan, LL. D., born in 1800, was the author of a "Dictionary of the English Language" and a number of educational works that have gone through many editions, and still have an extensive circulation.

In the history of the United States the name of this family has acquired added luster. General John J. Sullivan, in December, 1774, with John Langdon, captured Fort William and Mary, with all its munitions and stores, being the first act of armed hostility in the war of Independence. He was created brigadier-general, and afterward major-general by Congress, and on August 27, 1776, was largely instrumental in saving the American army on Long Island. He led his command with signal success at Trenton and Brandywine; defeated the British left at Germantown, and the Tories and Indians in Western New York under Johnson and Brandt. He sat in the first General Congress, 1774, and was also a member of Congress from 1782 to 1786. He was subsequently attorney-general and "president" of the State of New Hampshire, and secured the ratification of the Federal Constitution by his State. His son George was a distinguished lawyer, and served as a member of the Legislature, of Congress and as Attorney-General of the State. James Sullivan was a brother of the latter; was Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; member of the convention which framed the State Constitution; member of Congress and Governor of the State. His son, William Sullivan, was a member of the Legislature for years, and published a number of historical works. His brother, John Langdon Sullivan, a distinguished engineer, was the inventor of the steam tow-boat, having received a patent for it in 1814. Robert Fulton applied for a patent at the same time, but Sullivan's priority was sustained. The name is very numerous in Ireland and America, where

many of the family have acquired wealth and honorable position. Among the latter may be mentioned the Hon. John A. Sullivan, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York; Mr. Andrew T. Sullivan, Postmaster, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Counselor William Sullivan of the same city.

THE MCGUIRE OR MAGUIRE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 6. Plate 2.)

THE McGuire or Maguire family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioich, son of Eocha Dubhlein or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon, and son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Guire, which signifies "Valiant." The Maguires took their name from Uidhir, Lord of Fermanagh, ninth in descent from Colla da Crioich.

The possessions of the sept were originally located in the County of Westmeath, but they afterward established themselves in the present County of Fermanagh, where they supplanted the O'Daimhims or Devines. The Maguires possessed the entire County of Fermanagh, which was called "Maguire's Country." In O'Dugan's Topography of the Twelfth Century, MacUidhir or MacGuire is given as Chief of Feara Monach or Fermanagh, and is thus designated:

" McGuire, the chief of hosts,
Rule the mighty men of Manach;
At home munificent in presents,
The noblest chief of hospitality."

The Maguires bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. The Oirghialla or men of Fermanagh formed a part of the second division of Brian's army. As their own territories lay farthest north of any of the Irish engaged in this battle, they made choice of fighting by the side of the descendants of Eogan Mor, because their land lay farthest south. They were led by MacUidhir, Prince of Fera Manach, now Fermanagh (ancestor of the Maguires), and Na Kerbaill, King of Oirghialla—"the two most illustrious Irishmen," says the chronicler, "that graced



McGUIRE,

Commander of the Second Division of the Irish Army at Clontarf.

the field on that day, and therefore worthy," he adds, "of fighting under the banner of Kian."

The McGuires maintained their independence down to the reign of James the First, when the county was confiscated by the English; but Conor Roe Maguire obtained re-grants of 12,000 acres of the forfeited lands of his ancestors and was created Baron of Enniskillen—a title which was also borne by several of his successors. Another, Bryan Maguire, received 2,000 acres of the ancestral lands. The Maguires were recognized as princes until the confiscation of their lands. They were inaugurated on the summit of Cuilcagh, a magnificent mountain near the boundary of Cavan and Fermanagh, and occasionally at Sciath Galra or Lismosciath, now Lisnaskea.

The Maguires rendered valuable assistance to the O'Neills in their gallant efforts to expel the English invaders, and distinguished themselves at Clontibret, Beal-an-atha-Buidhe and Benburb. Several chiefs of this clan took a noted part in the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, and others of them won honorable distinction in the armies of France and Austria. The Maguires have given many eminent and learned men to the Church, among whom may be mentioned Cathal or Charles Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, in the fifteenth century, and the author of the celebrated *Annals of Ulster*. He was seventh in descent from Maguire, a distinguished Lord of Fermanagh, who died in the year 1302. The *Annals* begin in 431 and come down to the time of the compiler's death in 1498.

The Maguires were noted for their patronage of bards and learned men. O'Hussey was the last hereditary bard of the great sept of Maguire, and flourished in the first quarter of the seventeenth century. His noble ode addressed to Hugh Maguire, when that chieftain had gone on a dangerous expedition in the depth of an unusually severe winter, is one of the finest illustrations of the vivid vigor of the Irish bards who sang in the olden tongue.

Hugh Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, was one of the ablest and most successful of the Irish chieftains. In conjunction with the O'Neills, he successfully withstood for years the power of the English. He was a son of Cuconnaught Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, and a cousin of Hugh O'Neill. His mother was an O'Donnell. He succeeded to his father's estates in 1589, and on being informed by Lord Deputy Fitz William that he must allow the Queen's writs to run in Fermanagh, he replied:

"Your Sheriff shall be welcome, but let me know his eric, that if my people should cut off his head I may levy it on the country." Maguire assisted Hugh Roe O'Donnell in his escape from Dublin Castle. In his earlier contests with the enemy he was opposed by Hugh O'Neill, who was then on the side of the English. Having inflicted several defeats on the English, he joined Hugh O'Neill and took part in the victory of Clontibret and Killooney, and commanded the cavalry at Mullaghmast in 1596, where the English suffered a crushing defeat. Afterward, a price was placed on his head; in other words, a reward was offered for his assassination, the usual English mode of getting rid of Irish chieftains who proved too able for the enemy in battle in those days. In 1598 Maguire helped materially to crush Bagnall's army at the Yellow Ford. In Hugh O'Neill's expedition into Leinster and Munster, in 1600, he commanded the cavalry. His courage was equal to his skill, as his death illustrated. He was riding, accompanied by a priest and two gentlemen, reconnoitring the country toward Cork. St. Leger, the English Lord President of Munster, renowned among the English for his strength and prowess, as was Maguire among the Irish, having information that Maguire was attended by a small escort set out and intercepted him with 60 horse. Maguire, undaunted by the superior force, charged the enemy, and, though mortally wounded by a pistol shot from St. Leger, he pierced the Englishman with his spear, killing him, and then drawing his sword he cut his way through the English cavalry and expired at the feet of the priest, who had stood to witness the combat. Maguire's wife was a daughter of Hugh O'Neill. The Four Masters, referring to his death, say: "The death of Maguire caused a giddiness of spirit and a depression of mind in O'Neill and the Irish chiefs in general, and this was no wonder, for he was the bulwark of valor and prowess, the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defense, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the Oirghialla and of almost all the Irish of his time."

Hugh Maguire was succeeded as Lord of Fermanagh by his younger brother, Cuconnaught Maguire. The latter procured the ship for the flight of the Earls O'Neill and O'Donnell, and accompanied them to the Continent. The Four Masters refer to this Prince as "an intelligent, comely, courageous, magnanimous, rapid-marching, adventurous man, endowed with wisdom and personal beauty, and all the other good qualifications." He died in Genoa, in 1608. One of his descendants, Cucon-

naught Mor Maguire, fell at the battle of Aughrim; and another, Brian Maguire, became an officer in the East India Company's service and was a noted duelist.

Another distinguished scion of this family was Connor Maguire, second Baron of Enniskillen, and son of Brian Roe, first Baron, and his wife, who was a sister of Owen Roe O'Neill. He was one of the leaders in the insurrection of 1641, for the purpose of expelling the English and Scotch adventurers and restoring Catholic worship. He was arrested and imprisoned, first in Dublin Castle and afterward in London Tower. At his trial he defended himself with great ability, but was pronounced guilty and condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered. He scornfully rejected the offer of "some godly ministers for the good and comfort of his soul." Before his execution the Sheriff commanded "his pockets to be searched, whether he had no bull or pardon about him, but they found in his pockets only some beads and a crucifix, which were taken from him." His title devolved on his son and his descendants, the last of whom was the eighth Baron, Alexander Maguire, a captain in the Irish Brigade in France. In commemoration of Maguire's arrest and the discovery of the contemplated insurrection, in 1641, the bells of St. Audoen's Church were rung at midnight of the 22d of October down to 1829, the year of Catholic emancipation.

After the loss of their estates many of the Maguires went to the Continent and took service in foreign armies. From the reign of Louis XIV. to that of Louis XVI. several members of the family won honorable place in the Irish Brigade in France, and the regiments of Lee, Dorrington, Dillon, O'Donnell, Fitz James, Bulkeley and Lally. At the battle of Quesnoy the Lord Maguire, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Dillon Regiment, was captured by the enemy, after a determined resistance against hopeless odds.

Among the many notable modern representatives of this name and family may be mentioned the Rev. Thomas Maguire, the famous controversialist, in the early years of the century. His discussion with the Rev. Mr. Pope, the ablest champion of the Ascendancy party of his day, has been acknowledged a masterpiece of argument and learning. It had a great and salutary influence at the time in relation to the claims and rights of the Catholics, the Orange and landlord element having opened a crusade of vilification and misrepresentation of the Catholic religion, in order to aid in perpetuating their régime of oppression and power.

So important was the confounding of these malicious fanatics at that juncture, that Daniel O'Connell arranged for the famous discussion, and was one of the seconds of the Rev. Mr. Maguire in the great argumentative duel, in which the humble parish priest so ignominiously overwhelmed and crushed his opponent.

The late Hon. John Francis Maguire, of Cork, patriot, *littérateur* and journalist, was for many years preceding the recent Irish movement the eloquent champion of the Irish people, and their national representative, so to speak, in the British Parliament. His services to the Irish race at home and abroad were many and important. He bore an active part in the legislation regarding the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the land question. He was one of the founders of the Irish Home Rule party under Isaac Butt, and published an able book on the subject. He was the author of many admirable literary works, for one of which, defending the position of the Pope, he was created a Knight Commander of St. Gregory by Pope Pius the Ninth. He died in 1872, respected and honored even by those who were most bitterly opposed to his political opinions.

Many members of this Irish family have gained honorable distinction in our own day, among them being the eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Constantine Maguire, of New York, who served in the French army during the late war with Germany, and who was decorated with the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor for his bravery and signal services in several engagements; and his brother, the Hon. John C. Maguire, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has occupied many prominent positions, and who is at present Surveyor of the Port of New York. At the old family seat in Ireland to-day the name is likewise honorably represented in the person of Mr. Thomas Maguire and his sons, the Rev. Mathew and the Rev. Andrew Maguire. And his son Thomas, who is one of the largest cattle dealers and land owners in the country, still retains a considerable portion of their ancient patrimony. This gentleman still carries on at the old family seat the extensive cattle business for which his grandfather, familiarly known as "Big John Maguire," on account of his magnificent physical stature, was noted in his day throughout all Ireland and England.



ROOSEY.

CONAING.
O'CONNOR.

BRIAN.
KIAN.

DONAGH.
DUVLANN.

MORROW.
MUGAHEE.

CLONTARE.

KING BRIAN flung his banners out to greet the dawn of day,
 And bade his trusty chieftains arm to meet the coming fray.
 Beneath, with many a cohort vast, on Clontarf's grassy plain
 He dimly saw beyond the mist the spearmen of the Dane.

And fiercely then his noble heart beat in his agèd breast :

“This day the Northman's pride shall break beneath the Irish West!
 Ho! kings and princes, chiefs and clans—come pledge your faith on
 high—

For creed and country go we forth to conquer or to die”!

They swore the royal oath he gave, and then thro' all the bands
 A prayer went up that God would give the battle to their hands.
 The charge is sounded—on they rush with glittering spear and shield—
 What Irish heart e'er quailed to meet his foeman on the field ?

Ah! did they then forget their wrongs—the Northmen's bloody debts—
 St. Kieran's butchered pilgrims and Isle Helig's anchorets?
 Oh, thought they not of Bangor with its thousand murdered men,
 Nor longed to see the cruel Dane before their bows again?

Like some wild torrent, mountain-born, long pent above the vale,
 So rushed upon the Northmen then the spearmen of the Gael!
 The bold Dalcassians—Brian's arm—dashed first into the fight:
 “Down with the red invader—for Brian and the right”!

Duvlann, the Chieftain of the Steeds, with battle axe on high,
 Led on the horse with thunder force, and gave the Irish cry!
 Now Kian, Molloy's fearless son, hewed out a bloody way,
 And brave McGuire pushed on his hosts within the thickest fray.

Great Donogh, Brian's peerless son, swept all before his sword,
 And Conaing ravished like a wolf within the Danish horde!
 The fierce O'Connor led his clans on like a wintry storm,
 Where'er the wildest fight was seen—was seen Prince Morrow's form.

But see! the Earls of Bruadar and Lodar lift the shield—
 They mean to break the Irish Third and sweep the shattered field!
 About them range the haughty Danes, their purchased allies, too—
 And well they know the Irish lance will give them work to do!

Onward they rush, as rolls a wave against a mighty rock,
 The O'Mulrooney Ruddy Chief was there to meet the shock;
 Oh, fierce and wild the conflict raged—the gallant Third was brave—
 And back the Danish spearmen rolled, a broken, scattered wave.

But dead upon the gory field the fearless Rooney lay,
 And close beside—the Danish Earls—his battle axe's prey!
 The day was won! unconquered, free—purged of its alien stain,
 The Irish banner proudly waved o'er Clontarf's bloody plain!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

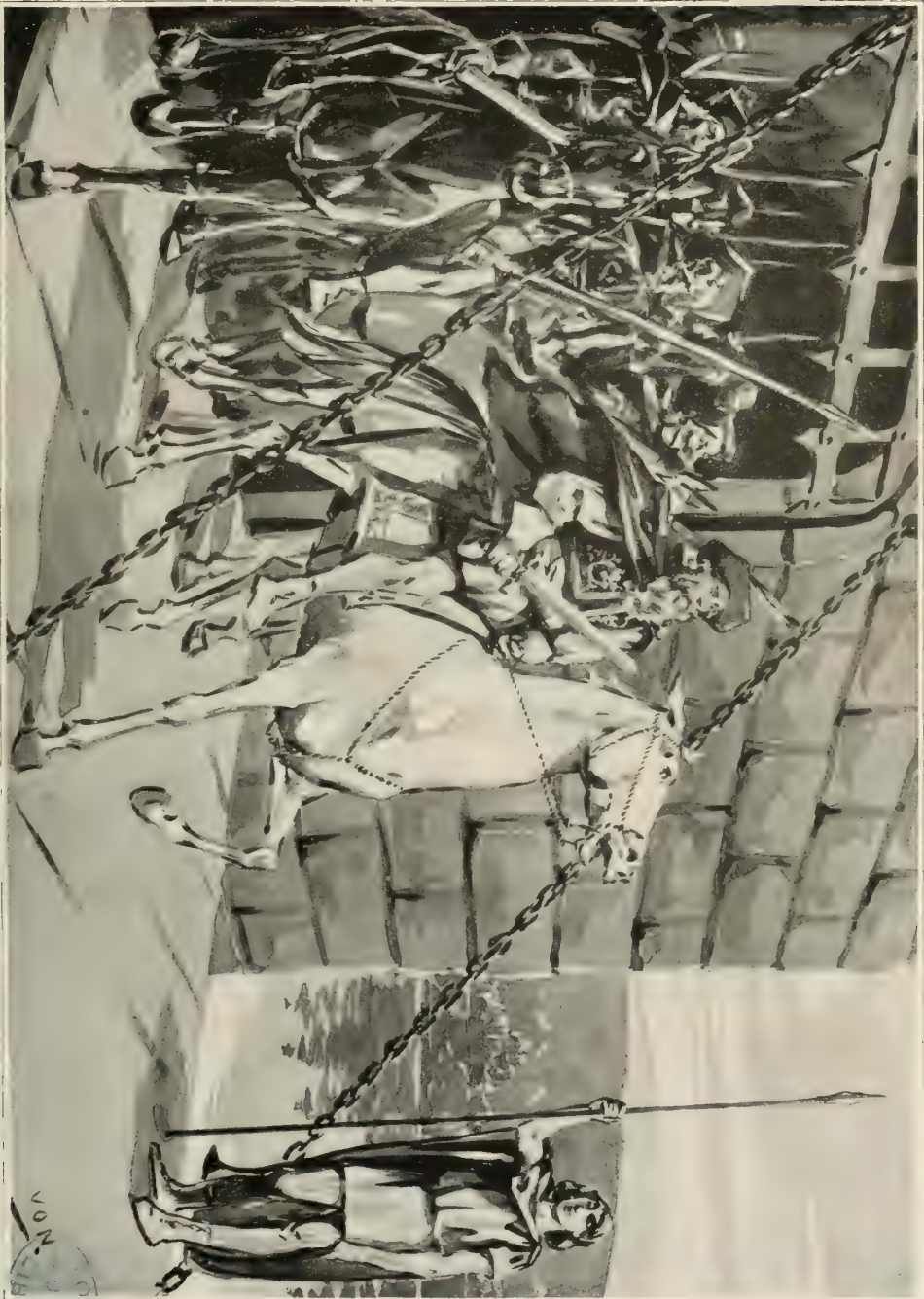
THE ROONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 7. Plate 2.)

THE Rooney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Muiredach or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught, in the seventh century, and of the line of Duach Gallach, first Christian King of Connaught, son of Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350.

Eocha Moy Veagon was of the line of Fiach the Fifth, surnamed Finola, King of Ireland, A. D. 73, son of Fearadach, King of Ireland, A. D. 56, son of Crimthán Nianair, King of Ireland, A. D. 39, son of Lugha Riadearg, grandson of Eocha Feliogh (the Melancholy) the Ninth, B. C. 14, of the line of Laogaire Lore, son of Ugane More, King of Ireland, B. C. 300, nineteenth in descent from Heremon, first King of all Ireland, and son of Milesius, King of Spain.

Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught, was ancestor of that branch of the Hy-Brune tribe called after him the Clanna Mulrooney, and which became so powerful as to attain the dignity of a separate tribe. The families of the Clanna Mulrooney were the O'Conors Don, O'Conors Sligo, O'Conors Roe and Coreumroe, McCaffertys, McCavertys, McCashines, McDonoghs and Denmisses, McDermots, Magins, O'Conertys, O'Conaghtys, O'Mulrooneys and O'Malones. The ancient name was Maoilruanaidh, which means Ruddy Chief, and was taken from Maoilruanaidh Mullethan, or the Bold Ruddy Chief, King of Connaught in the seventh century. The possessions of this sept were situated in the present County of Galway.



MULLROONEY,
King of Connaught.

100-200
100-200

The O'Mulrooneys or Rooneys were chiefs of Crumthan or Cruffan, a district comprising the barony of Killian and part of Ballymoe, in the County of Galway. O'Dugan refers to their hospitality and generosity as follows: "O'Mulrooneys of the splendid banquets, like trees that shelter the fertile land, are the chiefs of Crumthan of the woody plains." In the County of Fermanagh they were Lords of Muintir Maolruanaidh, as the descendants of Maolruanaidh were called, and they held possessions also in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo and Roscommon.

The Mulrooneys were among the most prominent and powerful of Irish septs from a very remote period. Many chiefs of this name were noted for their prowess and military leadership. In the celebrated battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014, where Brian broke the power of the Dane and saved western civilization from destruction at the hands of the barbaric Northmen, the powerful O'Mulrooney tribe bore a conspicuous and important part. On that eventful day the Danish army and its powerful allies were disposed in three divisions, and possessed the advantage both in point of numbers, arms and position. The third division of the foreigners was comprised of the auxiliaries from the Hebrides, the Orkneys and the coasts of the Baltic, under the Earls of Bruadar and Lodar, together with a large force from the coasts and isles of Britain, Wales and Cornwall, under their respective chiefs. The third division of the Irish, opposed to these, was commanded by O'Mulrooney, King of the Hy Fiachra Aidhne. The third division which he commanded numbered over 6,000, and was largely composed of men of his own clan. This division was made the chief object of attack by the Danish Earls Bruadar and Lodar, which it successfully resisted, routing the enemy and slaying their leader, Lodar, who fell in a hand to hand conflict with the commander of the third division. "It would seem," writes the annalist, "from the number of prime quality that fell on both sides, that the chiefs everywhere attacked each other in single combat." Among the many chieftains and leaders who fell on the Irish side was O'Mulrooney, who fell in the moment of victory.

Dombnall O'Mulrooney, Lord of Fermanagh, who fell in battle in the year 1057, was a chief of remarkable bravery, and fought many victorious battles. In the year 1071, O'Flathery, King of Ulster, was deposed by his people and by O'Mulrooney, head of the tribe of that name; O'Mulrooney was slain in battle shortly afterward by Donsleve O'Heacha. Dermid O'Mulrooney, Lord of Moylurg, in the old barony of

Boyle, County of Roscommon, who died, A. D. 1159, was known throughout Ireland in his day for his wisdom and nobility of character. He was, say the Four Masters, "head of the council, wisdom and good supplication of the province of Connaught." In the year 1189 another Mulrooney, Lord of Fermanagh, united with O'Carroll to oppose a large English army that had marched into the latter's country, and in the bloody battle that ensued O'Mulrooney was slain. In the year 1206 Tomaltagh, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of Feige O'Mulrooney, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech and Aicidheacht, and chief hero of the Clan Mulrooney, died. He it was who built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, which obtained the name of Dermot's Rock, a name that it retains to the present day. This territory of Moylurg, Airtech and Aicidheacht, of which the O'Mulrooneys were lords, was all included in the old barony of Boyle.

At the battle of Druimdearg, or the Red Hill, fought in the year 1260 by Brian O'Neill, King of Tara, and Hugh O'Connor, against the English of the North of Ireland, two of the O'Mulrooneys, one of them the Lord of Moylurg, were among the slain. Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrooney, who is characterized by the Four Masters "as the most hospitable and valiant of his tribe," died in 1272, and his body was interred in the Abbey of Boyle. Many of this name were also learned ecclesiastics, notably Florence O'Mulrooney, Bishop of Elphin, who died A. D. 1195.

The O'Mulrooneys retained their extensive possessions until the period of the general confiscations of Ulster, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First and the Cromwellian wars. Notwithstanding the loss of their patrimony, many of the members of the sept managed to remain in the original seat of the family, where their descendants are numerous at the present day. In recent times the O'Mulrooneys, or Rooneys, as the name is now modernized, have been what is called in Ireland "gentlemen farmers," or engaged in professional pursuits. Many families of this name have given in our own time several members to the ranks of the clergy. Of these are the Very Rev. John Rooney, late parish priest of Enniskean, County of Monaghan, and the Very Rev. Canon Rooney of Dublin, both of whom were regarded as among the ablest theologians of their day in Ireland. The Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Toronto, Canada, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastics in the Dominion, is a descendant of this family.



ROONEY,

Commander of the Third Division of the Irish Army at Clontarf.

This name is also numerous in the United States and the British Colonies, where many of them have achieved distinction in various pursuits of life. Of the many prominent men of the name in the United States may be mentioned Mr. John Jerome Rooney of New York City, a gentleman of distinguished literary attainments, who evidently inherits the poetic genius of many of his forefathers, who were eminent in their day for their learning and literary ability; Dr. Alexander Rooney, Coroner of the City of Brooklyn; Mr. John Joseph Rooney of New York, the electrical engineer and expert, and Mr. James Rooney, the well-known journalist of Brooklyn.

THE O'ROURKE, ROURKE OR RORKE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 85. Plate 51.)



'ROURK, Maguire, those souls of fire, whose names are shrined in story,

Think how their high achievements once made Erin's greatest glory.

The O'Rourke family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, and belonged to the Hy Brune tribe. The founder of the family was Aedh Finn, or Hugh the Fair, A. D. 630, of the line of Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Ruirigh and signifies "Sovereign Prince." The surname was taken from Art O'Rorke, King of Connaught, A. D. 1046. The O'Ruaircs or O'Rourkes, took their name from one of their ancient chiefs, Ruarc, who was Prince of Brefney in the tenth century. The title of their chiefs was Prince of Brefney, and their possessions embraced the present County of Leitrim, with the present barony of Tullaghagh and part of Tullaghonoho, in the County of Cavan, the river at Ballyconnell being the boundary between Brefney O'Rourke and Brefney O'Reilly.

Ancient Brefney was in the tenth century divided into two principalities, the O'Rourkes, as Princes of West Brefney, being the principal chiefs, and the O'Reillys, as Princes of East Brefney, possessing the territory of the present County of Cavan. Brefney O'Rourke was

separated from Fermanagh, or Maguire's country, by Lough Melvin, Lough MacNea and Cuileagh Mountain. It appears also that a small portion of the barony of Carbery, in the County of Sligo, belonged to Brefney O'Rourke. Conmacni, also called Conmacni of Moy Rein, of which the O'Rourkes were also lords, was an ancient territory which derived its name from Conmac, one of the sons of Maive, the celebrated Queen of Connaught, at the beginning of the Christian era. It comprised the southern part of Leitrim, namely, the baronies of Carrigallen, Leitrim and Mohill, with a portion of the northern part of Anally, of County of Longford, extending nearly to Granard.

The O'Rourkes had also the title of Kings of Brefni and Conmacni, and in the tenth century, as mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, two or three of the name are styled Kings of Connaught.

It is recorded that the O'Rourkes were inaugurated as Princes of Brefney at a place called Cruachan O Cuprain, supposed to be Croaghan, near Killeshandra. The O'Rourkes had their chief castles at Dromahaire, Leitrim, Cloncorick or Carrickallen, and Castle Car, near Manorhamilton.

This name has become familiar to all English readers through Thomas Moore's beautiful lyric on the "Return of O'Ruark." That poem is founded on an event which, according to our historians, afforded the English the first opportunity to profit by Irish dissensions. Dervorgil, daughter of the King of Meath, and wife of O'Ruark, Prince of Brefney, for whom the King of Leinster had long conceived a violent affection, informed the latter, we are told, that her husband was about to go on a pilgrimage, and conjured him to avail himself of that opportunity of conveying her from a husband she detested to a lover she adored. MacMurrough promptly obeyed the summons and had the lady conveyed to his capital of Ferns. The monarch Roderick espoused the cause of O'Ruark, while MacMurrough fled to England, and besought and secured the assistance of King Henry II., thus bringing about the first Anglo-Norman invasion.

This story, in the light of modern research, has been shown to be baseless. The late Eugene O'Curry, one of the greatest of Irish antiquarians, has declared that the universally received story of the falsehood of Dervorgil, wife of O'Rourke, is founded on a misconception of the historical facts; and said he could establish by incontestable evidence, the innocence of that lady.



O'ROURKE, PRINCE OF BREFNEY.

Many celebrated chiefs of the O'Rourkes often contended with the O'Conors for the sovereignty of Connaught. One of them, Tiernan O'Rourke, who possessed East Meath, was treacherously murdered by Hugh de Lacy, to whom King Henry the Second of England had "granted" O'Rourke's lands. O'Rourke resisted de Lacy's encroachments, and on being induced to meet the latter in conference, was slain by de Lacy's knights at a signal from their master. O'Rourke was a brave and pious man, who had done much for his people and the foundation and support of religion. Another O'Rourke, Prince of Brefney, was deprived of his possessions by the English for having afforded shelter to three hundred shipwrecked Spaniards, whose vessel had foundered on the coast of Sligo. He escaped to Scotland, after his defeat, but King James VI., afterward James I. of England, having become reconciled to Queen Elizabeth, who had just murdered his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, sent O'Rourke in chains to Elizabeth, who ordered him hanged at Tyburn, without trial. Before his death he was visited by a Protestant bishop, who exhorted him to conform to "the religion of the Queen;" but O'Rourke firmly replied: "Remember from what you yourself have fallen; think of returning to the Church that you may regain the grace of God; as for me I shall die in the religion which you have deserted."

The O'Rourkes maintained their independence, however, as Princes of West Brefney, down to the reign of James I. and had considerable possessions even until the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were finally confiscated.

Many of the O'Rourkes rose to distinction in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain; and we read of their name being represented down to our own day among the nobility of the ranks of Prince and of Count in Russia. Captain Tiernan O'Rourke, who went to France with the Irish army in 1691, won high recognition for his courage and skill on various occasions; and his son, Dr. O'Rourke, was chaplain and domestic secretary to Prince Eugene, until he was invited to Ireland to become Bishop of Killala, where he suffered the death of a martyr, under the penal laws. Major O'Rourke, of O'Mahony's Regiment of Dragoons, who fell at the siege of Alcoy, in Spain, was esteemed one of the best of the Irish officers in the Spanish service. There are several representatives of this distinguished Irish family in Ireland and in the United States of social and commercial prominence. Among them may

be mentioned the name of Mr. Edward Rorke, of the well-known house of Edward Rorke & Co., of Barclay street, New York City; and Mr. Edward Rorke, Jr., the Hon. James Rorke, President of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York, and the well-known wealthy contractor, Mr. John O'Rorke of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CARROLL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 9. Plate 2.)

THE Carroll family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The O'Carrolls belonged to the Kianachta tribe, founded by Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148.

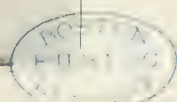
The founder of the family was Kieran, son of Sedna, son of Trena, son of Tigernach, of the race of Kian.

The original name was Ciarail, or Cearbhoil, and signified "Perverse." The titles of the chiefs were Prince of Ely, and Lords of Calry, and they had possessions in Kerry, Tipperary and Kings Counties. The O'Carrolls, Princes of Ely, were at the head of the Clan Kian race, as the MacCarthys were of the Eugenians, and the O'Briens of the Dalcassians. The territory of "Ely" received its name from Eile, one of its princes, in the fifth century; and from being possessed by the O'Carrolls was called "Ely O'Carroll." It comprised the present barony of Lower Ormond, in the County of Tipperary, with the barony of Clonisk and part of Ballybritt, in the King's County; extending to Slieve Bloom Mountains, on the borders of the Queen's County. The part of Ely in the King's County belonged to the ancient province of Munster. The O'Carrolls ruled over eight districts, and as many chiefs, and had their principal castle at Birr, now Parsonstown, in King's County.

Donald O'Carroll, from whom the principal houses of the name are descended, was Prince of Ely O'Carroll at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion; and subsequently the boundaries of the O'Carroll possessions were restricted to the baronies of Clonisk and Ballybrit in King's



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANCIS O'CARROLL.



County. For centuries afterward the O'Carrolls were foremost in resisting the invader, and are represented as among the stoutest and most formidable borderers to the "stranger" among the old races of Erin. "Of the patriotism, piety and prowess of the chiefs of the O'Carrolls of Ely," says a learned Gaelic writer, "the annals of Ireland teem with abundant proofs." The popular Gaelic song, translated by Mangan, describing the most renowned heroes and septs of Ireland, thus refers to the O'Carrolls:

"Th' O'Carrolls also, famed when fame was only for the boldest,
Rest in forgotten sepulchers with Erin's best and oldest;
Yet who so great as they of yore in battle or carouse?"

There were branches of the sept also in Galway and Sligo, where they were chiefs of Calry, and another branch were princes of ancient Oriel, the present County of Louth. In Kerry they were chiefs of Lough Lein, and in Kilkenny they held a joint chieftaincy with the O'Donoghues. In Meath they were chiefs of Tara.

The O'Carrolls were ardent supporters of the Stuarts, of Charles I., and Charles II., against the Puritans, and of King James II., against William of Orange. One of them, Donough O'Carroll, brother of the chief of the sept, and owner of the estates of Modereeny and Ballybrit, County of Tipperary, married Dorothy O'Kennedy, by whom he had thirty sons and one daughter. During the Puritan Rebellion the old man presented these thirty sons, all armed and mounted as a troop of horse, to the Marquis of Ormonde, for Charles I., as against the Cromwellians. After the death of Charles, this troop of brothers followed Charles II. into exile, and most of them died in foreign service. In King James' Parliament of 1689, King's County was represented by Owen O'Carroll, and many members of the family held high office in the king's service. In the army of James II., during the three years' war, 1688-91, the O'Carrolls were represented in the horse, dragoon and infantry regiments, from the rank of ensign to that of brigadier-general, where they maintained the military reputation of the name. Brigadier Francis O'Carroll signalized himself in the war in Ireland under King James II., in 1690-91, where he acted as Governor and Commandant-in-Chief of James' army in the Counties of Kerry and Cork. He re-entered the French army, and was slain at the victory of Marsaglia, where he is

alluded to in the French report, as "having fought with extraordinary valor at the head of the Irish regiments."

Other members of the family who won distinction in the Irish brigades in France were Turenne O'Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel to the King's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons; two Lieutenant-Colonel O'Carrolls in the Regiment of Berwick, and many whose conduct won for them the Order of Chevalier of St. Louis. The Duke of Vendome, commander of the French, writes to Louis XIV., apropos of an attack on one of the outposts of Prince Eugene, near Genivolta, July 20, 1705, that Lieutenant O'Carroll had "performed wonders" on the occasion; and requests the king to brevet him Colonel, adding that "the action which he has just performed is so brilliant that it deserves the grant of a distinguished reward from your Majesty." Many of the descendants of the O'Carrolls, or de Carrolles, as they are now called, are officers in the French armies to-day. At the battle of Fontenoy one of the most distinguished officers was Captain O'Carroll of this family. In America, too, the descendants of this distinguished family hold an honored place. In this relation it is only necessary to allude to the names of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore, founder of the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, and the friend and co-worker of Washington and Franklin in the cause of the Revolution. When, after the successful issue of the war, the site of a Federal Capital was to be selected, the choice was by courtesy left to Washington. He examined the locality of the Potomac, then the central river of the Republic; and Daniel Carroll, who owned a farm there, presented it to him for that purpose. On this ground the plan of the Federal city was laid, and the original proprietor lived to see ten Presidents inhabiting the White House, "where once the smoke of his chimney ascended in solitude over the waters of the calm Potomac." This Daniel Carroll was one of the thirty-six delegates by whom the Constitution of the United States was signed, in 1787. The site of the City of Baltimore, also, was purchased from the Carroll family, in 1729. It was named after the town of Baltimore, County of Cork, Ireland, from which Lord Baltimore held his title. Another member of this family, Major-General Carroll, signalized himself at the battle of New Orleans, where he commanded the Tennessee militia, under General Jackson.

In the cause of South American Independence, also, the name of

O'Carroll is honorably mentioned. Colonel O'Carroll was one of the most distinguished officers in the war for Peruvian and Chilian Independence. He was ultimately put to death by the guerilla, Benavides, who first cut out his tongue, and otherwise fiendishly tortured him.

There are many representatives of this family in Ireland, especially in the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Clare, Kings County, Wicklow, Carlow and Tipperary. Many branches of it are related to the nobility of Ireland. In the United States, also, this family has attained honorable distinction. Among them may be mentioned the Carrolls of Baltimore, Md., and the late Colonel Thomas Carroll, and Mr. Joseph W. Carroll, and Mr. John D. Carroll, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 16. Plate 4.)

THE O'Connell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Conailbhe, which signifies "Friendship." The head of the O'Connells was styled Lord of Hy Connell, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Kerry and Limerick. They took their name from Conghaile, chief of Magh O'g Coinchinn. The O'Connells were originally chiefs of Hy Cuilean, a territory southeast of Abbeyfeale, in the barony of Upper Conello, on the verge of the County Limerick, toward the River Feale, and the borders of Cork and Kerry. According to O'Halloran, the O'Connells had their chief residence in Castle Connell, in the County of Limerick. In the twelfth century the O'Connells settled in Kerry, where they had a large territory on the borders of their ancient possessions. According to the same authority, the O'Falvies, Admirals of Desmond; the O'Connells, of Kerry; the O'Sheas, chiefs of Muskerry, in Cork, and several other chiefs were descended from the Clan na Deaga, celebrated chiefs of Munster, originally a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster. Of the Clan na Deaga was Conaire the Second, monarch of Ireland, who was married

to Sarad (daughter of his predecessor, Con of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century), by whom he had a son named Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriedians of Ulster and of Scotland. A son of Cairbre Riada secured large possessions in South Munster, in the present Counties of Cork and Kerry; from him the O'Connells, O'Falvies and O'Sheas are descended.

The O'Connells, chiefs of Magh O'g Coinchinn, now the barony of Magunihy, in Kerry, were a branch of the O'Connells of Thomond, descended from Conaire the Second, the hundred and eleventh monarch of Ireland.

There were O'Connells, or Connells, also chiefs in Cavan. Others of the name were chiefs of the territory from the River Grian, on the borders of Clare, to the plain of Maenmoy, comprising parts of the barony of Leitrim in Galway, and of Tullagh in Clare. These O'Connells and the MacEagans were marshals of the forces to the O'Kellys, princes of Hy Maine, and of the same descent as the O'Kellys, namely, that of the Clan Colla.

The O'Connells, having been driven from their original possessions in Connelloe, County of Limerick, by the O'Donoghues, expelled in turn the O'Sheas from their patrimony of Iveragh, in the County of Kerry. Their chief seat in this new territory was situated at Ballycarbery, near Cahirciveen, where, as hereditary Castellans, they were followers of the McCarthy More until the seventeenth century. From the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion the name of O'Connell has been prominent in Irish annals. In 1337 Hugh O'Connell was commissioned by King Edward the Third to reduce to submission certain clans in the County of Limerick. Another Hugh O'Connell, son of the former, married a daughter of the Prince of Thomond, of the blood of Brian Boru, and vigorously defended his possessions against the Geraldine invaders. His grandson, Daniel O'Connell, is mentioned as chief of his "nation," or sept, in a treaty dated 1421. He married a daughter of the house of O'Sullivan Beare, and his son Hugh formed another strong family alliance by marrying the daughter of McCarthy More. This chief was knighted, and rewarded by King Henry the Seventh for "promoting the interests of England." His son Maurice supported the impostor, Perkin Warbeck, against Henry the Seventh, in Ireland, but subsequently managed to secure the king's pardon. During the reign of Edward the Sixth Morgan O'Connell was his high sheriff for the County

of Kerry, and his son Richard served in Elizabeth's army during the wars of Desmond. Daniel O'Connell of Aghgore, in Iveragh, abstained from taking any part in the rebellion of 1641, and thereby succeeded in retaining possession of his estates. The head branch of the family, however, he was removed by Cromwell into the County of Clare.

In the Revolution of 1688 the O'Connells took a conspicuous part on the side of King James the Second, supplying many distinguished officers to his armies in Ireland. Maurice O'Connell of Iveragh and of Ash Tower was Brigadier-General and Colonel of the king's guards, and John O'Connell of Aghgore and Derrynane raised and commanded a company of foot, serving with distinction throughout the contest from the campaign of Derry in 1689 to the battle of Aughrim in 1691. This latter was a great stickler for discipline in petty things, and a story is told of his reprimanding one of his men at the battle of Aughrim, who had neglected to shave himself before going into action. To which the soldier replied: "Oh, your honor, whoever takes the trouble of cutting my head off in battle, may take the trouble of shaving it when he goes home." This Captain John was the great-grandfather of Daniel O'Connell, the champion of Catholic Emancipation.

In spite of the operation of the Penal Laws, the O'Connells generally managed to preserve their landed property, and Morgan O'Connell, father of "the Liberator," even contrived to acquire an estate by purchase. This was effected by having Protestants to hold the property in trust for the rightful owner. Many of the Catholics succeeded through this means in retaining possession of their estates during the penal period. O'Connell once remarked, in this relation, to a priest who had expressed his surprise that the operation of the Penal Laws had left any Catholic estates in possession of their rightful owners, that "there would not have been any, only that individual Protestants were found a great deal honester than the laws." The Freeman family of Castlecor were trustees for a large number of Catholic gentlemen in the County of Cork. In Kerry there was a Protestant named Hugh Falvey who acted as trustee for many Catholic proprietors there. In Dublin there was a poor Protestant, in very humble circumstances, who was trustee for several Catholic gentlemen, and discharged his trust with perfect integrity. This is certainly more honorable to Irish nature than to English law.

Daniel O'Connell possessed an estate also called Glencara, near the

Lake of Cahara, which had been held by the family from a period antedating the Penal Laws. When asked how it had escaped confiscation, he replied: "Oh, they did not find it out. It is hidden among wild mountains in a very remote situation, which was wholly inaccessible in those days from the want of roads, and thus it escaped their clutches." And he added: "If ever I took a title, it would be Earl of Glencara, the place the English didn't find out."

In the military service of France Major-General Count Daniel O'Connell, uncle of "the Liberator," gained signal distinction. Having served with honor in the Seven Years' War in Germany, he was attached to the Corps of Engineers, and became one of the best engineers in France. He materially assisted in the capture of Fort Mahon from the British in 1779, and signalized himself at the unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar, in September, 1782. After examining the plans of assault, he pronounced against the attempt; but when overruled, he claimed the honor of leading his troops to the attack. He was wounded nine times during the assault. He was afterward appointed Inspector-General of all the French Infantry, with the rank of General Officer. This change involved the organization of the general code of military discipline, and his regulations were adopted by the French armies after the Revolution, and have since been imitated with advantage by every army in Europe. He remained loyal to Louis the Sixteenth at the outbreak of the Revolution, and refused a military command pressed upon him by Carnot. He died in 1833, ninety years of age.

Of the family of the great Daniel O'Connell none arose above mediocrity. His son John sought to succeed his father as tribune of the Irish people, but it was the absurd attempt of a pygmy to wield the club of a Titan. He is best remembered as the editor of the "Life and Speeches of Daniel O'Connell," and the author of some publications of interest on Irish affairs of his day.

There are many worthy representatives of this family in Ireland, the British Colonies and the United States. Among the latter may be mentioned Mr. Charles Underwood O'Connell of New York, and Mr. J. D. O'Connell of Washington D. C., and Monsignor O'Connell, President of the American College, Rome.



FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT ALEXANDER O'REILLY.

THE O'REILLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 269. Plate 11.)

THE O'Reilly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Aedh Finn, or Hugh the Fair, King of Connaught, A. D. 630. The ancient name was Raghallaigh, signifying "impetuous," and was taken from a personage of that name, Prince of Brefney, A. D. 981, one of their celebrated chiefs of the tenth century. They also took the tribe name of Muintir Maolmordha, or the people of Maelmorda, from Maelmorda, another of their celebrated chiefs. This name Maolmordha, or Mulmora, was Latinized "Milesius," and Anglicized "Miles" or "Myles," and was subsequently borne by many of their chiefs, and has been a favorite Christian name with the O'Reillys ever since. The chiefs of the O'Reillys were styled Lords of Clan Malire and Castle Rehan, and Princes of Brefney. Their possessions originally embraced the greater part of the present County of Cavan. The boundary between the Brefney O'Reilly, or East Brefney, and Brefney O'Rourke, or West Brefney, was the river at Ballyconnell; while the O'Reilly principality was separated from Fermanagh, or the Maguire's Country, by the Ballyconnell Mountains. We learn also that at one time the O'Reillys extended their territory and authority into the borders of the English Pale as far as Kilmainham Wood, to the Blackwater, near Kells, and to Crossakeele and Oldcastle, in Meath; from thence as far as Granard, in Longford, and to parts of Westmeath.

In the years 1380 and 1415 it is stated that Thomas, son of Mahon O'Reilly, Lord of Clan Mahon and Prince of Brefney, destroyed eighteen castles of the English in the Pale, and overran the country from Drogheda to Dublin. This Thomas O'Reilly erected a castle at Ballinglough, in Westmeath.

The O'Reillys, exercising independent sovereignty as Princes of Brefney, coined their own money, and a Parliament held at Trim, A. D. 1447, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by Sir John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant, and another Parliament held at Naas, A. D. 1457, by the Lord Deputy, Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, passed acts prohibiting the circulation of the Irish coinage, called O'Reilly's

money, in the English Pale. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century many valiant chiefs of the O'Reillys are mentioned, who fought several battles with the English forces of the Pale, over whom they gained many victories. The O'Reillys located on the borders of Meath, were obliged to maintain an incessant warfare to defend the frontiers of Ulster against the English of the Pale, who made constant incursions into the northern territories. Camden, who wrote during the reign of Elizabeth states that the O'Reillys were famous for cavalry; and Fynes Morrison, in his account of the wars of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, states that the O'Reillys of Brefney brought to the standard of O'Neill eight hundred foot and two hundred horse. Colonel Phillip O'Reilly and his kinsman, the valiant Maolmora (Myles the Slasher), brought two hundred chosen men of their own name and other Cavan families to Owen Roe O'Neil at the battle of Benburb.

The O'Reillys maintained their independence down to the reign of James the First, and possessed large property and influence, even until the Cromwellian wars, after which their estates were confiscated. Maolmora O'Reilly, commonly called Myles the Slasher, was a celebrated chief, distinguished for his great strength and undaunted valor. He fought many battles in Cavan and other places during the Cromwellian wars.

The O'Reillys were elected and inaugurated in early times as princes and tanists of Brefney on the Hill of Seantomán, or Shantomán—a large hill between Cavan and Ballyhaise, on the summit of which may still be seen the remains of a Druidical temple, consisting of several huge stones standing upright. In after times the O'Reillys were inaugurated on the Hill of Tullymongan, above the town of Cavan. They had castles at Tullymongan, Ballynacargy, Tullyvin, Lisgannon, Belturbet, Ballyconnell, Cloughoughter, Kilmore, Lismore and Camett, near Crossdoney; at Tonagh and Balinrinke, near Lough Sheelin; at Kilnacrott, Loughramor, and Mullagh; at Tonragee, now Baileborough, and at Muff, near Kingscourt. The ruins of several of these castles still remain.

Edward O'Reilly, Vicar-General of Dublin from 1642 to 1648, was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh in 1657. It was at the darkest period of the penal days; the clergy had been banished, or driven into hiding places, and for a time Archbishop O'Reilly was the only representative of the episcopacy in Ireland. As harboring a priest was

punishable with death and the confiscation of property, the Archbishop was only able to visit his diocese at long intervals, and in disguise. He was captured in 1666, imprisoned for a long time in England, and finally deported to Belgium. The last years of his life were passed in attending to the interest of Irish seminaries on the Continent.

Hugh O'Reilly, a barrister, and a native of the County of Cavan, was Master in Chancery and Clerk of the Council in Ireland under James the Second, and after the latter's overthrow he accompanied him to France, where James conferred on him the honorary appointment of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A few years afterward he published a work entitled "Ireland's Case Briefly Stated," in which he severely condemned King Charles the Second for his ingratitude to the Irish Catholics who had so faithfully served him, and in which even King James, his master, was not excused. The latter was so offended that he withdrew O'Reilly's small salary, and deprived him of his titular office—an act quite worthy of a Stuart king.

Alexander, Count O'Reilly, born at Baltrasna, County of Meath, in 1722, entered the Irish Brigade in the service of Spain, and served as Lieutenant in Italy, where he was severely wounded. He afterward took service in the Austrian army, and signalized himself fighting the Prussians in 1758 at the battle of Hochkirchen. In 1759 he entered the French service, and participated in the battle of Bergen, and the capture of Minden and Corbach. On the outbreak of the war between Spain and Portugal he rejoined the Spanish army, was appointed Lieutenant-General, and defeated the Portuguese at Chauves, 1762. Three years later he saved the life of King Charles the Third at Madrid, during a popular rising. Having remodeled the Spanish army and introduced the German discipline, he was created Field Marshal, sent to Havana, and in June, 1768, he took possession of Louisiana, that France had ceded to Spain. After his return, he was appointed Governor of Madrid and Inspector-General of Infantry; and afterward Governor of Cadiz and Captain-General of Andalusia. That he was proud of his Irish ancestry, is evidenced by the fact that in 1790, after his retirement from active service on a pension, he paid an Irish gentleman a thousand guineas for preparing his pedigree.

Andrew, Count O'Reilly, born in Ireland in 1740, entered the Austrian army, and served with distinction in the Seven Years' War under Maria Theresa, and in the campaign against the Turks under Joseph the

Second. On the outbreak of the war between France and Austria, in 1792, he held the rank of Major, and signalized himself at Marchiennes, and in 1796 at the battles of Amberg and Ulm. He was wounded at Kehl in 1797, and he commanded a body of cavalry at Austerlitz in 1805. In 1809 he was made Governor of Vienna. He died in 1832, having attained the rank of Count and Field Marshal.

Edward O'Reilly, author of an "Irish-English Dictionary," and a "Chronological Account of Nearly Four Hundred Irish Writers," and other works, died in 1829.

Another somewhat noted member of this family was O'Reilly, the author of that highly interesting book, "Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian." He resided for years in Paris, and was foreign correspondent of a daily newspaper published in London—The Chronicle, if we mistake not. He was a brother of the above-mentioned O'Reilly, author of the "Irish Dictionary," and who lived at Harold's Cross, near Dublin. He was the first man that ever sent foreign correspondence professionally and regularly to an English newspaper—a department in journalism which he may be said to have founded and invented—just as another Irishman, W. H. Russell of the London Times, at a later date, founded that other journalistic department in which so many reputations have been gained—that of the war correspondent. This O'Reilly, in the volume mentioned, boasts of his descent from Myles O'Reilly "the Slasher," above alluded to, with whom, he says, "my family claimed relationship." His mother, he informs us, was an O'Byrne. He was evidently a literary man whose reading was immense, for on every page he quotes a multitude of French, English and other authors. He seems to have spent all his life in a library.

Of this family were Thomas Devin Reilly, and his brother, Eugene Reilly, the former of whom was a prominent figure in the Forty-eight movement. He was one of the most robust intellects and daring spirits of his time, and had he lived, would have had a splendid career. He was not long in the United States when he had acquired a national reputation as one of the most powerful political writers of the day, and at the time of his death, which occurred in his twenty-ninth year, in Washington, D. C., was the editor of the Democratic Review, the organ of President Pierce's administration. His brother, Eugene Reilly, entered the Turkish army, where by his skill and bravery he soon rose to the rank of Pasha.



O'FARRELL.

The late John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston, Mass., patriot, poet, journalist and *littérateur*, was also a scion of this distinguished Irish family. The O'Reillys are still extremely numerous in Cavan, and the name is met with wherever the Irish race is found.

THE O'FARRELL OR FERRALL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 273. Plate 42.)

THE O'Farrell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his consort, Maude, Queen of Connaught, in the first century. The original name was Ferrell, and signifies "Man of Science." The title of the heads of the sept was Prince of Annally, and their possessions were located in the Counties of Tyrone and Longford. The O'Farrells were a very celebrated clan, and were for centuries the ruling sept in Annally, which territory they continued to hold down to the reign of Elizabeth. Fergal, King of Conmacne, embracing the present County of Longford, and ancestor of the O'Farrells, was slain fighting on the side of Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. The chief residence of the O'Farrells was the town of Longford, anciently called Longphort-Ui-Fhearghail, or the Fortress of O'Farrell. This territory was divided into Upper and Lower Annally; the former comprising that part of Longford south of Granard and a part of the County of Westmeath was possessed by O'Farrell Buidhe, or O'Farrell the Yellow; the latter, or that portion north of Granard, was possessed by O'Farrell Ban, or O'Farrell the Fair. The O'Farrells were dispossessed of the eastern portion of this territory by the English settlers, the Tuites and the Delameres, who came over with Hugh de Lacy in the twelfth century. The O'Farrells stoutly resisted the encroachments of the invaders, and for a long time carried on a harassing war against them.

Colonel Richard O'Farrell was one of the favorite lieutenants of the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neil, and contributed to the great victory of his chief over the English and Scots at Benburb. This brave officer

also helped in the successful defense of Waterford against Cromwell in 1649.

The O'Farrells suffered grievously in the plantation and confiscation period following the accession of James the First. Several members of this family sat in the Dublin Parliament of King James the Second in 1689, while many others of them served as officers in James' army. After the triumph of the Williamites the O'Farrells were outlawed and deprived of their estates. Many of them went to France after the downfall of James, where they contributed several brave officers to the regiments of Fitz-James, Lally, Dillon, Berwick and Walsh of the Irish Brigade.

The celebrated Thurot—the Paul Jones of his day—the most enterprising and successful seaman of his time in France, was a grandson of Captain O'Farrell of King James' army in Ireland, and afterward of the Irish Brigade. Thurot was his maternal name, which he adopted. In one year he captured over sixty English vessels with his ship "Bellisle." He was the only commander who effected a landing on the occasion of the attempted liberation of Ireland by the French in 1759. He was killed in his thirty-third year, and it has been said of him that had he not been cut off so early, he would have surpassed the Barts and Gue-Trouins and other great naval commanders of France.

The O'Farrell family intermarried with that of the famous Roger, or Rory O'More, and the only portrait in existence of that redoubtable chieftain is in the possession of the family of the late Right Hon. Richard More O'Farrell, Governor of Malta. Many of this name were eminent ecclesiastics and men of learning from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and the name has been well and widely represented among the episcopacy and the clergy of the present day. Among these may be mentioned the late Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., and the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell of New York City, and Rev. Herbert J. Farrell of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE McGUINNESS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McGuinness family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Ir, the fifth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Irial, son of Conal Karnach, the renowned warrior. The head chieftain was the McEnnis, or McGinnis, Prince of Dal Aradie and Iveagh. The ancient name Innis signifies "Distress." The MacGinnis family held wide possessions in the present Counties of Donegal and Londonderry. The family tribe name was MacAongusa, or Clan Hugh.

The race of Ir, of which the MacGuinness family is the oldest branch, reigned in Ulster earlier than any other dynasty, and held its position down to the Clan-Colla invasion, A. D. 332.

Their royal residence of Emania being destroyed, the MacGuinness clan moved into the Counties of Antrim and Down, and occupied the territory lying between the waters of the Northern Ban and Lough Neagh, and the Southern Ban and the sea.

About 432 A. D. the O'Neill sept established itself in Ulster, but the descendants of the old Irians, of which the MacGuinness family was the head, looked on them as upstarts, the bards of the MacGuinnesses maintaining that the Red Hand of Ulster was derived from the heroes of the Red Branch, and that, therefore, it belonged by right to MacGinnis, the senior representative of Conal Karnach, or the Victorious, the most distinguished hero of this family, and not to the O'Neills, whose ancestors, though they had no connection with those heroes by descent, had usurped the sovereignty of Ulster.

The lands occupied by the MacGuinnesses after the Clan-Colla invasion, embraced the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, and half the barony of Mourne, in the County of Down.

Like most of their countrymen, the MacGuinnesses resisted vehemently the invasions of the Danes and the Anglo-Normans, and they took part in every uprising against the latter. In the rebellion of 1641 they lost all their possessions, like many others, but still retained their claim for them, and fought for their recovery with occasional success.

One of this family, Arthur MacGuinness, married Sarah, the daughter of the great Hugh O'Neill, and was created by King James the First Lord Viscount Iveagh.

The MacGuinnesses joined their fortunes with the cause of King James the Second, and suffered by his defeat. The head of the family was then Brian MacGuinness, Viscount Iveagh, whose wife was Lady Margaret de Burgo, eldest daughter of William, seventh Earl of Clanricarde. After the battle of the Boyne, the estates of the MacGuinnesses being lost, Brian MacGuinness, who had been Colonel of a regiment of foot in the army of King James the Second, entered the Austrian service with an Irish corps, and won signal distinction fighting the Turks in Hungary.

Many of this family joined the Irish Brigade in the service of France. One of them, Colonel Bernard MacGuinness, was killed at the battle of Spire, 1703, while leading his regiment, and his four sons also died in the military service of France.

Other members of this family served in the regiments of Bulkley, Roth and Dillon, and won high civil and military honors, many of them having been Chevaliers of the Order of St. Louis.

The family abroad was connected by marriage with the great house of Justiniani. The head of this family in France—where it was ennobled, as well as in Venice, Genoa, Naples and the Greek Empire—was married September 1, 1746, to Miss Mary Frances Rose Magennis, a descendant of that ancient Irish family. Benjamin Lee Guinness, Lord Ardilaun, proprietor of the world-renowned porter brewery, who in our day restored the Cathedral of St. Patrick at the cost of \$800,000, was a descendant of this old Emania family. The name is numerously and honorably represented at the present day both in Ireland and America.

THE O'MOORE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 288. Plate 54.)

N the green hills of Ulster the white cross waves high,
And the beacon of war throws its flame to the sky;
Now the taunt and the threat let the coward endure,
Our hope is in God and in Rory O'Moore!

Do you ask why the beacon and banner of war
On the mountains of Ulster are seen from afar?
'Tis the signal our rights to regain and secure,
Through God and our Lady and Rory O'Moore!

For the merciless Scots, with their creed and their swords,
With war in their bosoms, and peace in their words,
Have sworn the bright light of our faith to obscure,
But our hope is in God and in Rory O'Moore!

Oh! lives there the traitor who'd shrink from the strife—
Who, to add to the length of a forfeited life,
His country, his kindred, his faith would abjure?
No! we'll strike for our God and for Rory O'Moore!

The O'Moore family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Ir, the fifth son of that monarch. The ancient name was More, and signifies "Great." It was taken from Mordha, a descendant of Laoiseach Kean More. The title of the chiefs of the O'Moores was Prince of Leix, and their territory was situated in Queens County and the Counties of Down and Kerry. They held the high rank of Marshals and Treasurers of Leinster. Their chief fortress was erected on a huge rock, a sort of Gibraltar rising from the plain, situated on a hill near Dunamase, near Maryboro, in Queens County. It was a place of almost impregnable strength, of which some massive ruins still remain. It changed hands several times between its rightful owners and the English of the Pale. In 1325 O'Moore recovered it, and held it four years, with the entire surrounding country; and again in the reign

of Edward the Third took it, and after having been taken and retaken many times it was dismantled by the English in 1650.

Like some other independent Irish princes, the O'Moores coined their own money; we are told in Sir Charles Coote's "Survey of the Queen's Country," that some of the silver coins of the O'Moores were in his time extant.

Rory O'Moore, a celebrated chieftain during the reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, defeated the English forces in a series of bloody engagements, and recovered his ancestral possessions, the territory of Leix, and valiantly held them till his death, eighteen years afterward. He was assassinated, in 1578, by a renegade Irish chieftain, Baron Fitz-Patrick of Ossory, who had exchanged his Irish chieftaincy for an English title. Among the many heroic exploits of O'Moore it is related how on one occasion, having been betrayed and surprised at his retreat in the woods by Robert Hartpole at the head of two hundred English, he single-handed performed the amazing feat of cutting his way through them with his sword, and escaping without a wound.

His son, Owen O'Moore, was a celebrated commander during the reign of Elizabeth, and defeated her armies in many bloody engagements. In the year 1599 the pompous Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's paramour, marched against Tyrone with one of the largest and best-equipped English armies that had ever entered Ireland, consisting of twenty thousand foot and two thousand horse. In passing through Leinster he was attacked and harassed by the redoubtable Owen O'Moore, who cut to pieces a great number of his troops in a defile, since called Bearna Cleitigh, or the "Pass of Plumes," from the great quantity of plumes that were found there, worn by the English knights who were slain, and of which those who escaped were despoiled.

Richard Dalton Williams, in one of his vigorous ballads, thus alludes to the incident:

"Look out," said O'Moore to his clansman, "afar—
Is yon white cloud the herald of tempest or war?
Hark! know ye the roll of the foreigners' drums?
By heaven! Lord Essex in panoply comes,
With corselet, and helmet, and gay bannerol,
And the shield of the nobles with blazon and scroll;
And as snow on the larch in December appears

What a winter of plumes in that forest of spears;
 To the clangor of trumpets and waving of flags
 The clattering cavalry prance o'er the crags;
 And their plumes—by St. Kyran! false Saxon, ere night,
 You shall wish these fine feathers were wings for your flight."

* * * * *

And when they burst tremendously upon the bloody ground,
 Both horse and man from rear to van like shivered barques went down.
 Leave your costly Milan hauberks, haughty nobles of the Pale,
 And your snowy ostrich feathers as a tribute to the Gael.
 Fling away gilt spur and trinket, in your hurry, knight and squire,
 They will make our virgins ornaments, or decorate the lyre.
 Ho, Essex! how your vestal Queen will storm when she hears
 The "mere Irish" chased her minion and his twenty thousand spears.

Another instance of this chieftain's prowess was shown when, at a parley held in 1600, near Kilkenny, by Sir George Carew, President of Munster, the Earl of Thomond and Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, O'Moore boldly took the Earl of Ormond a prisoner, and held him for two months, when he liberated him on the payment of £3,000 ransom.

The celebrated Roger O'Moore, who organized the great uprising of 1641, and whose extraordinary abilities and bravery are, perhaps, unsurpassed in Irish history, was one of Owen's descendants. When, in 1640, Ireland was prostrate and carefully guarded, disheartened by defeat and her soil confiscated, O'Moore, though only a private gentleman and having no personal resources, undertook the vast enterprise of rescuing his country from the grasp of England, and succeeded. He created the Confederation, and in three years England did not hold a town or city in Ireland but Dublin and Drogheda. For eight years the Confederation, created by the intellect and courage of O'Moore, exercised supreme authority throughout the Island. All authorities are agreed, English and Irish, concerning the ability, the patriotism, the courage, magnanimity and lofty motives of O'Moore. He was a descendant of the chieftains of Leix, who, a century before, were treacherously slain at a banquet to which they were invited, by the consent of the English Lord Deputy, yet he never descended to measures of revenge or cruelty.

The most illustrious modern representative of the name was Thomas Moore, Ireland's national bard, the immortal author of the Irish

Melodies, "the poet of all circles, and the idol of his own." Thomas Moore was of almost pure Celtic blood, and in temperament and genius was a thorough type of the intellect of his race. His genius has been recognized by all peoples, including the enemies of his own, and his poetic productions have been translated into all civilized languages.

This illustrious Irish name is to-day honorably represented in Ireland, America and elsewhere. The Most Rev. Dr. John Moore, present Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., one of the most scholarly members of the American hierarchy, is a descendant of this family, and was born in Devlin, Westmeath, Ireland, in 1835.

THE MACMAHON FAMILY.

(Crest Nos. 22, 23 and 24. Plates 20, 50 and 61.)

THE MacMahon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The family are divided into three branches—the McMahons of Clare, the MacMahons of Fermanagh and the MacMahons of Monaghan. The ancient name was Maigheanach, meaning "Careless." The MacMahons of Thomond were Princes of Corca-Basginn, now embracing the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the County of Clare. The ancient name of the McMahons of Clare was Mainchim, the meaning of which is "Wounded Hand," and they bore the title of Lords of Moyarta.

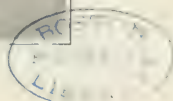
They were of the royal house of Brian Boru, being descended from Murkertach Mor, King of Ireland from A. D. 1110 to A. D. 1130. The MacMahons of Ulster were at one time chieftains of the present Counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh and Louth, and Kings of Oirghialla and Ulidia, in the present County of Down. They were warlike and brave, and defended their possessions against the English successfully to the time of Elizabeth.

The MacMahons of Fermanagh were chiefs in that county, where they possessed large domains. This branch of the family traces its origin through Colla Da Crioich, Eocaidh Duiblen and Cabri Lifficar to Heremon, son of Milesius.

Heber MacMahon, the famous Bishop of Clogher, who placed himself at the head of the Irish troops and battled with occasional success



MARSHAL McMAHON,
Duc de Magenta, France.



against tremendous odds, was one of this branch. So also was Hugh Roe MacMahon, whose estates were confiscated, and who was executed by the English in 1589.

Rossa Boy MacMahon, chief of the Monaghan sept, was succeeded by his brother, Red Hugh, who, fearing that the other members of the family, Patrick, son of Art Moil MacMahon, Ebhir, Lord of Farney, and Brien, son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Dartry, would dispute his right to his brother's title and estates, sought the assistance of the English Lord Deputy, William Fitzwilliams, in retaining his inheritance. The Lord Deputy utilized the opportunity to seize the lands of the MacMahons, and retained the greater portion of the spoil for himself.

MacMahon having dared to protest against the treacherous action of the Lord Deputy, the latter had him seized on a trumped-up charge and condemned to death. His estates were divided between Sir Henry Bagnall and Captain Henslow, a small portion having been restored to the other branches of the family on the condition of their paying an annual tribute to the Lord Deputy. This condition they refused to keep, however, and they were shortly afterward engaged in a struggle with the English for the recovery of their property. Brien MacMahon, Lord of Dartry, eventually succeeded in regaining all these lands, and he was acknowledged as chief of the entire MacMahon sept.

In all the wars that followed the English invasion the MacMahons were distinguished for their patriotism. Among the leaders under Owen Roe O'Neill at the battle of Benburb, in 1646, were Colonel MacMahon and Bernard MacMahon, son of Hugh, chief of Monaghan and Lord of Dartry. After the fall of James the Second many of the family went to France and other European countries, and acquired distinction in civil and military service.

John B. MacMahon, Marquis d'Eguilly, was born in Limerick in 1715, and at an early age entered the military service of France. Having proved his royal descent from Brian Boru, he was admitted to the estates of Burgundy, and the rank of Marquis d'Eguilly was bestowed on him. Maurice, his younger brother, became Lord of Moguien in Burgundy, and in 1776 was a Captain in the Pretender's Scotch army. The second President of the present French Republic, Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, was a grandson of the first-mentioned of these brothers. His son, Colonel Patrick MacMahon of the French army, is at present head of the French MacMahons.

The ruins of the MacMahon Castle, where the descendants of King Brian held sway for centuries, are still standing, and present in their decay a striking illustration of the departed glory of one of the proudest and most illustrious of royal Irish houses. Several of the northern MacMahons changed their name to Matthews.

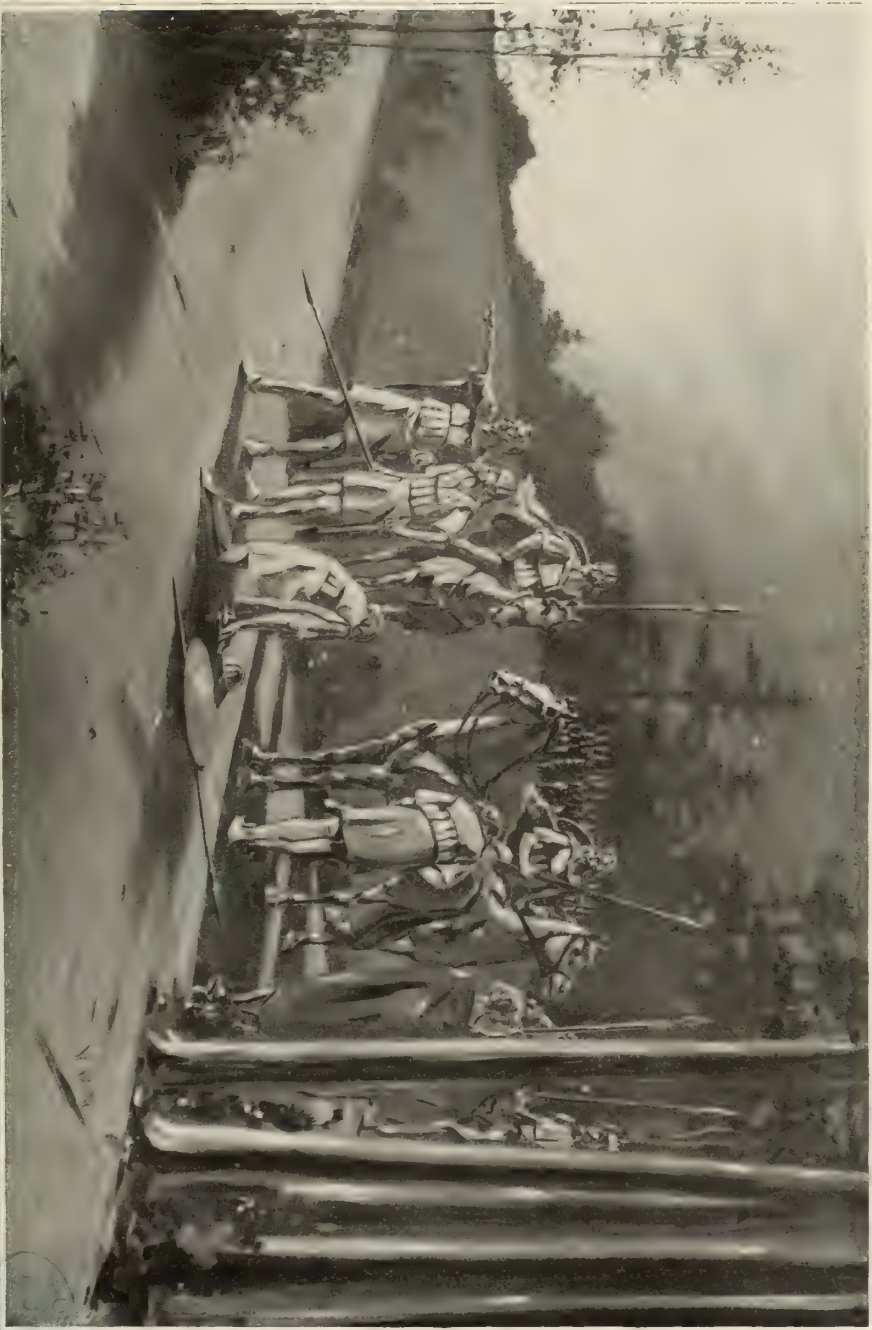
The name is still numerous in many parts of Ireland, and the United States and the British Colonies. Among its representatives in this republic we may mention General Martin T. McMahon of New York City, and member of the Senate of New York State, whose record in the late Civil War has been highly honorable and worthy of the martial house from which he is descended, and James McMahon of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank of New York City.

THE GEOGHEGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 21. Plate 6.)

THE Geoghegan, Geoghen or Geghan family, as the name is variously spelled, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The family belongs to the Hy Nial tribe, which was founded by Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial the Great. The ancient name was Eochagain, signifying "Doorkeeper." The title of the chief was Prince of Kinel Fiacha, and the designation of MacGeoghegan was taken from one of their princes, Eochagan, the sixth in descent from Nial the Great. The possessions of the MacGeoghegans were situated in the present County of Westmeath, extending from Bir, in Kings County, to the noted Hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath, and comprised the barony of Moycashel, with parts of the baronies Rathconrath and Fertullagh, and the districts about Mullingar, in Westmeath. The MacGeoghegan's country was subsequently limited to the district of Kinaliagh, twelve miles long and seven broad, embracing the barony of Moycashel.

From the beginning of the Anglo-Norman invasion the MacGeoghegans were at war with the intruders, and the centuried fight



MACGEOGHEGAN AT THE BATTLE OF ARDNOCKER.

was sustained down to the time of Elizabeth. The MacGeoghegans were the most dreaded of the foes of the English Pale, and they erected and long maintained the possession of many strong castles, the chief of which was at Castletown-Geoghegan, near Kilbeggan, whose extensive site is marked on the British ordnance survey. From the time of De Lacy's intrusion down to the final English conquest, the MacGeoghegans produced many valiant chiefs, and defeated the invaders in many bloody battles.

In A. D. 1328 MacGeoghegan gave a great overthrow to the English, in which three thousand five hundred of them, together with the D'Altons, were slain. This battle in which the English forces met such tremendous defeat was fought near Mullingar, on the day before the feast of St. Laurence, namely, the 9th of August. The Irish clans were commanded by William MacGeoghegan, Lord of Kenil Feacha, in Westmeath, comprising the present baronies of Moycashel and Rathconrath. The English forces were commanded by Lord Thomas Butler, the Pettits, the Tuites, Nangles, Delemers, etc. The battle took place at the Hill of Ardnocher.

On the eve of St. Laurence, at the Cross of Glenfad,
Both of chieftains and bonaghts what a muster we had;
Thick as bees round the heather, on the side of Slieve Bloom,
To the trysting they gather by the light of the moon.

For the Butler from Ormond with hoisting he came,
And harried Moycashel with havoc and flame,
Not a hoof or a hayrick, nor cornblade to feed on,
Had he left in the wide land right up to Dunbreedon.

Now, level your spears, grasp your battle ax firm,
And for God and our Ladye strike you down right and stern,
For our homes and our altars charge you steadfast and true,
And our watchword be vengeance and Lauvh dearg Abou.

* * * * *

In the Pale there is weeping and watchings in vain,
De Lacy and D'Alton, can you reckon your slain?
Where's your chieftain, fierce Nangle? Has De Netterville fled?
Ask the Molingar eagles, whom their carcasses fed.

Ho! ye riders from Ormond, will ye brag in your hall,
How your lord was struck down with his mailed knights and all?
Swim at midnight the Shannon, beard the wolf in his den,
Ere you ride to Moycashel on a foray again!

Captain Richard MacGeoghegan, a distinguished commander in the war against Elizabeth, was particularly celebrated for his defense of the Castle of Dunboy, in the County of Cork. MacGeoghegan and his small and poorly-equipped band of one hundred and forty-three men withstood the attack of more than four thousand English troops, supported by artillery, for fifteen days, he and the remnant of his gallant band meeting death finally amid the ruins. When the English soldiers reached the cellar they found MacGeoghegan, who had been mortally wounded, dragging himself, with a lighted brand in his hand, toward the powder magazine, to blow up himself and survivors and the enemy in one common ruin.

Into the vault the Saxons ran;
The voices and the tramp of feet
Aroused the Chief MacGeoghegan,
Whose heart had well nigh ceased to beat.
With hard, wild stare he looked around—
Were these the Saxons near him? What!
His gallant men disarmed and bound?
He tottered to the flames and caught
A glowing ember in his hand;
Then toward the cask held on his way.

The English soldiers saw the brand,
And rushed in front his course to stay;
Their Captain, Power, forward flew
And grasped the dying hero fast,
The while another of the crew
His bloody weapon through and through
The noble chieftain's body passed.
Slow dripped the blood; that heart had nigh
Before the cruel deed run dry;
But ere his gallant spirit fled,
Lord Thomond caught the chieftain's eye,
And thus with dying breath he said:

“Ha! Earl, you’ll own I told you true
When on the Island’s side we met;
The words should still be known to you,
I can recall them even yet—
‘No English troops shall ever find
A shelter from the rain and wind;
No English preacher ever raise
A canting hymn in England’s praise;
No English council ever prate
The weal or woe of England’s state;
Nor Irish slave one hour enjoy
Beneath the roof of proud Dunboy.’
I spoke you thus, and, traitor, tell:
Have I not kept my promise well?”

Of this heroic defense Sir George Carew, commander of the enemy’s forces, wrote: “So obstinate and resolved a defense hath not bin seene within this kingdome.”

The MacGeoghegans held their rank and considerable possessions in Westmeath down to the Cromwellian wars and revolutions, after which their estates were confiscated. During the Penal Laws one of this family, known as “Geoghegan of London,” resided in that city, and learning that he was in danger of losing his estate for not having conformed to the Protestant religion, he hastened to Dublin, professed in all its legal forms the Protestant religion on a Sunday, sold his estates on Monday, and went back to “Popery” on Tuesday. When asked for an explanation of his action, he replied somewhat impiously: “Because I had rather trust my soul to God for a day than my property to the Devil forever.” When he was making his “religious profession” in Christ Church, Dublin, he drank off the entire contents of the sacramental wine cup that was handed to him. On being rebuked by the minister Geoghegan replied: “You need not grudge it to me; it is the dearest glass of wine I ever drank.”

In the wars against Cromwell the MacGeoghegans maintained their reputation for fidelity and bravery. The secretary of the great Owen Roe O’Neill notes that no family behaved as well as the Geoghegans, and adds: “Never a one of them was ever killed other than like a brave soldier, and in command in action.” He names ten Geoghegans, rank-

ing from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and Major, and adds: "These ten Geoghegans, commanders, perished to the world, but to future ages left sufficient matter of honorable imitation."

In the war of King James the Second in Ireland the MacGeoghegans took a prominent part in support of that monarch against William of Orange. Two of them, Brian MacGeoghegan of Donore, and Charles of Sionan, sat in James' Parliament in Dublin in 1689. This latter, Charles MacGeoghegan, and his seven sons fought in the army of James, and afterward on the Continent. The eldest, Conly, an officer in the French army, was slain at the battle of Cavan, 1690, and four of his brothers fell before the close of the war. One of the survivors was created baronet by James, whom he followed to France, and the other became a Captain of Grenadiers in Berwick's Regiment, Irish Brigade. One of the latter's sons, Alexander MacGeoghegan, a Captain of Grenadiers in Lally's Regiment, signalized himself in many battles on the Continent, and subsequently went with his command to India, where, at the battle of Wandemash, being in sole command, he defeated Major Brereton, the English commander, and a force four times as large as his own, and for the time being saved the French power in India. Others of this family were honored with the distinction of Chevaliers of the Order of St. Louis. The MacGeoghegan family has also produced many eminent men in literature, among them being the Abbé MacGeoghegan, Chaplain to the Irish Brigade in the service of France, and author of a valuable History of Ireland; and the poet MacGeoghegan, author of "The Monks of Kilcrea," and other well-known productions.

William Geoghegan, poet and journalist, of New York City, is a descendant of this ancient and distinguished family.

THE O'MAHONY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 228. Plate 15.)

THE O'Mahony family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483, of the Eoganacht tribe. The blood of both Heber and Heremon, sons of Milesius, was united in this tribe. The ancient name was Maigheanach, and signifies "Negligent," and the title of the chiefs was Lord of Iveagh and Kinel Meaky, though they were sometimes styled princes. Their possessions were located in the Counties of Cork and Kerry. The O'Mahony family belonged to the septs of the McCarthys, which also embraced the families of McCarthy More, McCarthy Riagh, O'Donovans, O'Keeffes, McAuliffs, O'Cowleys, O'Collinses, O'Currys, O'Dunaadys, McCartneys, McCutcheons, McCurtens, McHughs and O'Scanlans.

The O'Mahonys ruled the territory of Kinal Aodha—the present barony of Kinalea, and possessed a portion of Muskerry south of the Lee. Among their chief castles were Rosbrin, Ardintenant, Ballydesmond, Ringmahon, Blackcastle, Dunbeacan and Dunmanus.

The O'Mahonys of Carberry were formerly chiefs in Rathlenn, a territory extending from the sea to the bounds of Kerry, lying along the Rivers Bandon and Lee, in the County of Cork. These O'Mahonys also derive their family name from Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Desmond, A. D. 1015. Mahon was the son of Kian, son of Maelmuadh, son-in-law of Brian Boru, and formerly King of Desmond. Kian commanded the Eugenians of Desmond at the battle of Clontarf, where they formed the bulk of the second division of Brian's army. The O'Mahonys and O'Donoghues branched off from their co-relatives, the McCarthys, O'Sullivans, etc., at Cas, son of Core, who was King of Munster, A. D. 380, and a rival of Nial of the Nine Hostages for the monarchy.

During the reign of Elizabeth the O'Mahonys of Kerriecurrihy gave the English considerable trouble, in connection with other powerful families of the locality, foraging on the English burghers, up to the very gates of Cork City.

In the war of the Revolution of 1688 there were several O'Mahonys

officers in the army of King James. Among these were two brothers, Dermot and Daniel. The former was Colonel, and distinguished himself at the battles of the Boyne, Aughrim and Limerick. Daniel went to the Continent after the fall of Limerick, and served as Major in the Limerick and as reforming officer in the Dillon regiment. He was raised to the rank of Colonel by Louis the Fourteenth in recognition of his conduct at the battle of Cremona, and afterward was made Brigadier. He then entered the service of Philip the Fifth of Spain, where he commanded a regiment of Irish Dragoons, and at his death, in 1714, had won the distinctions of Lieutenant-General, Count of Castile and Commander of the Military Order of St. James. Two of his sons acquired high rank and honors in the military and civil service of Naples and Spain.

Two others of this family who won high distinction in France were Barthelemy O'Mahony, Chevalier of St. Louis, Colonel en Seconde of the Berwick Regiment, Count, Lieutenant-General, and Commander of the Order of St. Louis; and Chevalier Jean Francois O'Mahony, Colonel of the Third Regiment Etranger; Colonel of the Forty-first Regiment of the Line; Maréchal de Camp and Commandant of the Legion of Honor. Of the modern representatives of this family, the name of Colonel John O'Mahony, of Fenian fame, is, perhaps, most widely known. He was a man of intense patriotism and martial instincts, and a scholar of profound erudition.

The Rev. Francis S. Mahony, better known as Father Prout, was born in Cork in 1805, and died in Paris in 1866. Many of his ballads and lyrics, notably "The Bells of Shandon," are very popular; and "The Reliques of Father Prout," which originally appeared in Fraser's Magazine, are unique in English literature. He was ordained a priest, but gave up his cure, and devoted himself to the more congenial pursuit of literature. "He was," says one who knew him intimately, "a combination of Voltaire and Rabelais; but there was never the slightest doubt as to his orthodoxy. He never allowed a day to pass without reading his office from the well-worn volume which he always carried about with him." His scholarship, wit, humor, satire and powers of versification in foreign languages were remarkable, and anything he wrote bubbled with humor, dash, epigram and feeling. It has been truly said of him that he belonged to a race of mortals now quite gone out of Irish existence, like the elk and wolf-dog.



"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

THE SHERIDAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 8. Plate 2.)

UP from the South at break of day,
 Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
 The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
 Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door,
 The terrible grumble, and rumble and roar,
 Telling the battle was on once more,
 And Sheridan twenty miles away!

And wider still those billows of war
 Thundered along the horizon's bar;
 And louder yet into Winchester rolled
 The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
 Making the blood of the listener cold,
 As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
 And Sheridan twenty miles away!

But there is a road from Winchester town,
 A good, broad highway leading down;
 And there through the flush of the morning light,
 A steed as black as the steeds of night,
 Was seen to pass, as with eagle flight.
 As if he knew the terrible need,
 He stretched away with his utmost speed;
 Hills rose and fell; but his heart was gay,
 With Sheridan fifteen miles away!

Still sprung from those swift hoofs, thundering South.
 The dust like smoke from the cannon's mouth,
 Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
 Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster.
 The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
 Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
 Impatient to be where the battlefield calls;
 Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
 With Sheridan only ten miles away!

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flow'd,
And the landscape sped away behind,
Like an ocean flying before the wind,
And the steed like a bark fed with furnace ire
Swept on with his wild eye full of fire;
But, lo! he is nearing his heart's desire;
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away!

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;
What was done, what to do, a glance told him both,
And striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way,
From Winchester down, to save the day!"

Hurrah, hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky—
The American soldier's temple of fame,
There with the glorious General's name,
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

The Sheridan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon. Its founder was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of

Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Saorchroidhean, and signifies "Generous." The Sheridans possessed broad lands in the Counties of Cavan and Longford, and their chiefs have been prominent in Irish history from an early period. The O'Sheridans were a branch of the O'Reillys, Princes of East Brefsney, or Cavan, and retained their position and lands down to the beginning of the seventeenth century. They are still numerous in Cavan, especially in the barony of Clannmahon.

The Sheridan family are peculiarly distinguished for their intellectual abilities, affording a strong evidence of the theory that talent is hereditary.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, the friend and favorite companion of Dean Swift, was President of the great School of Cavan, a most learned man, distinguished for his great wit and talent; and his son Thomas Sheridan was a famous actor in his day, and author of an English dictionary and other works; while Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the son of the latter, was one of the most renowned geniuses of his age, as orator, dramatist and poet. The Hon. Mrs. Caroline Norton, the well-known poetess, was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and her sister, the mother of the present Earl of Dufferin, the ablest diplomat in the British service, was the author of that most popular and pathetic of ballads, "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," and other popular poems.

Many other members of this family have been highly distinguished. Several of the Sheridans, during the Revolution of 1688, allied their fortunes with the cause of James the Second, and like many others of their countrymen, lost by the operation. Hon. Thomas Sheridan was Secretary of State, Privy Councilor and Commissioner of Customs in Ireland under King James the Second, and after the overthrow of the latter followed him to France. His son, Sir Thomas Sheridan, was Governor to the Pretender, Prince Charles, and was instrumental in saving him from capture at the battle of Culloden, in 1746. Sir Thomas' son, the Chevalier Michel de Sheridan, was an officer in the Irish Brigade, and served with distinction in the campaigns of Germany and Flanders, and afterward accompanied the expedition of Prince Charles to Scotland, where he acted as Lieutenant-Colonel, First Equerry and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince during the war there. After his return to France he was appointed Major of Cavalry in the Regiment of Fitz-James, and with this regiment he served in Germany through the Seven Years' War.

The great American commander, General Philip Henry Sheridan, was a descendant of this ancient sept, and was justly proud of his lineage. The name is still numerous in Ireland and America, many of its representatives holding honorable positions in the various walks of life. Among the latter may be mentioned Colonel Michael Sheridan of the United States army, and Mr. Hugh P. Sheridan of New York City.

THE DONNELLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 163. Plate 8.)

THE Donnelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Donally, which signifies "Howling." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Tipperary. The O'Donnellys were chiefs in Muiserith Tire, now Lower Ormond, in the latter county. The O'Donnellys were also chiefs in Tyrone, at Ballydonnelly and other parts. In Donegal they were chiefs of Fear Droma, a district in Innishowen, as mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1177. This place is shown on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (now called Castlecaulfield, after Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James the First) contained twenty-four ballyboes. In 1177 we read of Gilla-MacLaig O'Donnelly being slain in a battle with John de Courcy and his followers, at Downpatrick. The pedigree of this O'Donnelly is given in various authorities as chief of Feara-Droma-Lighean, i. e., the men of Druim-Lighean, now Drumleen, a short distance to the north of Lifford, in the district of Tir-Enda, barony of Raphoe, and County of Donegal.

On the increase of the power and population of the Kinel-Connell, the Feara-Droma, and other tribes of the Kinel-Owen, originally seated to the west of the Foyle and Mourne, were driven across these rivers,

and they acquired new territories for themselves. According to Keating, the head of this family was hereditary Marshal of O'Neill's forces; but little of their history has been yet recovered from O'Donnelly who was slain by de Courcy, down to the year 1531, when the Four Masters state that O'Donnelly's town was assaulted by Nial Oge O'Neill, who broke down O'Donnelly's castle, and made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill (the Donnellyan), who was then in fosterage with O'Donnelly, and carried him off. Fynes Moryson, secretary of Lord Deputy Mountjoy, states in his enumeration of the forces of the chieftains of Ulster who combined to oppose the Earl of Essex in 1599, that "the O'Donnellys had in their country one hundred foote and sixtie horse." And the same writer adds that among "the Captains and companies under the command of the Traitor Tyrone" (Hugh O'Neill) were two of the O'Donnellys, namely, "Donnell Grome MacEdmond, who had a hundred men, and Patrick McPhelim, who had a hundred more." This Donnell Groome MacDonnell O'Donnelly accompanied Tyrone to Kinsale, where he fought with such desperation, that he, "a Captain with one hundred," and all his men were slain.

Patrick O'Donnelly, nephew of Donnell Groome, above mentioned, was head of the sept during the insurrection of 1641, and his prominence may be gauged from the fact that £400 were offered for his head by the Lords Justices and Council. This Patrick Moder O'Donnelly took possession of Lord Caulfield's castle, at Ballydonnelly, in October, 1641, and in 1642 he was one of the four Captains placed over the Bann by Sir Phelim O'Neill, General of the Irish forces in Ulster.

In 1687 and 1688 Terence O'Donnelly was appointed high Sheriff of the County of Tyrone by Lord Tirconnell; and in 1687, when Colonel Gordon O'Neill was Lord-Lieutenant of Tyrone, this Terence O'Donnelly and Shane O'Donnelly were Deputy-Lieutenants. In 1689 Patrick O'Donnelly of Dungannon was member of Parliament for that borough in the Parliament of King James the First, in Dublin, and the same year Daniel O'Donnelly was a member for the borough of Strabane. Dr. Patrick O'Donnelly was Catholic Bishop of Dromore since the Revolution, and Dr. Terence O'Donnelly was Catholic Bishop of Derry. During the Revolution this sept were remarkable for their loyal adherence to the cause of James the Second. The Rev. James Coigly, who was maternally descended from this family, states in a pamphlet written in 1798, that his own great-grandfather, O'Donnelly, together with five of

his brothers, were slain at the head of the tribe, defending the bridge at the battle of the Boyne.

After the overthrow of James the Second, the O'Donnellys forfeited the remnant of their ancient estates, but still they never lost sight of their former station.

Dr. John O'Donovan, writing of the O'Donnellys, says: "All the men of this family that I ever saw are remarkable for their manly form and symmetry of person, and even the peasants who bear the name exhibit frequently a stature and an expression of countenance which indicate high descent."

The name is still numerous in many parts of Ireland and in the United States. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, littérateur and politician, is a descendant of this family. His sister, Miss Elenor C. Donnelly, is widely known as one of the most charming writers of the day, and a poetess of acknowledged and deserved merit.

THE O'MEAGHER OR MAHER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 100. Plate 16.)

THE O'Meagher family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber. The blood of Heremon also is united in the O'Meaghers, through the founder of the tribe, Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148.

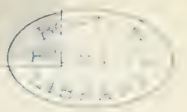
The ancient name was Meadhair, and signifies "Mirth." The chief of the sept was styled Lord of Ikerrin, or O'Carin's territory, and is thus mentioned by O'Herrin:

"Powerfully have they peopled their land,
The O'Meaghers of the land of Ui Carin,
The tribe who dwell at Bearnan Eli,
It is right to extol their fame."

The O'Meaghers were formerly powerful chiefs, and possessed the territory now forming the barony of Ikerrin, in the County of Tipper-



GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.



ary. The barony embraces 69,381 acres, and is divided into twelve parishes. The O'Meaghers held possession of this territory from an immemorial period. In the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," we read: "Patrick went into Muscraighetire to baptize, and to preach and to plant the faith there. He met three brothers of that nation—men of power—Furic and Muinnech and Mechair, the sons of Forat, son of Coula, son of Tadg, son of Cian, son of Ollioll Ollum. Muinnech believed at once, and Patrick baptized and blessed him, and said that illustrious heroes and clerics should descend from him forever." In an ancient life of St. Columba we read: "One of his disciples named Machar received episcopal ordination, and undertook to preach the Gospel in the northern parts of the Pictish Kingdom."

After the Anglo-Norman invasion the O'Meaghers, whose territory was on the borders of the Pale, were engaged in almost constant warfare with the English. In the insurrection of 1641 Colonel Tiede-Oge O'Meagher, son of the head of the sept, raised a regiment of foot, which formed part of O'Dwyer's Brigade. At the conclusion of the war Colonel O'Meagher was hanged, and the ancestral lands were parceled out among Cromwell's troopers. In the Revolution of 1688 the O'Meaghers espoused the cause of King James the Second, ten members of the family serving as officers in his army. After the capitulation of Limerick these officers served with credit in the Irish Brigade in France, and in the armies of Spain, Prussia and Poland. Major O'Meagher of Dillon's Regiment, distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy. Another of the name, Major Patrick O'Meagher, of Bulkley's Regiment, served over thirty years, and participated in twenty-five general engagements; and Captain Philip O'Meagher of O'Brien's Regiment also served over thirty years, and fought in twenty-seven engagements.

Thomas Meagher, a wealthy merchant and ship-owner, was twice Mayor of Waterford, 1844-46, and member of Parliament from 1847-57.

His son Thomas Francis Meagher was born in the City of Waterford, and educated at Stonyhurst College, England, by the Jesuits. He was one of the leaders in the Young Ireland movement of 1848, when, a mere youth, he sprang into fame by his marvelous oratorical powers. Having been condemned to death for high treason, the sentence was commuted, and he was transported to Van Dieman's Land, from whence he effected his escape a few years later, and came to the United States. On the outbreak of the Civil War he raised and commanded the Irish Brigade.

After the close of the war he was appointed by President Johnson to the secretaryship of Montana Territory, of which he was Acting Governor at the time of his death. He was accidentally drowned in the Missouri River, July, 1867.

John Francis Meagher, journalist and author, was arrested for Fenianism in 1866, when in his fifteenth year. His father and brother were arrested at the same time; the latter died in Mountjoy Prison two years later. John F. Meagher published "Legends of Southern Ireland" and other works.

William Meagher, a prominent merchant of Dublin, was Lord Mayor of that city in 1884, and member of Parliament for the County of Meath. This family is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States and Canada. The number in the United States may be estimated from the fact that over fifteen hundred Meaghers served in both arms of the service during the late war.

Dr. William O'Meagher, Surgeon in the Irish Brigade during the late Civil War, and at present Coroner in New York City, is a descendant of this family.

THE RYAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 150. Plate 22.)

THIS family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Maobreann, signifying "Country Boy." The chiefs of the sept were styled Lords of Idrone and Owney, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Carlow and Tipperary. This family is still numerous in Idrone, in the County of Carlow and throughout Leinster, but they are to be distinguished from the O'Maيلriains, or O'Mulryans, now O'Ryan's, of Owny O'Mulryan, in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathire More, but their pedigrees are different. The Ui Drona, says Dr. O'Donovan, descend from Drona, fourth in descent from that king. The Ui Maeilriain spring from Fergus, son of Eogan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthan, son of Enna Kennselach, King of Leinster, A. D. 350, son of Labriadh, son of Bresel Belach, son of Fiacaadh Bacheda, son of Cathire More. The O'Ryan's of Tipperary also possessed the barony of Ownybeg, in the present County of Limerick; and the O'Ryan's were also an ancient family of note in Kilkenny, as well as in Carlow, Tipperary and Waterford.

The territory of the O'Ryan's was subjected to the intrusion of the Anglo-Normans almost from the landing of the latter in Ireland; and, according to tradition, it was after a conflict with O'Ryan, Lord of Hy-Drone, that Strongbow, in pushing on to the relief of Fitz Stephen, in Wexford, slew his son for having deserted his post during the battle. The conquest of this territory was regarded as of the utmost importance by the invaders, as was evidenced by Hugh de Lacy having within a few years built the Castles of Carlow, Leighlin and Tullow.

The O'Ryan's have contributed to Irish history many warriors, bards and learned men. In the library of Mount Melleray, or the famous Abbey of St. Bernard la Trappe, in the County of Waterford, is preserved a remarkable manuscript, a psalter of a thousand pages, printed with the pen of a monk of the name of Ryan, who had previously been a sailor, and was a brother of a former prior of the abbey. It is one of the most beautiful works of art extant.

The name was represented for years in the officers' list, Irish Brigade, in France. Richard Ryan, born 1796, died 1849, was the author of several works, including a "Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland," in two volumes; "Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish," and "Poetry and Poets," three volumes.

Many of the descendants of this family have attained honorable distinction in our own day. Among these may be mentioned the brave, but unfortunate, General Ryan, who was shot in Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish authorities, in the slaughter of the passengers and crew of the "Virginus," in 1873. General Ryan, though a very young man, achieved an excellent record in our late Civil War, and his exploits in Cuba during the unsuccessful war for independence, 1868-1878, were worthy of the days of knightly romance.

In the hierarchy of the Church in the United States to-day there are several distinguished members bearing this name—the Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in the Church in this country; the Right Rev. Stephen V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Right Rev. James Ryan, Bishop of the Diocese of Alton, Ill. The late Father Abram J. Ryan—"the Poet Priest of the South"—many of whose productions rank among the classic lyrics of our day, was a descendant of the Irish O'Ryan. Another eminent representative of this family is the Rev. James Ryan, of the Paulist Fathers, New York City. As a preacher, a missionary and a writer he stands in the front rank of the many able men of that order.

Outside of the many distinguished members of this name in the ranks of the clergy, are others equally distinguished in the departments of professional and business life. Among them may be mentioned one of national reputation, Mr. James J. Ryan of Philadelphia, Pa., the well-known railroad contractor, who, in his generosity, charity and hospitality fittingly represents the Lords of Idrone and Owney in the palmiest days of their history.

THE O'DOHERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 158. Plate 62.)

BY the Spanish plum'd hat, and the costly attire,
And the dark eye that's blended of midnight and fire,
And the bearing and stature so princely and tall,
Sir Cahir you'll know in the midst of them all.

Like an oak on the land, like a ship on the sea,
Like the eagle above, strong and haughty is he,
In the greenness of youth—yet he's crowned as his due,
With the fear of the false, and the love of the true.

Right fiercely he swoops on their plundering hordes,
Right proudly he dares them, the proud English lords!
And darkly you'll trace him by many a trail,
From the hills of the North to the heart of the Pale!

By red field, ruined keep, and fire-shrouded hall,
By the tramp of the charger o'er buttress and wall;
By the courage that springs in the breach of despair,
Like the bound of the lion erect from his lair!

O'Neill and O'Donnell, Maguire and the rest,
Have sheathed their saber, and lowered the crest;
O'Cahan is crushed, and McMahon is bound,
And Magennis slinks after the foe like his hound.

But high and untrimmed, o'er the valley and height,
Soars the proud sweeping pinion so young in its flight;
The toil and the danger are brav'd all alone,
By the fierce-taloned falcon of old Innishowen!

And thus runs the story—he fought and he fell,
Young, honor'd and brave—so the Seanachies tell;
The foremost of those who have guarded the “green,”
When men wrote their names with the sword and the skian!

MARY EVA KELLY.

The O'Doherty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the branch of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The O'Dochartaigh, or O'Dohertys, were a powerful sept, a branch of the O'Donnells, and became chiefs of Innishowen. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Uí Níals, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Donnell, and signifies "Grandson of the Destroyer." The possessions of the sept were in the present Counties of Donegal and Mayo. O'Doherty, chief of Ard Miodhair, is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, at A. D. 1197, as being chief of all Tirconnell. The O'Dohertys were prominent in resisting the encroachments of the English and succeeded in maintaining their position as chiefs of Innishowen, and retaining possession of their estates, until the reign of James the First of England, when their lands were included in the six Ulster counties which that monarch confiscated from their owners, to bestow them on his indigent court favorites. By a sort of retributive justice many of the recipients of these stolen lands turned to be inveterate enemies of his family.

After the power of the chieftains of the North had been finally broken, and the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell had fled to the Continent the standard of resistance was once more raised by Cahir O'Doherty, a young chieftain of this family. He had suffered the spoliation of a part of his lands, and had been charged with rebellion by Sir George Paulett, the Governor of Derry, who publicly insulted him, and struck him in the face. O'Doherty at once raised the standard of rebellion, and took fearful and summary vengeance on his enemies. He proceeded by night to Culinore Fort, which he captured by stratagem. Having killed the garrison, he proceeded to Derry, which he also captured, where he slew his enemy, Paulett, and other English notables. He then sacked and burned the town. Being joined by some others of the Northern chieftains, he withstood the armies of England for five months, and was finally killed by a random shot, under the Rock of Doon, near Kilmacrenan. His lands were given to Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy, and other English adventurers. A contemporary writer describes this last of the O'Doherty chieftains as "a man to be marked among a thousand, a man of the loftiest and proudest bearing in Ulster; his Spanish hat with the heron's plume was too often the terror of his enemies, and the rallying point of his friends, not to bespeak the

O'Doherty. He was brave and chivalrous, faithful in his engagements, firm and prompt in the execution of his designs, but implacable in his resentments."

Thomas Doherty, born about the middle of the last century, was one of the most distinguished special pleaders of his day, and was the author of many valuable legal works.

John Doherty, born in 1783, entered Parliament at the solicitation of Canning, where he soon won distinction through his ability and eloquence. He was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

A distinguished representative of this family is Dr. Kevin Izod O'Dougherty, now of Australia. He was one of the forty-eight men who, with O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, and others, were convicted of the crime of patriotism, and transported to Van Dieman's land. After serving five years of degrading bondage among felons, he was "pardoned," and remained in Australia, where he acquired fortune and professional and political honors.

The late Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of New York, one of the most eminent lawyers and eloquent orators of the day, was a descendant of this Irish family.

The MacDevitts, a numerous clan in the barony of Innishowen, in the County of Donegal, were a branch of the O'Dohertys. The ancestor of the McDevitt family was David O'Dogherty, who was slain in the year 1208, in a battle between O'Donnell More, chief of the Kinel-Connell, and Hugh O'Neil, chief of the Kinel-Owen.

Felim Reagh MacDevitt, the head of the MacDevitts of Innishowen, was a noted chieftain, under Hugh Roe O'Donnell, when the latter joined Hugh O'Neill, in his rebellion in 1595. O'Donnell, on one occasion, in the above mentioned year, laid an ambuscade near Sligo, for a troop of English horse, commanded by Captain Martin, a haughty young Englishman, and nephew of Sir Richard Bingham, the English Governor of Connaught. Having sent out a small squadron of horse to decoy the English, the latter pursued them. McDevitt having fallen behind, owing to the accidental laming of his horse, was compelled to disobey O'Donnell's orders, namely, not to fight the English before reaching the ambuscade. Turning on his pursuers, the first he encountered was Captain Martin, who raised his arm to strike. McDevitt, by a chance shot, hit his antagonist with his javelin in the arm-pit, mortally

wounding him. The Captain was covered with mail, except in the spot where he was wounded. The English, seeing their commander fall, ceased the pursuit, and returned with him. "O'Donnell," says the chronicler, "on considering that the laming of McDevitt's horse was accidental, and that it could not have been prevented by any precaution, suppressed his anger for the failure of the ambushade; and his mind was much consoled on hearing of the death of the haughty young Englishman."

This Felim Reagh McDevitt was the man who afterward burned the town of Derry, from which circumstance the McDevitts are to this day called "Burnderrys," by their Presbyterian neighbors. They are still very numerous throughout the barony of Innishowen, especially in the neighborhood of Londonderry.

THE O'TOOLE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 86. Plate 61.)

THE O'Toole family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The original name of the family was Tuathal, which signifies "Left Handed," and was Anglicized into its modern form of O'Toole. It was taken from Tuathal, King of Leinster, A. D. 950. The title of the chiefs of this sept was Prince of Imaile, and their possessions embraced lands in Kildare and Wicklow. The founder of the family was Fiachus or Fiacha, the youngest son of Cathire More, the one hundred and ninth monarch of Ireland, who was king of Ireland, A. D. 144.

The Ui Murray, or Ui Muredaigh, of which the O'Tooles were chiefs, comprised an extensive territory in the western part of the present County of Wicklow, containing the greater portion of the present baronies of Talbotstown and Shilelagh, in that county. The sway of the O'Tooles extended as far as Almain, now the Hill of Allen, in the County of Kildare, thus including a large part of the baronies of Naas, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, and Connell, in the same county.

The title of Prince of Imalie, which they subsequently assumed, seems to have been a name applied to their territory, and is still retained in the

Glen of Imalie in Wicklow, where they had their principal residence. They did not occupy this territory, however, until after they had been forced to retire from their original lands by the English invasion. They had castles also at Carnew, Castlek, Castledermot and other places. They took their name from Tuathal, one of their princes in the tenth century, and being one of the head families of Leinster, of the same race as the MacMurroughs, they were eligible to be kings of that province.

The celebrated St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, was the son of Murtoth O'Toole, Prince of Ui Muredaigh. St. Laurence is one of the most illustrious names in Irish annals. He was as noted for his patriotism as for his piety. He sought by every possible method to unite the Irish in resistance to the Anglo-Normans; and had his advice been followed the invaders would have been expelled. But, at the last moment, when success had been assured, jealousies and divisions between the Irish chiefs and clans frustrated his designs. It is worthy of note that St. Laurence O'Toole is the last canonized Irish Saint in the calendar of the Church, though Ireland had produced so many in the preceding centuries as to gain the title of "the Island of Saints." However, what she, since the advent of the English, lost in saints she has made up for in martyrs. Indeed, St. Laurence was himself virtually a martyr to English cruelty and oppression.

Soon after the death of St. Laurence, the O'Tooles were driven from their beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, who, according to Geraldus Cambrensis, had his castle at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, or Ui Muredaigh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is stated that in the year 1178 the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy Muiredhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail (O'Toole), king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tooles were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tooles took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

The O'Tooles maintained their rank and retained large possessions down to the time of Elizabeth and Cromwell, when their estates were finally confiscated. With the O'Byrnes at the head of the Wicklow clans, they kept up an incessant warfare against the English for a period of three hundred years, and defeated them in many fierce engagements. So powerful were they that the Normans were obliged to build a strong bridge defended by a castle fortress between the old and the new towns of Bray, as a protection against the O'Tooles and their allies. In 1315 the O'Tooles and the clansmen destroyed the castle; and a century later their descendants fought a desperate battle on the same ground with the English.

Another distinguished member of this family was Sir Charles O'Toole, an officer in the army of King James the Second. He is said to be the man who killed the Duke of Schomburg at the battle of the Boyne. Several of the O'Tooles served with distinction as officers in the Irish brigades in the service of France and Spain. The O'Tooles are still numerous in the counties of Wicklow, Dublin and Kildare, and the United States.

THE CULLEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 47. Plate 51.)

THE Cullen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Culluins, meaning "Fairhaired." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Armagh. O'Cullen was also a chief of Eoganach of Arra, in the barony of Owney and Arra, in Tipperary.

There was another family of the O'Cullens, or O'Cuilluins, chiefs of Coille Culluin (or the Woods of Cullen) now the barony of Kilcullen in the County of Kildare. Their territory was according to the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan, on the frontiers of the County of Wicklow and Kildare; and he adds: "This noble tribe possessed another large tract of land in the vicinity of Dublin, on which part of the city has been built." Another branch of the O'Cullens, sometimes called Collins, are descended from Eogan, son of Ollioll Ollum, son of Mogba Nudha, or Eogan the Splendid, of the race of Heber. The O'Cullens of this race, according to O'Halloran and others, were chiefs in the barony of Connell, in the County of Limerick. After the revolution of 1688 some of them went to France, where the name appears in the list of officers of the Irish Brigade.

There are many representative members of this family to-day in Ireland and in America, holding honorable and responsible positions. Among the latter may be mentioned the Hon. Edgar J. Cullen, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, a man who is universally acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most learned jurists in the United States, and whose integrity and standing in the community command the esteem and confidence of all classes of citizens. His brother, the late Henry J. Cullen, formerly Surrogate of Kings County, N. Y., was also a worthy representative of this ancient and respected family.

The McCullens, another branch of this family, were descended from Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient

name was Cuillen, and signifies "the Comrade." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal.

The McQuillans, of Antrim, one of the most prominent families of Ulster, were a branch of the McCullens. The McQuillans possessed the territory of the Routes which comprehended the baronies of Dunluce and Kilconway. In the reign of Elizabeth, Somharli Buidhe (Yellow Charles) McDonald, called by English writers Sorley Boy McDonnell, a chief from the Hebrides—descended from the ancient Irish of the race of Clan Colla, who had crossed over to Scotland, about the year 505—came with his forces and took possession of the Glynnns, in the present County of Antrim. After many long and fierce battles with the McQuillans, the McDonnells made themselves masters of the country, and dispossessed the McQuillans. Dubourdiou, in his Survey of Antrim, says: "A lineal descendant of the chief McQuillan lives on the road between Belfast and Carrickfergus, near the silver stream, and probably enjoys more happiness as a respectable farmer than his ancestor did as a prince in those turbulent times." The McQuillans had their chief seat at Dunluce.

The McQuillans were frequently engaged in hostilities with the O'Kanes and O'Neills. In 1580 James McDonnell, Lord of Cantire, sent his brother, Col. McDonald, to assist Tircconnell against the O'Neill. On his journey through the Route he was hospitably entertained by the McQuillan, of Dunluce, who was at that time at war with the men of Killeleragh beyond the Bann, in consequence of their frequent robberies of cattle. The day of McDonnell's departure from the castle was selected for an expedition beyond the Bann, and, thinking that he was bound to make some return for the hospitality he had received, offered to accompany the McQuillan, with the assistance of the Highlanders. McQuillan gained a complete victory, and brought back double the number of the cattle that had been stolen. The winter approaching, McQuillan pressed his Highland guest to remain with him until the return of spring, offering at the same time to quarter his men up and down through the Route, equally with his own gallowglasses—that is, a Highlander and a gallowglass in every tenant's house.

According to custom, the gallowglass was entitled to his ordinary ration and a mether of milk; the milk was denied to the Highland guest, which in one instance gave so much offense that a quarrel ensued between a gallowglass and one of McConnell's men. The tenant in

whose house this dispute about the milk occurred, refused to decide the question, but opened the door and said: "Sirs, go outside and fight it out in the fields, and let the victor take the milk."

In the conflict that ensued the gallowglass was slain, and the Highlander returned and drank the milk; but McQuillan's men having heard of the death of their comrade, agreed among themselves to slay each his Highland companion in one night. McDonnell, who had betrayed the hospitality of McQuillan by eloping with his daughter, whom he married, obtained information through her of the intended massacre. Warned by him, his men fled away secretly in the night time; and McDonnell having been reconciled to his father-in-law, lived upon friendly terms with him until his death, after which he claimed, in virtue of his wife, the Lordship of the McQuillan; but the nephew of this chieftain, who lived at Ballylough, set up a claim to the property, which gave rise to a fifty years' war, until an appeal was made to James the First to decide the dispute. James decided in favor of his countryman, McDonnell, and added four baronies, including all poor McQuillan's lands. To McQuillan he gave a grant of the barony of Innishowen, the territory of the O'Dogherty. This decision was made known to McQuillan by Sir John Chichester. McQuillan was sorely grieved to leave his ancient domains, and to retire into a country he deemed barbarous. Sir John, perceiving his discontent, cunningly turned it to his own account, and offered instead the lands of Clanahustie, lying nearer to his own territory, which he gladly accepted; and thus the Donegal family became possessed of these immense estates. McQuillan being unable to contract his hospitality to the limits of his fortune, soon sunk beneath his embarrassments, and this ancient and noble family soon lost their distinction in Ulster.

THE O'DRISCOLL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 130. Plate 30.)

THE O'Driscoll family is descended from the line of Ith, who was the son of Breoghan, King of Spain, and uncle of Milesius. His descendants for the most part settled in Munster. They belong to the Dairine, or Coreolugadth tribe. The founder of the family was Lugaidhe Melthy. Their lands were in the present County of Cork, and the title of the chief was Lord of Baltimore. The O'Driscolls were Lords of Beara, before that territory came into the possession of the O'Sullivan.

The name Edirsgel or Eidirsgéol, taken from a chief of Beara of that name, signifies "Interpreter." Of the families of the line of Ith none have been more distinguished than the O'Driscolls. The name was very frequent among the tribe in ancient times, and it may have been originally in commemoration of Ith's having acted as an interpreter between his kinsmen and the native Irish. The territory of the O'Driscolls originally occupied the entire diocese of Ross. But when the Eoganacht clans of O'Mahony, O'Donovan, O'Cullane, or Collins and O'Sullivan were driven into this territory in consequence of the English invasion, it was confined to the present parishes in the territory of Carbery, viz., Myross, Glanbarahane, Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown and Clear Island.

On the southwest of Cape Clear, the most southern point of Ireland, overlooking the stormy Atlantic, the O'Driscolls built Dunamore Castle, or the Golden Fort, of which only the ruins now remain. It is picturesquely placed, and near by are the prostrate ruins of St. Keevan's Church. Sherkin, or Innisherkin Island, is situated between Cape Clear and the main land, and at a short distance is another ruined castle of the O'Driscolls that originally defended the harbor.

Near Skibbereen is the remarkable lake, Lough Ine, a beautiful body of salt water, and on an island in the center stand the remains of a castle of the O'Driscolls. Baltimore, from which the O'Driscoll chiefs took their title, and after which the American city of that name was called, is a small and picturesque seaport town. It grew up around O'Driscoll's Castle, and was after his ruin colonized by the English.

On June 20, 1631, two Algerine pirate galleys sailed into the harbor during the night, sacked the town and murdered the inhabitants. They

bore off into slavery all " who were not too old or too young or too fierce for their purpose." A Dungarvan fisherman, named Hackett, whom the pirates had captured at sea, steered the galleys up the dangerous and intricate channel. He was hanged for the crime two years afterward. It is only within our own day that Baltimore has recovered from this destructive raid. In short, there is no part of Ireland more rich in natural beauty and famous historical associations than the domain of the ancient O'Driscoll chieftains.

The O'Driscolls adhered to the Stuart cause, and during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars suffered severely, besides losing their possessions. Colonel O'Driscoll, Governor of the Old Fort of Kinsale, was killed at its defense, October, 1690, against the Williamites under Marlborough. Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius O'Driscoll and many other officers of this name were prominent on the side of King James during the war. Another Cornelius O'Driscoll, an officer in O'Mahony's Regiment in the French service, was noted for his military skill and daring. Many other members of the O'Driscoll family served in the Irish Brigade in France, and won civil and military honors. The name is numerous in the United States, many of them being prominent in business circles and the learned professions.

THE O'CURRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 44. Plate 16.)

THE O'Curry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The O'Currys belonged to the Eoganacht tribe, so called from its founder, Owen More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Curadh, meaning "Knight." The chiefs of the O'Currys were styled Lords of Carbery, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Cork and Westmeath. The O'Currys of Cork were Lords of Ciarraidhe Cuirc, now the barony of Kerry-currehy, in that county. The O'Currys of Meath were chiefs of Hy-Mac-Uais, or Moygoish, in Westmeath. Another branch of the O'Currys are given in the map of Ortelius as a clan in Cavan, in the barony of Tullygarvey. They were located about the place afterward called Cootehill. Of this family was John Curry, M. D., the celebrated writer on the civil wars of Ireland.

The most eminent of the name in modern times was the late Eugene O'Curry, the Irish antiquary. He was a brother-in-law of Dr. John O'Donovan, equally learned in the same field of research. His "Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," and other works, are among the most valuable contributions ever made to a nation's history. He devoted his entire life to the work of bringing to light the unknown and long-forgotten records of ancient Ireland, and in illustrating the early civilization and the advancement made in learning, science and art by the Irish people at a time when most modern races were buried in obscurity and barbarism. With patient toil, and no hope of recompense other than the satisfaction of serving his race and vindicating the truth, this great Irish scholar gathered up the scattered fragments of Ireland's records, collated, elucidated and preserved them for the future generations of his countrymen. Truly has it been written of him:

"In history's page to write a name—

To win the laurels or the bays—

For power, for wealth, for rank or fame,

Will mortals strive a hundred ways.

“ But who will labor all alone
Till youth's and manhood's bloom are o'er,
Uncheered, unpaid, unprized, unknown,
A student of forgotten lore?

“ See life's high prizes lightly won
By little worth—yet not repine,
Hear vain pretenses brawling run,
And never make an angry sign?

“ But still retrace with patient hand
The blotted record of the past,
Content to think the dear old land
Will know her servant true at last?

“ Good men of all the ranks and creeds
Met, planned, and toiled with zeal sublime
To disentomb the thoughts, the deeds,
The glories of the ancient time.

“ Old relics of the native art
They loving sought and treasured well;
The sword, the axe, the spear, the dart,
And cross and shrine, and bead and bell.

“ The ring, the brooch, the collar bright,
Had all their use and beauties told,
Till flashed again on human sight
The blaze of Ireland's age of gold.

“ But oh, the books—the dear old tomes,
The treasures best beloved of all,
Long hid from harm in native homes,
Deep sunk in flooring, roof or wall!

“ Hid from the fierce invader's ire,
Snatched from the ruffian soldier's hand,
Saved from the whirl of blood and fire
While foreign robbers swept the land.

“ Oh, precious volumes, brown with age!
What joy was theirs—the good and wise—
Who gloated o’er each tattered page,
With beating hearts, with glistening eyes!

“ But he of all was chief and head,
The order’s great high priest was he;
They treasured up the words he said
As dogma or as prophecy.

“ The time, the tale of harp and sword,
Of bronze and gold, of wood and stone,
The worth of every written word,
The where and when, to him were known.

“ Quaint phrases of the olden tongue,
Old scrolls to others bleared and dim,
All Brehons wrote or Fileas sung
Gave up their meanings true to him.

“ He for his country’s honor bold,
Smote error, ignorance, and guile,
And shattered libels new and old
That basely wronged his native isle!”

McGee thus describes O’Curry at work: “ In the recess of a distant window there was a half-bald head bent busily over a desk, the living master-key to all this voiceless learning. It was impossible not to be struck at the first glance at the long, oval, well-spanned cranium, as it glistened in the streaming sunlight. And when the absorbed scholar lifted up his face, massive as became such a capital, but lighted with every kindly inspiration, it was quite impossible not to feel sympathetically drawn toward the man. There, as we often saw him in the flesh, we still see him in fancy. Behind that desk, equipped with inkstands, acids and microscope, and covered with half-legible vellum folios, rose cheerfully and buoyantly to instruct the ignorant, to correct the prejudiced, or to bear with the petulant visitor, the first of living Celtic scholars and palæographers.” O’Curry died in 1862, aged sixty-six years.

THE CAVANAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 53. Plate 23.)

THE Cavanagh or Kavanagh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Caoimheachan, and signifies "Entertainer." The possessions of the family embraced the territory called Ui Cavanagh, now the barony of Idrone East, in the County of Carlow, and the heads of the sept held in modern times the title of Kings of Leinster.

Art MacMurrough O'Cavanagh, famous for his contests with the English forces under King Richard the Second, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, was one of the most celebrated of Irish chiefs. Richard came to Ireland twice with a large force to crush the MacMurroughs, and signally failed, the Irish king declaring that "he would neither submit nor obey Richard in any way, but affirmed that he himself was the rightful king of Ireland, and that he would never cease from war and the defense of his country till his death, declaring that the wish to deprive him of his land by conquest was unlawful." Failing to defeat the Irish chief in war, Richard offered 100 marks reward for his assassination, but the wily chief evaded treachery as successfully as he encountered the open enemy. Richard was meantime recalled to England by a rebellion that had broken out in his absence. This was the beginning of the Wars of the Roses that deluged England with blood for nearly a century. Richard, shortly after his arrival in England, was dethroned and assassinated in his prison. MacMurrough continued to make war on the English, capturing most of their strongholds, and defeating the Dublin garrison, under Lord Thomas of Lancaster. He ruled supreme within his own territory, defeating the English wherever they encountered him until his death, in 1417, in his sixtieth year. "In the Irish history of the Middle Ages," writes McGee, "from Brian's era to Hugh O'Neill's, he has no equal for prudence, foresight, perseverance, valor and success." The Four Masters speak of him as "a man who had defended his own province against the English from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man replete with hospitality, knowledge and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and mon-

asteries by his alms and offerings; a good father and a true friend; a cultivator of knowledge and a lover of letters."

Donal O'Cavanagh, surnamed Spainagh, or the Spaniard, was also a famous leader in Leinster in the wars against Elizabeth. The celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the County of Carlow, was the largest officer in King James the Second's army, and distinguished himself by his valor at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. He remained in Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and lived at Drummin until 1735. His son, John Baptist Kavanagh, left Ireland after the surrender to the Williamites, and became Baron Linditz, and an Aulic Councilor in Austria. Of the other members of this family, who attained distinction on the Continent were General Kavanagh, Governor of Prague, and another Kavanagh, Governor of Buda; Field Marshal Kavanagh of Vienna, Marshal Maurice Kavanagh, Chamberlain of Poland, and another Kavanagh, Chamberlain in Saxony; Count Kavanagh of the Holy Roman Empire; Godefroi Cavaignac, the French Conventionist of 1793, co-editor with Armand Carrell, and his son, General Eugene Cavaignac, for a time Dictator of France, and the opponent of Louis Napoleon in the contest for the Presidency of the Second Republic, in 1848.

In the United States, also, this ancient Leinster house has been honorably represented. One of the most noted men who held public office during President Jackson's administration was Edward Kavanagh, United States Minister to Portugal. He had previously been a State Senator and Acting Governor of Maine. A man of scholarly attainments and refined tastes, he brought on his return a valuable collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, which he distributed among various institutions and libraries.

Gen. James Cavanagh of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served with distinction in Meagher's Irish Brigade during the late Civil War, is also a descendant of this family. General Cavanagh was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland. Apart from his war record, he has to his credit a military service of nearly forty years as an officer in the New York State National Guard. He is in every way a worthy representative of the powerful Leinster sept that gave so many eminent soldiers and civilians to Ireland and Continental Europe.

THE McLOUGHLIN, O'LOUGHLIN OR LOUGHRAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 40, 55 and 20. Plates 20, 23 and 4.)

THE McLoughlin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fergus Kerbeoil, son of Conal Crimthine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland A. D. 379. The ancient name was Lochluin, and signifies "Having Spears." The heads of the sept were styled Princes of Aileach, and their possessions were located in the present County of Donegal.

Ancient Tirowen was peopled by the race of Owen, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, and on the introduction of surnames they took the name of O'Neill, from their ancestor Niall Glundubh, the one hundred and seventieth monarch of Ireland, and some of them took the name of Mac-Loughlin and O'Loughlin, from Lochlin, one of the kings of Aileach. Some of the McLoughlins, during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, were Princes of Tirowen, and others of them were monarchs of Ireland.

One branch of the O'Loughlins was founded by Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster, in the third century. Their chiefs were styled Lords of Creagh, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare, Galway and Donegal.

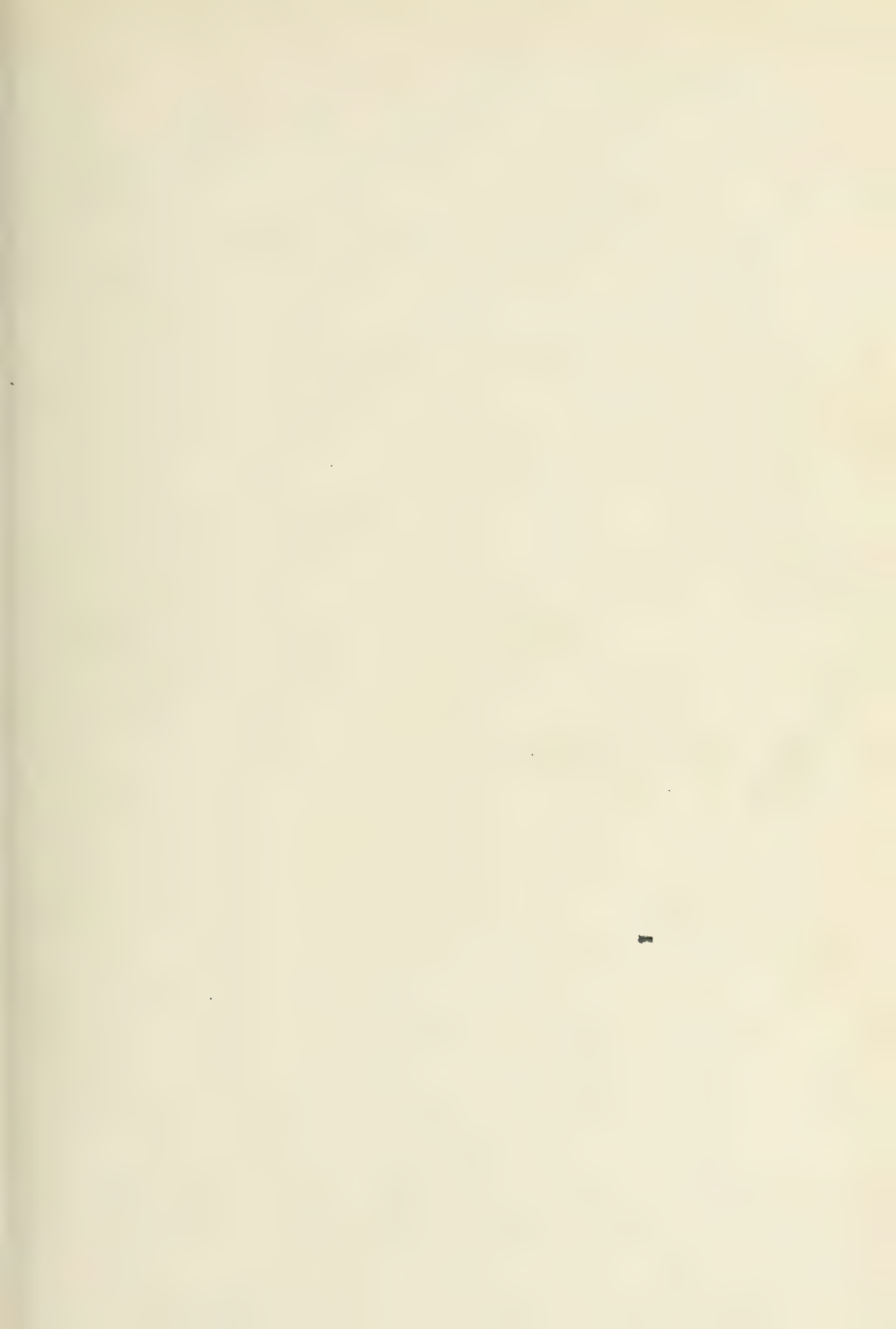
There were many distinguished members of this family, both before and after the Anglo-Norman invasion, and the Loughlin sept were at all times noted for their resolute resistance to the intruder. In recent times, also, many of this name have acquired honorable distinction. Sir Michael O'Loughlen, born in 1789, in the County of Clare, was the first Catholic who occupied a seat on the Irish Bench since 1688, having been appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1836. He was created a baronet two years later. His son, Sir Colman O'Loughlen, was also a prominent lawyer and politician.

Of the many worthy descendants of this family in the United States may be mentioned the late Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, N. Y. Few among the Catholic hierarchy contributed more materially to the progress of the Church in this Republic. He has been aptly called "the Church Builder," having built more houses of divine worship during his

episcopate of nearly forty years than any other prelate since the foundation of the Church in this country. Another prominent representative of this name is the Hon. Hugh McLoughlin, also of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. McLoughlin has been for many years the chief political leader of that city, and an influential factor in the politics of the State. A man of acknowledged ability, of integrity of character, and manly qualities, he has always commanded the esteem of his fellow citizens.

The O'Loughrane or Loughrane branch of this sept were also noted for their devotion to their Church and their country, both before and after the English invasion. Of the many noble martyrs who suffered during the period of the Penal Laws, none was more remarkable for zeal or courage than the saintly Father Patrick Locheran, a priest of Ulster. He and the Venerable Cornelius O'Dovany, Bishop of Down and Connor, who was over eighty years of age, were captured, and after a period of imprisonment each was sentenced to be "hanged on the gallows, and cut down while alive, emboweled, and his heart and bowels burnt; his head cut off, and his body divided into four parts." The prisoners were repeatedly offered pardon and every possible worldly inducement if they would renounce the Catholic faith, proposals that they resolutely and indignantly rejected. On the day of the execution the hangman, who was an Irishman, fled from the city, and no one of the Irish race could be induced by threats, fears or reward to act as executioner, whereupon an English murderer, under sentence of death, was released from prison and pardoned for performing that office. When on the scaffold, the Bishop requested the executioner to put Father Locheran to death first, as he feared the sight of the tortures about to be inflicted on himself would fill the priest with horror, and distract his mind at the moment of death. Father Locheran replied that there need be no fear on that account; and that, besides, it would not be fitting that a holy Bishop should die without having a priest to attend him. The mutilated bodies of the martyrs were exhumed by the Catholics during the night and buried in a Catholic chapel.

There are many of this name to-day in Ireland and in the United States, and it is numerously represented in the ranks of the clergy. The late Rev. Dr. John Loughran of Brooklyn, N. Y., a man of remarkable ability and acquirements, and his father, Mr. John Loughran, a banker, and one of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn, are descended from this ancient family.



COMMANDER SHEEHY,
of the Irish Gallouglasses.



THE SHEEHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 116. Plate 58.)

THE MacSheehy, O'Sheehy or Sheehy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch, and first King of all Ireland. The MacSheehys belonged to the Hy Many tribe, so called from Maine More, or Main the Great, king in the fifth century. They are of the Clan-Colla race, the founder of the family being Colla da Crioch, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught, of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Shiehy—Irish, MacShaoghaidh—and signifies "A General."

The chiefs of the MacSheehys held possessions in various parts of Ireland. They were a martial sept, and appear to be of Ulster origin. The MacSheehys of Antrim were famous throughout Ireland as chieftains of gallowlasses, heavy-armed infantry soldiers, and accordingly obtained possessions in several localities as sword lands from the powerful toparchs into whose service they entered. A branch of them was brought from Connaught in the fifteenth century by the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, who appointed them their body-guards. Several descendants of the sept have changed their name to "Joy," and of this family was the Irish Judge, Baron Joy. They are considered to be originally the same as the Joyces of Connemara—a race of men of rare and manly stature.

The MacSheehys and O'Hallinans were chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the parish of Poblebrien, County Limerick, and the former also possessed lands in the present Counties of Clare and Tipperary. After the overthrow of James the Second, many of the MacSheehys went to France, and the family continued to furnish officers to the various regiments of the Irish Brigade, in that country, from its formation after the fall of Limerick until its disbandment on the outbreak of the French Revolution. Of these, Patrick MacSheehy, Lieutenant in Dillon's Regiment, deserves special mention. He was present, with his regiment, at the capture of the Isle of Grenada, in the West Indies, July, 1779, where the French (mostly composed of Irish troops) inflicted a crushing and disastrous defeat on the English, capturing the entire garrison, three standards, a hundred and two cannon, sixteen mortars, besides thirty

vessels in the harbor, ten of which were privateers. In the assault on the Morne, the stronghold of the place, whither the English had retired in their last desperate resistance, Lieutenant MacSheehy was mortally wounded by a cannon shot. In this state, writes a historian of the expedition, he could merely speak, with much pain, a few words worthy of the great days of Sparta and Athens: "Is the Morne taken?" he inquired. "Yes," they replied. "Well, then," he rejoined, "I die content," and he at once expired. A nephew of this hero, Bernard MacSheehy, born 1744, was Adjutant-General under the Emperor Napoleon the First at the bloody battle of Eylau, February, 1807, where he was killed by a cannon shot, greatly regretted, "as uniting with bravery and military talent of the first order, a vast erudition and capability of speaking and writing several languages." Another member of this family, John Bernard Louis MacSheehy, born in Paris, 1783, was attached, while yet a boy, to Dillon's Regiment as a gentleman cadet, and subsequently attained high honors in the service of the great Emperor. He went through twelve campaigns, was wounded six times, had two horses killed under him, and was honored with the rank of Chevalier of several military orders.

Perhaps the best known name of this family, however, is that of the Rev. Nicolas Sheehy, who owes his sad celebrity to the fact of his having been the last Catholic priest who was put to death under the operation of the infamous Penal Laws in Ireland. The Cromwellian and Orange ascendancy party, wishing to get rid of him, owing to his sympathies with the oppressed and plundered people, had him indicted for the "high crimes" of being educated abroad, while the "law" denied him the right of being educated at home; and of being a "Popish priest," who celebrated mass without being duly registered, and so forth. As this process was tedious, they hastened matters by accusing him of being accessory to the murder of a man who had not been murdered at all. For this purpose they released from jail three criminals, and bribed them and gave them their freedom to testify against the priest. One of these was a strolling blackguard beggar; another a notorious horse thief, and the third a disreputable woman. On their "evidence" Father Sheehy was convicted, hanged, drawn and quartered, and his head was spiked on Clonmel Jail, where it remained twenty years. This was as late as 1766. The grave of this "last of the Irish martyrs" is held in veneration by the people to the present day.

It may be worthy of note to advert to the remarkable fact that scarce one of Father Sheehy's persecutors, or the jury that tried him, died a natural death, while a curse seemed to blight even their descendants. Sir Thomas Maude died a raving maniac, yelling that Father Sheehy was pulling him into hell. Bagwell became a gibbering idiot, and his son committed suicide, thus rendering that branch of the family extinct. Jacob died in fits, in which he barked like a dog, and had to be restrained from eating the flesh off himself. Cook was drowned. Parson Hewitson dropped dead. Barker also died in fits, and left no heir. Tuthill cut his throat. Hoops was drowned. Ferris died mad. Dumvill was killed by his horse. Another dropped dead at his own door. Another died suddenly. Minchen died in beggary. Moll Dunlea, the low, perjured woman, fell into a cellar while drunk, and broke her neck. Lonergan, the vagabond beggar, died in Dublin of a loathsome disease, and Toohey, the convicted horse stealer, went inch-meal to the grave with leprosy.

To still further glut their vengeance, the magistrates and landlords had Edward Sheehy, a respectable farmer, and cousin of Father Sheehy, arrested the following month, and convicted of murdering the same man, who was at the time living in St. John's, Newfoundland. Sheehy was offered his liberty before going to the scaffold, if he would declare that Father Sheehy had been guilty, and that Bishop Creagh and some of his priests were engaged in a conspiracy with the French Government, a proposition which he, of course, scornfully rejected. This Edward Sheehy, it may be noted, was the grandfather of the celebrated Countess of Blessington.

This family is still numerous in Ireland, where they command the respect and confidence of their fellow-countrymen, as also in the United States and Canada, where many of them occupy responsible and honorable positions. We may mention in this connection Commissioner Edward Sheehy of New York City, a splendid type of that ancient Irish family, and the late Rev. Daniel J. Sheehy, pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, Brooklyn, also a fitting and worthy representative of the Irish soggarths of old.

THE CREAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 19. Plate 4.)

THE Creagh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Craoibhes, signifying "The Tree." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare and Cavan. Many of the O'Creaghs were valiant chiefs, and gained several victories over the Danes.

The O'Neills of Thomond were originally some of the O'Neills of Ulster, who, having gone to Limerick in the tenth century to assist in the expulsion of the Danes, on one occasion in battle wore green boughs in their helmets, and from that circumstance received the name of O'Craoibh, which signifies "of the branches." The name was afterward Anglicized Creagh. This branch of the O'Neills, or Creaghs, were chiefs of Clan Dalvy and of Tradree, in the County of Clare, a fertile and large territory co-extensive with the present Deanery of Tradery, or Tradree. The Creaghs of Limerick were for several generations a family of eminent respectability and prominence. From 1216 to 1651, the year when the city was taken by the Cromwellians, thirty-four of the name held the office of Mayor of Limerick, and sixty of the name filled the office corresponding to that of sheriff. After the city fell into the hands of the Cromwellians, many members of this family went to France and elsewhere. Some of them obtained patents of nobility in Rochelle, France, where they settled. As early as the time of Edward the Third, a branch of this family settled in Cork, where they became wealthy merchants, and obtained high civic honors. In 1541 Christopher Creagh, a man described as possessing great influence and power, both with the English Government and the native Irish, was Mayor of Cork. During the Cromwellian wars these Creaghs were expelled from the city as belonging to the "ancient Irish inhabitants." At the outbreak of the Revolution in Ireland Sir Michael Creagh was Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1688-89; was a member of the Dublin Parliament of James the Second for the latter year, and Paymaster-General of his majesty's forces

in Ireland. Sir Michael was fifth in descent from Mayor Christopher Creagh of Cork, already mentioned. At the beginning of the war Sir Michael raised a regiment for King James, which was ranked among the best equipped and most efficient in the Irish army. It served with distinction in the campaigns from 1689 to 1691; was present at the blockade of Derry; fought at the Boyne, and participated in most of the actions of the war. After the overthrow of King James the regiment went to France, where it was known as the "Regiment de Dublin Infanterie." Sir Michael's property was confiscated, and even his house was plundered of all the plate and goods it contained by Lord Coningsby, one of William's Lord Justices.

Many of the Creaghs were officers in the Irish Brigade in France, down to the disbandment of that body, some of whom held the rank of Major-General. Among the wounded at the battle of Fontenoy was Captain James Creagh, who was shot through the breast, the ball shattering his Cross of St. Louis, and passing completely through his body. Several fragments of the cross were extracted from the wound and he recovered. In 1771 he was made a Major-General, and finally retired on a pension. He was a native of Cork, where he was born in 1701.

In the military service of Spain, also, many of the name held high rank from the fall of Limerick down to the wars of Napoleon.

Another member of this family, Sir Michael Creagh, was Major-General in the British army, in which he served fifty-eight years. He died in 1860.

Some of these Clare O'Neills—or Creaghs—modified the name to Nihell or Nihill. One of these was Baron Harrold, a native of Limerick, and Colonel of the Regiment of Koeningsfeldt, in the German service. Many of them also served with distinction in the Irish brigades on the Continent. Lieutenant-Colonel Nihell of Dillon's Regiment won special distinction for his conduct at the battles of Fontenoy and Lafeldt. Another of this family was Sir Balthasar Nihell, a Brigadier-General in the service of the King of Naples, and one of the gallant Irish officers who rescued the king when he was surprised at Velletri by the Imperial General Browne. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, was a member of the same family, who retained the original family name, unchanged and unmodified.

The Creaghs have also contributed many distinguished members to the ranks of the clergy. Of this family was Richard Creagh, Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, an eminent writer on ecclesiastical history and the lives of the Irish saints. This pious and learned prelate shared the fate of so many others of the Irish clergy during that period of persecution. He was arrested in 1565 and conveyed to London, where he was imprisoned in the Tower. He was liberated through the interposition of some influential friends, but the persecution having broken out with renewed fury in 1580, he was again arrested and imprisoned in the Tower a second time. During his detention offers of the highest preferment were repeatedly made to him, provided he would apostatize, but the promise of reward had no more effect on him than the horrors of the prison. His discomfited persecutors had him condemned to imprisonment for life in the Tower under the penal statutes of the day. He was kept in a small dungeon, loaded with chains, where he was finally poisoned, October 14, 1585.

The Most Rev. Pierce Creagh, Bishop of Cork, and grandnephew of the above mentioned martyr-prelate, also narrowly escaped martyrdom. He was cast into Limerick Prison, where he was kept three months, when an order came from the English Parliament to send him to London with the Most Rev. Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, who was put to death on his arrival in the English capital. When Bishop Creagh reached Dublin he was seized with illness, occasioned by the hardships he had endured, and he was confined in Dublin Jail for nearly two years. He was then conveyed to Cork to stand his trial on the trumped-up charge of being privy to the Titus-Oates plot. The Judge, who knew the charge was absurd, was inclined to acquit him; and one of the witnesses declared that he repented of his crime, and that all his allegations were false. Another witness, however, persisted in his malice, and swore to a series of calumnies, while the prelate listened patiently, but was powerless to defend himself. But just as this villain had kissed the Bible, and called for the vengeance of Heaven to fall down upon him, if what he swore to was not true, the whole floor of the court house gave way, and with all the people upon it tumbled down into the cellar, and the rogue was crushed to death in the ruins. The other false-witnesses who were at hand immediately fled, and none escaped falling down with the floor except the Judge, whose chair happened to be placed on a beam which did not give way, and there he continued

sitting, as it were, in the air. The Judge cried out that Heaven itself acquitted the Bishop, and therefore dismissed him with great honors. But that perjured villains should not go unpunished, the Judge next day had them apprehended, and he was going to put the Penal Laws in force against them for their perjury; but the holy Bishop prostrated himself on his knees before him, and with tears in his eyes begged the Judge to pardon them; and it was with great difficulty that the Judge, who was greatly incensed against them, yielded to his charitable request.

THE McDERMOTT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 206. Plate 12.)

THE McDermott family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and ancestor of that branch of the Hy Brune tribe named after him. The ancient name was O'Connor, meaning "Grandson of Helper." The title of the head of the clan was Prince of Coolavin and Moylurg, and Lord of Ardagh. The possessions of the McDermotts were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

The McDermotts were chiefs of Tir Oiliolla, now the barony of Tírerill in Sligo, which derived its name from Oilioll, one of the sons of Eochadh Muigh-medon, monarch of Ireland. The McDermotts were also Princes of Moylurg, a large territory in the County of Roscommon. They afterward became chiefs of Coolavin, as successors to the O'Garas, Lords of Coolavin. The McDermotts held the high and honorable office of hereditary Marshals of Connaught, the duties attached to which were to raise and regulate the military forces and prepare them for battle, as Commanders-in-Chief; also to preside at the inauguration of the O'Connors as Kings of Connaught, and to proclaim their election. Diarmaid (dia: Irish, a god, and armaid, of arms, signifying "a great warrior"), grandson of Mulrooney, who died A. D. 1165, was the head of the clan, and from him they took the name of McDermott. The McDermotts were Princes of Moylurg, Tir Oilill, Tir Tuathail, Airteach and Clan Cuain.

Moylurg, called Magh Luirg an Daghdha, in O'Dugan, signifies "the Plain of the Track of Daghdha," and derived its name from Daghdha, one of the Tuath de Danann kings. This territory comprised the Plains of Boyle, in the County of Roscommon, consisting of some of the finest lands in Ireland, and famous for their fertility and beauty. Tir Oilill is now the barony of Tirerrill, in Sligo; Airteach is a district in Roscommon, near Lough Gara, on the borders of Sligo and Mayo; Clan Cuain was a district in the north of the barony of Carra, County of Mayo; Tir Tuathail was a district in the barony of Boyle, bordering on Leitrim and Sligo, toward Lough Allen; thus McDermott's territory comprised the present barony of Boyle, in the County of Roscommon, together with Tirerrill, in Sligo, and Clan Cuain, in Mayo, at Castlebar, which comprised the present parishes of Islandeady, Turlough and Breaffy.

The McDermotts had their chief fortress at the Rock of Lough Key, on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle. They held their rank as Lords of Moylurg down to the reign of Elizabeth, and considerable possessions down to the period of the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated; and it is a singular fact that, of all the Milesian chiefs, the McDermotts alone have retained their title of prince, as the McDermott is to this day recognized as Prince of Coolavin, in the County of Sligo, holding a part of the hereditary possessions of his ancestors.

There are several families of the McDermotts in Connaught at the present day. The McDonoghs were a branch of the McDermotts, and Lords of Tirerrill and Corran, in Sligo. O'Dugan gives the following as the ancient chiefs of Moylurg, before the time of the McDermotts. He designates them thus: "The ancient chief of Moylurg of Abundance, McEoach (or MacKeogh), MacMaen the Great, and MacRiabhainh (or MacRevy) of Efficient Forces."

Brian MacDermott, chief of Moylurg from 1585 to 1592, was the owner, restorer and continuer of the *Annals of Lough Cé*. They originally began at the year 1014, and come down to the year 1590. There is only one copy in existence, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and that is not perfect.

Martin MacDermott, the poet, author of "The Coolun," and other notable productions, is a descendant of this ancient family. He has recently edited a new volume of the "Spirit of the Nation" for the present "Library of Ireland."

THE O'BYRNE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 315. Plate 53.)

FEAGH McHUGH of the mountain—
 Feagh McHugh of the glen—
 Who has not heard of the Glenmalure Chief,
 And the feats of his hard riding men?
 Came you the seaside from Carmen—
 Crossed you the plains from the West—
 No rhymer you met but could tell you,
 Of Leinster men who is the best.

Or seek you the Liffey or Dodder—
 Ask in the bawns of the Pale—
 Ask them whose cattle they fodder,
 Who drinks without fee of their ale.
 From Ardamine north to Kilmainham
 He rules like a king of few words,
 And the Marchmen of seven-score castles
 Keep watch for the sheen of his swords.

The vales of Kilmantan* are spacious—
 The hills of Kilmantan are high—
 But the horn of the Chieftain finds echoes
 From the water side up to the sky.
 The lakes of Kilmantan are gloomy,
 Yet bright rivers stream from them all.
 So dark is our chieftain in battle,
 So gay in the camp or the hall.

The plains of Clan Saxon are fertile,
 Their chiefs and their tanists are brave,
 But the first step they take o'er the border,
 Just measures the length of a grave;
 Thirty score of them forayed to Arklow,
 Southampton and Essex their van—
 Our Chief crossed their way, and he left of
 Each score of them living a man.

* Kilmantan—the Irish name of Wicklow.

Oh, many the tales that they cherish,
In the glens of Kilmantan to-day,
And though church, rath and native speech perish,
His glory's untouched by decay;
Feagh McHugh of the mountain—
Feagh McHugh of the glen—
Who has not heard of the Glenmalure Chief,
And the feats of his hard riding men?

T. D. MCGEE.

The O'Byrne family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name of the O'Byrne family was Broin, which signifies "Sorrow." The title of the chief was Lord of Ranelagh, and the sept possessed lands in the present Counties of Wicklow and Mayo. The Wicklow possessions embraced the greater part of the barony of Ballinacor, and also the Ranelagh. This tract was known as the O'Byrne's Country, and was situated among the Wicklow Mountains. Among these fastnesses the O'Byrnes and their corelatives, the O'Tooles, successfully resisted for centuries all the efforts of the English to conquer them, and frequently struck terror into the enemy, even to the gates of Dublin.

The most celebrated of the chiefs of this clan was Fiach McHugh O'Byrne, who for years baffled all the attempts of the enemy to penetrate his country, and inflicted many severe losses on the English. In 1580 he defeated the Lord Deputy, Arthur, Lord Grey, at Glenmalure, in a glorious encounter. Having skillfully drawn the English into a defile, he attacked them suddenly, throwing them into confusion, and slew eight hundred of them, including many of their best Captains, Carew, Moore, Audley and Cosby. Lord Grey retired to Dublin with the remnant of his force, and did not repeat his rash attempt to hunt down O'Byrne. This dashing chieftain was afterward betrayed into the hands of the English, who spiked his head on the gate of Dublin Castle, and afterward sent it as an assuring gift to Queen Elizabeth, who had long desired to crush the power of this chieftain, whether by force or treachery.

Glendalough, one of the most beautiful and celebrated spots in Ireland, is situated in the center of the "O'Byrne's Country," but

nothing of this famous seat of piety and learning now remains, save a few ruins and a large round tower that has withstood the ravages of the invader and of time.

Previous to their removal to Wicklow, the O'Byrnes occupied a territory called Ui Faelain, which comprised the northern half of the present County of Kildare. It was not until after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans that they retired to the more secure territory of Wicklow.

A noted member of the elder branch of the family was Daniel Byrne, born in the early part of the seventeenth century, and son of a gentleman of fortune, whose estates were situated by the seaside, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow. Daniel, not being the heir, was bred to the business of a clothier, and afterward carried on the trade of a tailor, employing forty men constantly in his business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it colored red, and clothe forty thousand men of the army, for which he was paid on each delivery in cash from the Treasury. He grew wealthy, and purchased many estates. Among these was the Great Heath estate of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, owned by a young Squire Whitney. The Squire being greatly indebted to Byrne, the latter offered him his daughter in marriage, proposing at the same time to forgive the debt and redeem the estate of all incumbrances. Whitney replied that he could not smother his blood by marrying a tailor's daughter, to which Byrne answered by demanding immediate payment of his money, as he wished to settle it as a fortune on her. Not being able to raise the money without selling the estate, Whitney came and told Byrne that he had reconsidered the matter and would accept the proposal. Byrne replied that if he could find a young squire buying an estate he would be willing to give him his daughter, but he could not think of giving her to one who was selling his estate. He accordingly compelled Squire Whitney to sell the estate, and he bought it in himself, but allowed the squire to live in the Castle of Shean. Shortly afterward Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that the latter had neither knife nor fork. On being entreated by the squire to help himself, Byrne replied that he had plenty of meat, but nothing with which to cut it. "Why don't you draw out your scissors and clip it, sir?" said the squire sneeringly. "I drew them time enough to clip the lordship from your back, sir,"

retorted Byrne, abruptly leaving the room. The squire was thrown out of the castle next morning.

Byrne was as quick-witted as he was wise, and was never at a loss for a repartee when any slur was thrown on him on account of his trade. A predecessor of the Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and the descendant of a family of millers, said to Byrne, in offering him a dram of whisky one morning, as they were going to a hunt: "Swing it off, Daniel, it is but a thimbleful." Byrne drank it, and jovially remarked, as he smacked his lips: "Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperful," to let his friend know that if there was anything small in being a tailor, there was the same in being a miller.

Byrne had his son Gregory educated at the Temple, in London, and afterward purchased the title of baronet for him and his male heirs forever, the creation dating from May 17, 1671. A short time afterward Mr. Byrne and his son, Sir Gregory, were walking along a street in Dublin, when the latter said: "Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a knight, and you but a mechanic." "No, you puppy," roared the old man, "I have the precedence of you in three ways: First, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father, and thirdly, because I am the son of a gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, humble tailor."

Several members of this family entered the French army, where they rendered distinguished service. It was an O'Byrne who prevented the capture of Brisach by Prince Eugene, shortly after the success of the allies at Blenheim, and thereby saved France from a very injurious loss. The enemy, consisting of picked officers and men, moved on the town under the guise of peasants, driving loads of hay and produce in the early morning under cover of a fog, and so well was the ruse carried out, that several of the vehicles that contained concealed arms and munitions actually entered the town. O'Byrne, whose suspicions were aroused, questioned one of the peasants, who was a German Lieutenant-Colonel in disguise. The latter not giving a civil or satisfactory answer, O'Byrne proceeded to thrash him with a stick. The enraged "peasant" ran to a load of hay, and snatching from it a musket, discharged it at O'Byrne. His comrades did likewise; but though several shots were fired at him at short range, the Irishman made good his escape. The garrison and citizens were aroused, and the enemy driven out with the

loss of two hundred men and officers. Others of this family in the same service won honorable distinction, among them Lieutenant Byrne, who was killed at Fontenoy, and Captain Byrne, who was wounded on the same occasion.

William Michael Byrne of Wicklow was a prominent United Irishman, and was arrested in Oliver Bond's house in 1798. His life was offered to him if he would implicate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, but he spurned the offer, declaring that he did not regret dying, but did regret leaving his country enslaved. On being led to execution he had to pass the door of Bond's and Neilson's cell, whose wives were present at the time. He stooped down in passing, so that the women could not see him through the grating in the upper part of the door, and would thereby be spared the shock of seeing him led to the scaffold. He met his death with perfect composure.

Myles Byrne, who became Chef-de-Bataillon in the service of France and officer of the Legion of Honor, was a native of Wexford, where he was born in 1780. He joined Father John Murphy's force of insurgents in 1798, and fought at Gorey and Carnew. At Arklow he commanded a division of pikemen. At Vinegar Hill he took a particularly distinguished part. After the failure of the rebellion Byrne joined Michael Dwyer and General Holt in the mountains of Wicklow. He escaped to Dublin, where he lived for a time in disguise. He was associated with Robert Emmet in the latter's insurrection, and after the miscarriage of that effort went to France, at Emmet's suggestion, to seek aid from the French Government. He subsequently entered the French army, and served with distinction in Spain, the Low Countries and Germany. He left a volume of memoirs containing much interesting particulars. He died in 1862.

THE DONEGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 94. Plate 36.)

THE Donegan or Dongan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conchorb, of the Clanna Failge tribe. The ancient name of this family was Donoghad, signifying "Destroying," and the title of the chief was Prince of Ara, in the present County of Tipperary. The O'Donegans were, according to some authorities, of Ulster origin; and according to the Annals of Innisfallen were Princes of Muscraide Thiri, now Lower Ormond, in Tipperary. There were branches of this family also in Cork and Limerick. The latter were chiefs of Muscry of the Three Plains, now the half barony of Orrery, in the County of Cork.

The Donegans or Dongans, as the name is more generally written, were distinguished for their large and rich estates, and the high positions that many members of the family held. During the Cromwellian wars the Donegans adhered steadfastly to the cause of the Stuarts, and after the execution of Charles the First they were deprived of their estates, and the heads of the sept sought shelter in France. After the restoration of King Charles the Second they recovered their estates, and King James the Second, in recognition of the services of the family, raised its head, William Dongan, to the rank of Viscount Dongan of Claine, in the County of Kildare, and Earl of Limerick. He was appointed a member of the Royal Privy Council for Ireland, and Governor of the Province of Munster, and sat in the House of Lords in King James' Parliament in Dublin. Refusing to acknowledge the Williamite Government, the Earl followed King James to France, thus forfeiting his splendid estates of more than twenty-six thousand acres in the Counties of Kildare, Dublin, Carlow, Meath, Kilkenny, Longford, Tipperary and Queens County. These lands were given by William to the Dutch General de Ginkel, who was created Earl of Athlone.

His son, Lord Walter Dongan, was commander of the regiment of dragoons bearing his name, one of the best cavalry regiments in James' army. Lord Walter Dongan, after much brilliant and successful service, was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of the Boyne. His uncle, Colonel Thomas Dongan, succeeded to the title of Earl of

Limerick. He had served as Colonel of an Irish regiment under Louis the Fourteenth of France, and had been for a time Lieutenant-Governor of Tangier, Morocco. He was subsequently appointed Governor of New York, and gave the State its first charter. He was the only Catholic Governor that New York has ever had, and one of his first acts, on the meeting of the first popular assembly, Oct. 17, 1683, was to have religious liberty declared, and freedom of conscience recognized in the State. It was owing to the action of Governor Dongan, also, that Long Island and Staten Island were incorporated in New York State, Connecticut having claimed the former, and New Jersey the latter.

THE MCGEE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 214. Plate 5.)

THE McGee family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlien, or Doivlen, King of Ireland, A. D. 285. The ancient name was Gaid, signifying "Father." The title of the chief of the sept was Prince of Orgiel, and the possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Lietrim, Down and Antrim. In the eastern portion of the latter county the peninsula called Island Magee juts out into the ocean. In this locality the McGee family were extremely numerous. Island Magee is noted in Irish history as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most atrocious massacres ever perpetrated by the English in Ireland. On the 8th of January, 1642, Monroe, the Covenanter, Governor of Carrickfergus, sallied forth from that town with the Scotch garrison and a number of the English "Undertakers," and massacred the entire population of Island Magee, to the number of three thousand. Many of these were persons who had taken temporary refuge on the island.

There have been many eminent members of this family within the current century. The famous Dr. William Magee, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, was one of the ablest intellects of his day, and the

late Archbishop Magee of York, England, grandson of the former, was no less distinguished for his eloquence and ability.

Two of the name, Captain James McGee and Captain Bernard McGee, served on the sea during the war of the American Revolution. The former was for many years a member of the Irish Charitable Society of Boston, and in 1810 was President of that organization. The latter was also a member of that body.

In 1812 a young man of this name who had been a Lieutenant in the United States service, resigned for the purpose of joining in the movement of revolutionizing the Spanish colonies bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Having raised the standard of independence on the Sabine and Trinity Rivers, in the present State of Texas, he crossed the Sabine with about eight hundred men, one-half of whom were American riflemen, and the rest Spanish, under the command of one Bernardo. McGee captured Nacogdoches, and afterward La Bahia, and with his four hundred Americans he withstood the siege of the Spanish forces for three months, meantime creating such havoc in their ranks by his sorties that they were finally compelled to raise the siege and withdraw to San Antonio. At the close of the siege McGee died, in the twenty-second year of his age.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, orator, poet, historian, statesman and journalist, one of the most versatile geniuses that Ireland ever produced, is too well known to the general reader to need more than a passing mention. While yet a mere youth he was one of the most prominent of that brilliant band who led the Forty-eight movement in Ireland. Having escaped to the United States, where he remained some years, he removed to Canada. He was the original author of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, and was a member of the Cabinet of the new Dominion. He was assassinated by a "crank" in the forty-third year of his age. His works, in prose and poetry, are among the most valuable in modern Irish literature.

Colonel James E. McGee, brother of the former, was an officer in Meagher's Irish Brigade, during the late Civil War, and was noted for his bravery. During one of the bloodiest engagements of the Peninsula he picked up the Irish flag, after three color-bearers had been shot down in succession, and carried it forward. He is the author of several excellent volumes, chiefly on Irish historical subjects.

THE O'DONOGHUE OR DONOGHUE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 101. Plate 40.)

THE O'Donoghues are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch, and belonged to the Eoganacht tribe. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The chief of this tribe was McCarthy More, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, King of Cashel and Munster. The sept of the O'Donoghues comprised the families of the O'Donoghues of the Lakes and the O'Donoghues of the Glens, the O'Dinertys, O'Denehys, O'Donaghys, McDeargans and O'Deagans. The ancient name was Deonaightheach, which signifies "Willing," and the titles of the chiefs of the sept were Prince of Lough Lein and Prince of the Glens. Their possessions were located in the present County of Kerry. The O'Donoghues took their name from Donnchada, A. D. 1030, one of their chieftains. The O'Donoghues were originally settled in that part of Desmond which is now the County of Cork, where they possessed a large territory, extending from Inniskean to the borders of Bantry, and from thence northward to Ballyvurny and Macroom, comprising the district called Iveleary, which is a portion of Carbery, and also a large part of Muskerry. In the twelfth century the O'Donoghues were forced from Cork by the MacCarthys and O'Mahonys, when they settled in Kerry, and became proprietors of all the country about Loch Lein and Killarney. They retained their possessions, and continued to be powerful chiefs down to the reign of Elizabeth, when, in consequence of having joined the Earls of Tyrone and Desmond, most of their estates were confiscated.

The O'Donoghues of Glenlesk were called the O'Donoghue More. The O'Donoghues, Lords of Lough Lein, the other great branch, had their chief castle at Ross Island, in one of the Lakes of Killarney, the romantic ruins of which yet remain.

One of the O'Donoghues is mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year A. D. 1038, as "king presumptive" of Cashel. These O'Donoghues also were of the Eugenic race, and the same as the MacCarthys, Kings of Desmond. The ancient Kings of Cashel, or Munster, of the Eugenic race, were inaugurated on the Rock of Cashel; while those of the Dal-

cassian race, or the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, had their place of inauguration at Magh Adair, situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Cloney, barony of Upper Tulla, in the County Clare. When the O'Donoghues were originally expelled from their territory in Magh Feimhin, the baronies of Iffa and Offa East, in the Plain of Cashel, Tipperary, and moved further south, they in turn drove out the O'Connells from their lands, which they appropriated to compensate for their own loss.

The O'Donoghues have from an early period occupied a prominent place in Irish history. One of the progenitors of the O'Donoghues, Dombhnall, son of Dubh-dabhoirean, King of Munster, commanded the troops of Desmond, or South Munster, at the famous battle of Clontarf, in 1014. In the Revolution of 1688 we find the names of several O'Donoghues, among the list of officers in King James' Irish army. They also contributed officers and soldiers to the Irish Brigade in France, while in the civil and military service of Spain the O'Donoghues attained great eminence. At the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution the Viceroy of Mexico was Don Felix O'Donaju (Donoghoe), a descendant of this ancient family. In the British Colonies and the United States this Irish family has many representatives occupying positions of respectability and distinction. In this relation we need but mention the pioneer Catholic publisher and journalist, Patrick Donahoe of Boston; Joseph J. O'Donoghue, the wealthy New York merchant, and the O'Donoghues of the Pacific coast.

THE DUNN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 64. Plate 40.)

THE Dunne or Dunn family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name of the family was Duinne, and signifies "The Man." The title of the head of the sept was Hy Regan. The possessions of the Duns or O'Dunns were located in the present Counties of Meath, King's County, Queen's County and Kildare. The territory of Hy Regan, possessed by the Dunns, now forms the barony of Tirnehinch, in the Queen's County.

The Dunnes were noted in Irish history for their martial prowess and large stature, characteristics that mark their descendants even to the present day. The Gaelic poet, O'Heerin, thus describes this ancient sept:

"Over Hy Regan of the mighty victories,
Are active warriors who conquer in battle.
O'Dunn is chief of the conquering troops,
The mainstay of the battling spears."

Among the many septs of that portion of Ireland, the Dunns were for ages conspicuous for their resistance to the encroachments of the Anglo-Norman power and their fidelity to their country. After the downfall of the Stuarts, being deprived of most of their estates, many members of this family entered the French military service. From the time of Louis the Fourteenth to the disbandment of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, at the outbreak of the Revolution, we find representatives of the name in the list of officers of the Regiments of O'Donnell, Clare and Walsh, while many of them held the rank of the Order of Chevaliers of St. Louis. On the occasion of D'Estaing's capture of the Isle of Granada, in the West Indies, from the English, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Dunn was particularized in the reports of the day for his heroic action in that brilliant but bloody conflict. In the civil service also we find the O'Dunns occupying honorable and eminent positions under the French kings. James Bernard O'Dunn was envoy from Louis the

Fifteenth to the Court of Portugal, and was pensioned for his diplomatic services in 1789, by the successor of that monarch. His son, Humprey O'Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, and Commandant at Granada, was also pensioned for his military services in the same year.

In the British service, also, many of the O'Dunns have been prominent, although they have been always found on their country's side whenever an opportunity offered. The head of the O'Dunn family fell fighting on the Irish side at the battle of Aghrim, and on every occasion where Irish patriotism has since been appealed to the descendants of this ancient Irish house have been at their country's service.

THE O'LEARY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 18. Plate 4.)

THE O'Leary family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Learigh, signifying "Clear King." The chiefs of the clan were styled Lords of Ue Leary, or Iveleary, and their possessions were located in the present County of Cork. The O'Learys were of the Lugadian or Ithian race, and possessed in ancient times the City of Roscarbery and its environs. Iveleary, or O'Leary's country, lay in Muskerry, in the county mentioned, between Macroom and Inchageela, where they had several castles, as those of Carrigafooky, Carrignanee-lagh, Carrignacurra, Dundarierk and Drumcurragh.

The O'Learys suffered severely under the Penal Laws, and during the many wars in that part of Ireland. In the Church of the Abbey of Kilcrea, in the County of Cork, is a low altar-tomb bearing the following inscription, which is suggestive of the sufferings and oppression of the penal days in Ireland:

"Lo! Arthur Leary, generous, handsome, brave,
Slain in his bloom, lies in this humble grave.

Died May 4th. 1773, aged 26 years."

O'Leary was an officer in the Hungarian service, and had returned to Ireland. He had the ill-luck to possess a horse that won a race. Under the Penal Laws no Catholic in Ireland could possess a horse worth more than £5. Anybody offering £5 to a Catholic for his horse could take the animal, even if worth £1,000. The loser of the race in the case referred to walked up to O'Leary and said: "Papist, £5 for your horse!" This led to a fight, after which O'Leary managed to escape. He was declared outlawed, however, and was hunted down and shot. The author of the outrage, one Morris, was shot and killed in his own lodgings by O'Leary's brother two months afterward. Young O'Leary escaped to America, and was never caught.

Another well-known member of this family was the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, the most celebrated wit of his time, and the friend of Grattan and Curran. The latter once said to him: "I wish you had the keys of St. Peter, Father, for you are so kindhearted I know you would let me into heaven." "It would be better for you," retorted O'Leary, "that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out." On another occasion, when told by a Protestant friend that "the bottom had fallen out of Purgatory, and all the Papists had been precipitated into hell," he readily rejoined: "Lord save us! What a crushing the Protestants must have got!" To another Protestant friend who had quarreled with the idea of Purgatory, O'Leary suggested that "perhaps he might go further and fare worse."

A nephew of Father O'Leary's—Colonel O'Leary—was first Aide-de-Camp to General Bolivar in the war for South American independence. He entered the Patriot army at the age of seventeen, in which he served with high distinction. He was present at every general action fought in Colombia, and was several times wounded. He was also frequently employed on important diplomatic missions, and in charge of great responsibility, in which he always acquitted himself with ability and success.

Rev. James O'Leary of Cork, Ireland, a descendant of this family, who died in New York a few years ago, was the author of many valuable and scholarly works, and one of the most erudite writers and eloquent speakers of his day.

THE MURPHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 102. Plate 27.)

THIS family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, and belonged to the Hy Fiacha tribe. The founders of the family were Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144, and Feidlim, son of Gana Kinsealach, King of Leinster. The ancient name was Murchuda, signifying "Superior." The Murphys took their name from Feidhlim, younger son of Enna Kinsellegh, King of Leinster. The chiefs of the sept were styled Lords of Hy Reling, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Wexford and Cork. The territory of the Murphys comprised the Murroos, or barony of Ballaghkeen, in the County of Wexford, and the family seat was in the locality now known as Castle Ellis. A considerable branch of the family retained possession of their estate at Oulart-leigh till within the present century.

During the Williamite wars in Ireland the Murphys were conspicuous for their support of King James the Second, and they contributed many officers to Hamilton's, Kenmare's, Tyrone's, Bellew's, Kilmallock's and Hudson's infantry regiments. After the defeat of James seven members of the Murphy sept were dispossessed of their estates in Wexford, besides many more in other counties.

During the existence of the Irish Brigade in France, from 1691 until the period of the French Revolution, there were several of the name in the list of officers from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Major in the regiments of Charlemont, Clancarty, Limerick, Fitzgerald, Galmoy, Dillon and Clare, and also in many French regiments. One of these, Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy of Lally's Regiment, signalized himself under that officer in his campaign against the English in India. Two priests of this name, Father John and Father Michael Murphy, bore a prominent part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Father John Murphy placed himself at the head of his people, and having collected a considerable force, met the English troops in several fierce contests, in which he showed as much skill as courage, notably at Oulart Hill, where he defeated the Royalists. He was finally captured, and after being brutally scourged and maltreated, was put to death as a "rebel."

Rev. Michael Murphy was killed by a cannon ball while leading a



REV. MICHAEL MURPHY,
At the Battle of Arklow.

charge within thirty yards of the enemy's lines at the battle of Arklow. After his chapel had been wrecked and burned by the yeomanry, he joined Father John Murphy's brigade. His heroic death is thus related by the English historian Froude: "The battery behind the barricade completely swept the road. Twice the priests led on their followers over the bodies of their fallen comrades, through the musket shot and round shot and grape, to the very mouths of the guns, the priests coming so close that they shot the gunners at their posts with their pistols. Twice they failed; the second time with such desperate loss that they wavered and sought shelter among the walls. A third time they charged till they again touched the barricade. With a contempt of death which was really admirable they seemed determined to take the guns, though every man might fall in doing it, when a round shot caught him [Father Michael Murphy] and his horse, and hurled them into ruin." The British soldiers cut open this patriot priest's dead body, took out the heart, roasted the body, and oiled their boots with the grease that dripped from it.

Arthur Murphy, an eminent actor and dramatic author, was born in the County of Roscommon in 1730. He was educated in France under an assumed name, according to the custom of the time, in order to escape the penalties of the "law" for being educated abroad, while it was a felony to be educated at home. Murphy was admitted to the Bar in London, but soon turned his attention to dramatic writing, in which he was eminently successful. "Murphy," says Macaulay, "was supposed to understand the temper of the wit of his time as well as any man." Many of his plays retain their hold on the stage at the present day.

James Cavanagh Murphy, traveler, author and architectural artist, died in 1816. He was the author of many works of merit. Of his "Arabian Antiquities of Spain" Allibone says: "It would be difficult to say too much in commendation of it." John Murphy, the Gaelic poet, was a native of the County of Cork, and was born in 1700. His elegaic compositions in Irish are pronounced by competent critics to be extremely beautiful. He presided as patron for many years at an annual bardic session held in Charleville, County Cork.

Robert Murphy, one of the most remarkable mathematicians of his time, was also a native of the County of Cork, where he was born in 1806. He was the son of a poor shoemaker, and having developed a marvelous aptitude for mathematics before he entered his "teens," he

was sent to school by some admirers of his genius, and afterward entered at Caius College, Cambridge University, England, where he was in a few years elected a Fellow, and appointed Dean of his college. He was also appointed Examiner in Mathematics at University College, London. He fell into irregular habits, and died in his thirty-seventh year. He left several excellent works, mostly on scientific and mathematical subjects.

The Murphy family, according to the last Irish census, is the most numerous of any in Ireland. The name is found in nearly every locality in the island, and both at home and abroad a Murphy is supposed to be a typical Irishman. Formerly an O was prefixed to the name, but it has long been discarded. The Irish antiquary, Dr. O'Donovan, writing in 1861, says: "Don Patricio O'Murphy, the steward of the Duke of Wellington's estate in Spain, is the only man living who retains the O in this name." The name is relatively as numerous in the United States and the British Colonies as it is in its original home. Of the many distinguished men of the name in the United States the late Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly United States Minister at The Hague, is worthy of special mention. He was one of the most public spirited citizens in the State of New York, and accomplished more for the development of the City of Brooklyn than, perhaps, any other of its citizens. He was the first to advocate the construction of a bridge connecting that city with New York, and the magnificent structure that now unites the two sections of the "Greater New York" may be said to be largely the fruit of his work.

Mr. Thomas C. Murphy, late Collector of the Port of New York, has been for many years one of the most esteemed and enterprising citizens of the metropolis. Another worthy descendant of this family was the late Hon. Jeremiah Murphy, formerly member of Congress from Iowa, and Mayor of the City of Davenport in that State. Mr. Murphy was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of the Hennepin Canal scheme, which had been before Congress for more than a quarter of a century. He lived to see the enterprise commenced, which is destined, through the connection of Chicago with the Mississippi River by water, to add enormously to the development of all that section of the West.

Colonel Charles J. Murphy of Brooklyn, N. Y., served with distinction in the Mexican War and the war for the Union, receiving distinguished honors for his bravery and humanity.

THE McEAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 177. Plate 8.)

THE McEagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, King of Connaught. The ancient name was Eagan-aidhe, meaning "Philosopher." The possessions of the sept were located in Queens County. They were also chiefs of Clan Diarmada, a district in the barony of Leitrim, County of Galway, and they had a castle at Dun Doighre, now Duniry. The McEgans were Brehons in Connaught, and also in Ormond, and many of them were eminent literary men. The McEgans are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"Precedence for his valor and fame
Be given to McEgan the noble.
Record him for the activity of his warriors,
Of his prosperity and great renown."

Many of the name also attained high honors in the ranks of the clergy. Of these Bishop Eagan of Ross is best known, on account of his steadfast patriotism and cruel death. He was captured by Lord Broghill, the Cromwellian commander, May 1, 1650. He offered the Bishop his liberty if he would advise the garrison of Carrigodrohid to surrender, and threatened him with death if he refused. The Bishop agreed to address the garrison; but instead of persuading them to surrender, he begged them to fight until the last man fell in defense of their religion and their country. The enraged Broghill handed him over to the brutal soldiery, who first cut off his arms, and then dragging the bleeding body along the ground to a neighboring tree, hanged the patriot prelate with the halter of his own horse. Another branch of this family was established in Kerry, where they were hereditary Brehons, or Judges, to the McCarthy More, and in the barony of Ara, Tipperary, where they were also hereditary Brehons.

John Egan, Chairman of Kilmain, was born in the County of Cork about 1750, and was one of the most noted characters of his day. He was a famous duelist, and fought once with his friend Curran. Egan

complained of the advantage that Curran possessed in being so small and attenuated, while he himself was of gigantic size. "I'll tell you what, Mr. Egan," said Curran, "I wish to take no advantage of you whatever. Let my size be chalked out on your body, and I am quite content that every shot which hits outside that mark should go for nothing." Egan sat in the Irish Parliament, and was in very reduced circumstances at the time of the Union. If he voted for that measure he would be doing violence to his patriotic sentiments, and if he voted against it he would lose his position as Chairman of Kilmainham, then his only source of income. He was also informed that if he supported the Union measure he might expect further advancement. As the moment approached for a final vote on the question it was noticed that Egan was writhing under conflicting emotions; he finally rose, however, delivered a furious speech against the proposed Union, and resuming his seat exclaimed: "Ireland, Ireland forever! and damn Kilmainham!" He died in poverty a few years after.

Among the many prominent persons of this name in the United States may be mentioned Mr. Patrick Egan, formerly Treasurer of the Irish Land League, and United States Minister to Chili.

THE O'HANLON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 197. Plate 13.)

THE O'Hanlon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the Heremon line, and belonged to the Hy Many tribe. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Hanluan, signifying "Very Strong." The O'Hanlons took their name from Hanluan, Chief of Hy Rieth Thire. The head of the sept bore the title of Chief of Hy Rieth Thire. The possessions of the O'Hanlons were located in the present County of Armagh, and comprised the barony of Orior. The O'Hanlons held the office of hereditary regal standard bearers of Ulster. They maintained their independence and held their possessions down to the reign of Elizabeth, when Armagh was formed into a county, A. D. 1586, by the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrott.

James the First granted to Sir Oliver St. John the castle and the estate forfeited by the O'Hanlons, on the site of whose residence stands the Duke of Manchester's Castle. About half way between Tandragee and Scarva is the graveyard which holds the ashes of the heroic Redmond O'Hanlon. Glen Fluck Castle, created by Colonel Monck, afterward Duke of Albemarle, is about two miles from Redmond's resting place.

In the wars of resistance to the English invasion the O'Hanlons bore a conspicuous part. They were among the chief supporters of Hugh O'Neill in his long struggle against Elizabeth, and they were at all times and in all places distinguished for their courage and fidelity. A memorable member of this sept was Redmond O'Hanlon, the Rapparee. After the surrender of Limerick, when the bulk of the Irish army entered the service of Louis the Fourteenth, a multitude of the old soldiers of the Boyne, Aughrim and Limerick preferred remaining in the country at the risk of fighting for their daily bread, and with them some gentlemen loath to part with their estates or their sweethearts. "The English army and the English law," says Duffy, "drove them by degrees to the hills, where they were long a terror to the new and old settlers from England, and a secret pride and comfort to the trampled peasantry, who loved them even for their excesses. It was all they had left to take pride in."

Of these Rapparees, or guerrilla defenders of an oppressed and plundered people, Redmond, or Rory O'Hanlon, was the most celebrated. His name and exploits are still vividly remembered in the traditions of the localities where during life he was the terror of the English and Scotch adventurers. One of his favorite methods of retaliation on the despoilers was to rob them, and then distribute the booty among the rightful owners of the Irish lands they had seized. His exploits would fill a volume and read like extravagant romance. He was betrayed by his foster-brother, in the County Down, April, 1681, and his head was spiked over the jail in Downpatrick.

The Rapparees in those days in the north were the only guard to stand between the despoiled Irish peasantry and their would-be exterminators; and the vengeance of the Rapparees, swift and keen, if it did not inspire the oppressor with a sense of justice, moved him with a wholesome dread of the results of continued oppression and repeated outrage. The Rapparees derived that appellation from the rapier, or half pike, which was their principal weapon, besides the skian, or short sword.

“ Oh, never fear for Ireland, for she has sogers still,
 For Rory's boys are in the wood, and Remy's on the hill;
 And never had poor Ireland more loyal hearts than these—
 May God be good and kind to them, the faithful Rapparees!

The fearless Rapparees!

The jewel were you, Rory, with your Irish Rapparees!

“ Oh, black's your heart, Clan Oliver, and cowlder than the clay,
 Oh, high's your head, Clan Sassenach, since Sarsfield's gone
 away!

It's little love you bear to us for sake of long ago,
 But howld your hand, for Ireland still can strike a deadly
 blow—

Can strike a mortal blow—

Och-dhar-a-Chreesth, 'tis she that still could strike the deadly
 blow!

“The master's bawn, the master's seat a surly bodagh fills;
 The master's son, an outlawed man, is riding on the hills,
 But God be praised, that round him throng as thick as summer
 bees,



COMMODORE JOHN BARRY,
"Father of the American Navy."

The sword that guarded Limerick wall—his loyal Rapparees!
 His loving Rapparees!
 Who dare say no to Rory Oge, with all his Rapparees?

“Black Billy Grimes of Latnamard he racked us long and sore—
 God rest the faithful hearts he broke! we'll never see them
 more!
 But I'll go bail he'll break no more, while Truagh has gallows-
 trees,
 For why? he met one lonesome night, the fearless Rapparees!
 The angry Rapparees!
 They never sin no more, my boys, who cross the Rapparees!”

Several of the O'Hanlons went to France after the fall of Limerick and served in the Irish Brigade. One of them, a Captain in Roth's Regiment, was wounded at Fontenoy.

THE BARRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 4.)

THE Barry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his eighth son, Heremon. The O'Barrys belonged to the Clanna Failge tribe, from its founder, Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Bearra, and signifies “The Short.” The chiefs of this sept held possessions in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo. The O'Barrys were also located in the County of Cork. These O'Barrys were chiefs of Muintir Bari, a territory and foreland comprising part of ancient Carbery, in the present County of Cork. They were of the Ithian or Lugadian race, through the line of Ith, uncle of Milesius, and were descended from Fathaidh Airgthech, a King of Munster in the third century, according to O'Heerin, who thus designates them:

“Muintir Bari of the fair fortress,
 They are of the race of Fathaidh Airgthech;
 O'Bari rules over the land of waves,
 Which is not surpassed by the smooth plains of Mana.”

The O'Barrys, with the Roches, attacked the Hodnetts, who had held Great Island, in Cork Harbor, for a hundred and fifty years; slew Lord Philip Hodnett and all of his adherents, and took possession of the island, in 1329. They named it Barrymore, by which it was known down to a recent period. Their ancient castle of Barry's Court stood on the mainland in the neighborhood, and is to-day a stately pile, having been renovated half a century ago.

In the reign of Elizabeth the Barrys were the most powerful family outside the walls of Cork, and possessed Shandon Castle. They were among the foremost in harassing the English burghers who held Cork City, then described by Camden as "a populous little trading town," but "beset with rebel enemies." The Barrys and the other "rebel enemies" frequently forayed up to the gates of the city, and for a long time terrorized its English occupants. In 1642 Barry, the confederate General, and Lord Muskerry attacked the city unsuccessfully, but two years later they captured it.

Spranger Barry, an eminent actor, was born in Dublin in 1719, and for a time divided the favor of the London stage with Garrick. In some respects he is said to have excelled every actor on the stage during his time. He is described as remarkable for habits of magnificence and profuse hospitality, and for mean cleverness in putting off creditors. He died in 1777, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Sir David Barry, a distinguished physician, physiologist and mathematician, was a native of Roscommon, where he was born in 1780. He served as surgeon in the British army during the Peninsular War, and subsequently settled at Oporto, as surgeon to the Portuguese troops. On his return to England he was engaged by the Government in many important medical inquiries. He published the results of his many researches, which exhibit much learning and ability.

James Barry, the celebrated artist, was born in 1741 in a suburb of Cork City. At the age of twenty-two the genius of his paintings attracted the attention of Edmund Burke, who sent him at his personal expense to Rome, where the young artist studied five years. After his return to London he was one of the brilliant circle that surrounded Johnson, Burke and Reynolds. Of one of his paintings Johnson remarked: "Whatever the hand may have done, the mind has done its part. There is a grasp of mind there which you will find nowhere else." When Canova was in London he declared that had he known of the

existence of such a work as Barry's "Victors at Olympia" he would have made the voyage to England solely for the purpose of seeing it.

Commodore John Barry, the first commander of the United States Navy, was also a descendant of these Munster Barrys. He was born on the seashore of the County of Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. In April, 1776, he was commissioned Captain by Congress. With his boats in the Delaware, as well as by the capture of the "Edward," the "Atalanta" and the "Trepassy" at sea, and his disciplinary efforts, he won the proud title of "Father of the American Navy." With him Dale, Decatur, Murray and Stewart served their apprenticeship of glory.

THE KENNEDY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 155. Plate 38.)

THE Kennedy family derives its origin from Milesius, King of Spain, through Heber, third son of that monarch, and oldest of those who conquered the Tuatha de Dananns and colonized Ireland. The Kennedys were of the Dalcassian tribe, founded by Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The founder of the Kennedy family was Kennedy, King of Thomond, or North Munster, who reigned in the middle of the tenth century. The name was taken from Cinneidigh, son of Dunehuan, brother of Brian Boru. The ancient name was Ceanadh, or Ceannfhada, which signifies "Favoring," and the titles of the chiefs were Lord of Ormond and Chief of Thire. They possessed lands in Kerry, Clare and Tipperary. The original country of the Kennedys was Glen Omra, embracing the present parish of Killo-kennedy, in the County of Clare; but during the civil wars of Thomond they were partly pushed out, although, says Dr. O'Donovan, writing in 1860, "some of the race remained behind, and their descendants are still extant in Glen Omra and its vicinity." The O'Kennedys, after crossing the Shannon, settled in Tipperary, where they possessed the barony of Upper Ormond, which was then much more extensive than it was in more modern times. The sept subsequently subdivided into three branches, namely, the O'Kennedy Finn, or Fair; the O'Kennedy Don, or

Brown, and the O'Kennedy Ruadh, or Red. The chiefs of the O'Kennedys retained their titles as Princes or Lords of Ormond, and held their broad possessions down to the reign of Elizabeth.

The O'Kennedys took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution of 1688, many of them being officers in the horse, foot and dragoon regiments of James the Second. Many of the O'Kennedys were proscribed accordingly by the Williamites, and deprived of their estates. In the Irish Brigade in France the O'Kennedys were also well represented. They contributed officers to the Regiments of O'Brien, Clare, Lee, Bulkeley, Dillon, Berwick and others, and we read their names among those who were honored for their services with the Order of Chevalier of St. Louis. One of them, Captain Kennedy, of Clare's Regiment, was killed at Fontenoy, and another Captain Kennedy was slain at the battle of Lauffelt, and two officers of that name wounded in that engagement.

Patrick Kennedy, a native of Wexford, where he was born in 1801, was the author of several works of merit on Irish subjects. His "Legends of the Irish Celts," "Tales of the Duffrey," and other productions are among the most graphic delineations of Irish life. He was for many years an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. Many of the descendants of this ancient Milesian sept are in the United States occupying eminent and honorable positions in life, among whom may be mentioned Mr. P. J. Kenedy, the well-known New York publisher.

THE O'BOYLE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 125. Plate 14.)

THE O'Boyle or Boyle family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Buidhill O'Donnell, Buidhill signifying "Benign," and O'Donnell "Destroyer." The name was taken from Braoighill, or Buidhill, Chief of Boylagh. The title of the chief was Lord of Boylagh, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal. The O'Boyles were Chiefs of Clan Chindfaoladh, of Tir Aimmireach and of Tir Boghaine—territories which comprised the present baronies of Boylagh and Banagh; Crioich Baoighilleach, or the country of the O'Boyles, gave name to the barony of Boylagh; Tir Boghaine was the barony of Banagh.

The site of the O'Boyles' residence at Loughros Bay, situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the County of Donegal, is yet pointed out by the people of the barony of Boylagh. The O'Boyles lost their possessions in the confiscations of Ulster in common with the other occupants of that province. Many of this family have attained distinction at home and abroad.

In the history of the United States we find the name mentioned with credit. One of the first and fiercest of the sea fights in the War of 1812 was the engagement between Captain Boyle's ship, the "Comet," carrying twelve guns and one hundred and twenty men, and three British warships, convoyed by a Portuguese man-of-war. The British vessels carried twenty guns, and the Portuguese ship twenty thirty-two pounders. By skillful maneuvering and superior seamanship Captain Boyle separated the three British ships, and then defeated them in detail. Two of these he carried as prizes into Pernambuco, and the other was so badly disabled that it foundered. The Portuguese vessel managed to escape during the night. Shortly afterward Captain Boyle captured the British ship "Aberdeen," carrying eight guns, and two others of ten guns each. He then sailed for home, and managing to evade the British squadron in the Chesapeake, reached Baltimore.

THE McMORROUGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 88. Plate 48.)

THE McMorrhough family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founders of the family were Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144, and Dirmuid Na Nagall, King of Leinster, A. D. 1170. The title of the heads of this sept was King of Leinster, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Wicklow and Kildare.

The MacMurrroughs, or sept of MacMurcadha, gave kings to Leinster for some time previous to the English invasion. They maintained their independence and held the title of King of Leinster, with large possessions in Wexford and Carlow, down to the age of Elizabeth, and waged war with the English for many centuries. The ancient Kings of Leinster had royal residences in Dinnrigh, near the River Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, and at the Naas, in Kildare. In after-times they had castles in the City of Ferns, which was their capital, and at Old-Ross, in Wexford, and at Ballymoon, in Carlow. The MacMurrroughs were inaugurated as Kings of Leinster at a place named Cnoc-an-Bogha, attended by O'Nolan, the King's Marshal, Chief of Forth, in Carlow, and by O'Doran, the chief Brehon of Leinster, and by Mac-Keogh, his chief bard.

Of this line of kings, Dermot MacMorrough is the most celebrated, and he owes his miserable celebrity mainly to the fact that he introduced the Anglo-Norman invaders into Ireland. The Annals of the Four Masters represent him as constantly quarreling with his feudatory chiefs, and engaging in plundering expeditions on his neighbors' territory, frequently in conjunction with the Northmen. His abduction of Devorgilla, daughter of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and wife of O'Ruarc, Prince of Brefney, is usually referred to as one of the causes that brought about the English invasion, although it occurred fifteen years before that event, and had, perhaps, no material bearing on it.

When Roderick O'Conor assumed the nominal sovereignty of Ireland he deposed MacMurrrough, who had supported the former's rival to the throne, Murtough O'Lochlaim (an O'Neill), who was killed at the battle of Leiter-Luin, in the County of Armagh; and Dermot, being

doubtless aware of the desire of King Henry the Second of England to extend his sovereignty over Ireland, secured an interview with him, offering to become his vassal if the English monarch would restore him to his principality. MacMurrough died in 1171, despised by his masters and execrated by his countrymen. His death is thus recorded by the Four Masters in their quaint style: "Diarmaid MacMurchada, King of Leinster, by whom a trembly sod was made of all Ireland—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluin Iraird, etc.—died of an insufferable and unknown disease, for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor (Ferns), without making a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved." Cambrensis, his contemporary, thus describes his appearance and character: "Dermidius was tall in stature, and of large proportions, and being a great warrior and valiant in his nation, his voice had become hoarse by constantly shouting and raising his war-cry in battle. Bent more on inspiring fear than love, he oppressed his nobles, though he advanced the lowly. A tyrant to his own people, he was hated by strangers; his hand was against every man, and the hand of every man against him." And the same writer, who was notoriously prejudiced against the Irish, adds that the invaders encountered "no dastards, but valiant men who stood well to the defense of their country, and manfully resisted their enemies." But the bond of Irish national unity being lacking, only those septs whose lands were seized rose against the invader, and they were consequently crushed in detail.

THE O'FLAGHERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 255. Plate 42.)

THE O'Flagherty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Flaherteach, King of Connaught, A. D. 729, and Conal Kearneach, the famous warrior. The ancient name was Flaugherty, signifying "High Lord," and the head of the sept was Chief of Deabnafeadh. The name was taken from Flaithbheartaigh, one of their chieftains, A. D. 970. The O'Flaghertys held possessions in Clare and Galway, and a branch of the great O'Flagherty family of Connaught were also Lords of Kinel Owen, in Ulster. The O'Flaghertys are styled by O'Dugan Chiefs of Muintir Murchadha, now the barony of Clare, County of Galway. In the thirteenth century they were deprived of this territory by the English, and having settled on the other side of Lough Corrib, secured extensive possessions there in the barony of Moycullen, and were thence styled Lords of Iar Conacht, or West Connaught. They had the chief naval command about Lough Corrib, on the islands of which they had castles. An ancient bard says of them:

"Clan Murchádhá of the fortress of hospitality
Was governed by the Clan Flagherty of Swords,
Who from the shout of battle would not flee;
To them belongs the regulation of the fair ports."

The O'Flaghertys were among the first to offer resistance to the Anglo-Norman invaders, and as early as 1173 we find them in the van of King Roderick O'Connor's forces in opposing Hugo de Lacy, and capturing his stronghold at Trim, one of the first military castles erected by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. It was only after a series of the fiercest contests that the de Burgos and other leaders succeeded in depriving the O'Flaghertys and other chiefs of the territory of their possessions. The Martin family received a grant of over two hundred thousand acres of the confiscated lands of the O'Flaghertys. One of the most remarkable of the O'Flaghertys was Emun Laidir, or Strong Ned, a man of marvelous strength, and still more marvelous courage. He had frequent encounters with Captain Richard Martin, who held his confiscated lands.

Martin was always attended by his followers, and Ned Flagherty usually fought them on horseback, with a sword. He always succeeded in putting a number of them hors de combat, and never failed to escape by cutting his way through their ranks. His exploits are still talked of among the peasantry of Connaught. The O'Flaghertys supported the Stuarts, and after the Restoration they were treated as were the other Irish who were senseless enough to adhere to that worthless house. Their reward was ingratitude, and the confiscation of their remaining estates to be parceled out among court favorites and noble adventurers.

The O'Flagherty family has contributed many eminent ecclesiastics to the Church, and many writers, poets and actors to literature and the stage.

Roderick O'Flaherty, an eminent historian and antiquary, was born at Moycullen Castle, Galway, in 1629. His father, Hugh O'Flagherty, was the last chief of his race. Roderick wrote a number of valuable works on Irish subjects, the principal of which, *The Ogygia, or the History of Pagan Ireland*, "remains," says Hardiman, "a lasting monument of his learning and genius. Immediately on its appearance it excited the curiosity and attracted the attention of the learning of Europe, many of whom testified their approbation of the work in the most flattering terms. Our ablest antiquaries since that time have admitted that in it he has given secure anchorage to Irish history." O'Flaherty was despoiled of his estates and property by the Cromwellians, and died in abject poverty at the age of eighty-nine. A portion of his estates was afterward restored to his son.

THE LAWLOR OR LALOR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 242. Plate 49.)

THE Lawlor family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his fifth son, Ir, and belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founder of the O'Lawlor family was the famous warrior, Conal Karnach, son of Amergin, who was the fourth degree from Rory O'More, of the race of Ir, and who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Lalach, signifying "The Giant." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Down and Queens County.

The O'Lawlors—in Irish Leathlabhair—took their name from Leathlabhor, Prince of Dalaradia, or Ulidia (now the County of Down, in the tenth century), who was their ancestor. In ancient times they had extensive possessions in Leix, in the barony of Stradbally, Queens County. Bec Ua Leathlobhair—O'Lalor—Lord of Dal-Araidhe, who died in the year 904, was one of the most renowned Irish princes of his age.

Another family of this name, and also of this race, was seated at Dysart-Enos, in the present Queens County. Major-General O'Lalor of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Patrick Lalor, Esq., ex-member of Parliament, of Tinnakill, Queens County, are given by Dr. O'Donovan, writing a few years ago, as belonging to this latter family. There have been many distinguished members of both branches of this family, both previous and subsequent to the Anglo-Norman invasion.

On the occasion of the infamous massacre of Mullaghmast, in the year 1577, when some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry were invited on the public faith, and under protection of the Government, and then ruthlessly slaughtered by their supposed hosts, the O'Lalors were one of the families invited for extermination. The few who survived that bloody day owed their escape to one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could, in case they did not see him come back. Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the bodies of his slaughtered companions; then

drawing his sword he fought his way back to those that survived, with whom he made his escape to Dysart. Those murdered at Mullaghmast on that fatal day were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix were the O'Lalors, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the Devoys, Macaboys, the O'Dorans and the O'Dowlings.

A well known member of this family in our time was James Fenton Lalor, who figured in the troublous period of forty-eight. He was one of the most powerful writers of the day, and his articles in the national press almost precipitated the landlord class into hysterics. A curious fact is that the very agrarian policy outlined and advocated by Lalor at that time, and which was made a part of the basis of indictment and prosecution of some of the national leaders of the day, was afterward carried out in a very great measure by Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. Lalor edited the "Irish Felon," in conjunction with Martin, Thomas Devin Reilly and Joseph Brennan, for a few weeks, when the offices were ransacked and the journal suppressed by the castle authorities.

There are many of this name in the original family seat in Ireland. The name is also numerous and honorably represented in the United States and Canada.

THE DUFFY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 254. Plate 43.)

THE Duffy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch, and first King of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Duach, seventh in degree from Fiachra, founder of the Hy Fiachra tribe, and son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Dubha, signifying "The Dark." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Donegal. Another branch of the O'Duffys was founded by Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. These held possessions in the present County of Monaghan. There was a clan of this name also in Tipperary. The O'Duffys of Leinster, of the race of the monarch Cathire More, were of the same descent as the MacMorroughs, Kings of Leinster, and the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, Chiefs of Wicklow. Originally located in Kildare and Carlow and afterward in Dublin and Meath, the O'Duffys migrated in modern times to Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Galway and Roscommon. Many of the O'Duffys were learned men and eminent ecclesiastics, several of them having been Archbishops of Tuam and Bishops of Elphin. On the celebrated Cross of Cong, which is regarded as one of the finest specimens of metal work, enamel, niello and jewelry of its age in the western world, may be read an inscription in the Irish language requesting a prayer for the four persons concerned in its creation, namely, Muireadach O'Duffy, Archbishop of Connaught, for whose use it was intended; King Turlough O'Connor, at whose desire and expense it was executed; Daniel O'Duffy, the Bishop who superintended its progress, and Maclisa O'Echan, the artist who executed it. This exquisite work of art was finished about the year 1123. Many of this family—the McDuffys—were among the early settlers along the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, in the early years of the last century. One of the most eminent men of the name is Charles Gavan Duffy, now in his eightieth year. It has been truly said of him that he is, in his own sphere, one of the ablest men that this or any other century has produced in Ireland.

With Thomas Davis and John B. Dillon he founded the Dublin

"Nation" in 1842, of which he was editor-in-chief, until its suppression by the Government in 1848. He gathered around him that splendid galaxy of genius—the men of forty-eight—who, under his guidance, laid the foundation of a modern Irish literature.

"They were a band of brethren, richly graced
With all that most exalts the sons of men—
Youth, courage, honor, genius, wit, well placed—
When shall we see their parallels again?
The very flower and fruitage of their age,
Destined for duty's cross or glory's page."

The Nation under Duffy's management at once took its place in the front rank of any journals of the time, in any country or language, in point of ability. Many whose names first appeared in print in its columns have since taken their place among the best writers of the century. In 1857 Duffy removed to Australia, where he soon rose to eminence, having become Prime Minister of the Colony of Victoria. During the past dozen years he has devoted himself to literature exclusively, having published during that time his "Life and Times of Thomas Davis," "Four Years of Irish History," "History of the Young Ireland Movement," and other valuable works. He is at present editing a new "Library of Ireland"—a continuation of that produced under the same title previous to 1848. As a master of robust, limpid, didactic English Duffy is acknowledged to have no superior and very few equals. His son, Hon. John Duffy, is one of the ablest and most prominent public men in Australia to-day.

Several of the Duffys served with distinction in the late Civil War in the United States. One of them, Major Felix Duffy of Meagher's Irish Brigade, was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, and while being borne from the field requested his carriers to lay him down, follow the flag, and do their duty. Major Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, is also a worthy representative of this talented family.

THE O'MEARA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 90. Plate 46.)

THE O'Meara or O'Mara family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The O'Mearas belonged to the Dal Cais tribe, founded by Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland in the second century, and thus are sprung from the united blood of both Heber and Heremon. Among their maternal ancestry was Samhair, daughter of the famous warrior-bard, Ossian. The ancient name was Meadra, signifying "Joyful." The name was taken from Mearadhaigh, a chieftain of the sept. The heads of this clan held possessions in the County of Tipperary, and were Chiefs of Hy Fathaidh, Hy Niall and Hy Eochaidh Finn. The O'Mearas had an extensive territory in the barony of Upper Ormond, in the above named county, and the name of their chief residence, Tuaim-*ui-Meara*, is still retained in the town of Toomavara, in that district. The Hy Nialls here mentioned were of the race of Eugenius of Munster. The O'Mearas, in conjunction with the other native families of the-locality, carried on a protracted and sanguinary warfare against the Anglo-Normans, until finally overpowered. They suffered still more in person and property after the triumph of William the Third, and many of them crossed to France, where they took service in the Irish Brigade, to which they subsequently contributed many brave officers from the rank of sub-Lieutenant to that of General of Brigade.

One of these, General O'Meara, is noted for his splendid defense of Dunkirk against the English and their allies, in 1793. The Duke of York, with thirty-five thousand men, laid siege to the town, which was held by a garrison of three thousand men commanded by O'Meara. According to the admission of the English and their allies, the place was destitute of any real defense, the works being in "a most deplorable state, and the garrison totally insufficient to defend the town." The Duke summoned O'Meara to surrender on the ground of the impossibility of defense, to which the latter replied: "I shall defend it with the brave republicans I have the honor to command." And he did so with such

vigor and success that the besieging army was held at bay until relief arrived for the garrison, when the besiegers were forced to retreat with the loss of fifty-two cannon and most of their munitions and baggage. This O'Meara previously served in Roth's Regiment of the Irish Brigade, and was the son of a veteran Captain in Clare's Regiment of the same body. He had four brothers, all of whom were officers in the French army. Of these, two were Colonels under Napoleon the First. One of them, Daniel O'Meara, had been an officer in Berwick's Regiment, Irish Brigade, and the other, William, rose under the Napoleonic régime to be a General of Brigade and a Baron of the Empire. Many others of this family were honored by the French kings with the rank of Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. Another distinguished member of this ancient family was Dr. Barry O'Meara, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, and wrote one of the most valuable books extant on the life and deeds of the great Emperor.

Dermot O'Meara, a learned physician, was born in Ireland in the early part of the sixteenth century. His son, Edmund O'Meara, was also a famous physician in his day, and was a member of the College of Physicians, London. One of the latter's sons was a learned Jesuit, and another of them was a Major in the army of King James the Second, and fell in the service of that king in the war, 1689-91. There are many of this name in the United States and the British Colonies, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Maurice O'Meara of Brooklyn, N. Y., a worthy representative of this family, and the Rev. David O'Meara of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Rev. F. O'Meara of Marysville, Cal., and the Rev. P. J. O'Meara of Piermont, N. Y.

THE O'KELLY OR KELLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 117. Plate 58.)

THE O'Kelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Colla Vais or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name, Ceallaig, signifying "For War," was derived from one of their ancestors, Ceallach, a celebrated chief in the ninth century. The titles of the heads of this sept were Chief of Hy Many and Prince of Bregia. Their possessions were located in the present Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Roscommon and Tyrone.

The O'Kellys are a branch of the Clan Colla of Orgiall, in Ulster, and of the same descent as the Maguires, Lords of Fermanagh; the MacMahons, Lords of Monaghan; the O'Hanlons, Chiefs of Orior, and other families. In the fourth century Mani Mor, or Mani the Great, a chief of the Clan Colla, having collected his forces in Orghialla, on the borders of the present Counties of Tyrone, Monaghan and Armagh, conquered a colony of Firbolgs in Connaught, and to this territory, which was possessed by his posterity, he gave the name of Ui Mani, which has been Latinized to Hy Mania and I Mania. This territory comprised a large portion of South Connaught, in the present County of Galway, and was afterward extended beyond the River Suck to the Shannon, in the south of Roscommon. It comprised the baronies of Ballymoe, Tiaquin, Killian and Kilconnel, with a part of Clonmacnoon, in Galway, and the barony of Athlone, in Roscommon. The O'Kellys were Princes of Hy Mania, and this territory was called the O'Kellys' country.

The O'Kellys held the office of high treasurers of Connaught. Tadhg or Tiege O'Kelly was the first of the sept to assume the surname. This Tiege, as King of Hy Mania, was one of the commanders under Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf, where he was killed, and is therefore called Tiege Catha Brian, or Tiege who fell in the battle of Brian. The O'Kellys had castles at Aughrim, Garbally, Gallagher, Monivea, Moylough, Mullaghmore and Aghrane, now Castle Kelly, in the County of Galway, and at Athlone, Athleague, Corbeg, Galy and Skryne, in the County of Roscommon. The chiefs of the O'Kellys were inaugurated at Clontuskert, about five miles from Eyrecourt, in the County of

Galway, and held their rank as Princes of Hy Mania to the reign of Elizabeth.

The O'Kellys of Bregia were Chiefs of Tuath Leighe, parts of the baronies of West Narragh and Kilkea, in the County of Kildare; they had also the district about Naas, and had their chief residence and castle at Rathascul, or the Moat of Ascul, near Athy. The territory comprising these districts was known as the O'Kellys' country. These O'Kellys are wholly distinct from the O'Kellys of Clan Colla, who were Princes of Hy Mania, the territory above described in Galway and Roscommon.

Both branches of the O'Kellys fought resolutely against the encroachments of the English until resistance was in vain. In the reign of Elizabeth Feargus O'Kelly killed the brutal Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, who had sought to exterminate the Catholic clergy and laity of that province. The Governor with a force of soldiers surprised O'Kelly in his house while at supper. The latter during the siege managed to effect the escape of his wife and family through a subterranean passage, and then called the Governor to a window to parley with him. After fittingly denouncing him in a few words, O'Kelly shot him and the soldier who accompanied him, thus ridding Connaught of one of the worst tyrants she ever endured. The soldiers burned the house, but O'Kelly had meantime escaped through the underground passage, and was never captured.

Hugh Kelly, born in Ireland in 1739, was a dramatist of note in his day, most of his plays being very successful. He created many enemies for himself by serving as a Government hackwriter, and Drury Lane Theater was turned into a "bear garden" for several nights by his enemies and friends on the occasion of the production of one of his plays. His friends lauded him to the skies, and the feeling of his enemies could not be more graphically expressed than by the reply of one of them on being asked if he had hissed one of Kelly's plays: "How could I? A man can't hiss and yawn at the same time."

Michael Kelly, born in Dublin, 1764, was one of the most distinguished musicians and vocalists of his day. He studied in Italy, and had a highly successful career on the Continent and afterward in London. He became a favorite of Emperor Joseph the Second at Vienna, and Mozart wrote for him the part of Basilio in "Nozzi di Figaro." He composed or adapted more than sixty pieces of music

which were very popular and had a favorable influence on the public taste. Afterward he engaged in his father's business of wine merchant, which caused Brinsley Sheridan to facetiously remark that his sign should be: "Michael Kelly, composer of wine, and importer of music."

The O'Kellys are still very numerous in many parts of Ireland and in the United States. The late John Kelly of New York, one of the ablest and most widely known politicians of his day, was a descendant of this family. He was one of the most remarkable men in American politics, a man whose ability was universally acknowledged, whose honor even his bitterest political opponents never dared to assail, and whose integrity won for him the popular title of "Honest John Kelly."

Among other worthy descendants of this family may be mentioned the late Eugene Kelly, the well-known banker of New York City, and Judge William H. Kelly, also of that city, an able jurist and a man of sterling worth and character.

THE DALY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 106. Plate 14.)

THE Daly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The O'Dalys belonged to the Hy Nial tribe, founded by Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, son of Nial the Great. The ancient name was Siol N Dala, signifying "Offspring of Oath." The chiefs of the O'Daly sept bore the title of Lords of Athlone, and their possessions were located in the modern Counties of Westmeath, Cavan, Longford, Galway and Roscommon. The O'Dalys, according to some accounts, were a branch of the O'Donnells of Donegal, Princes of Tirconnell, whose tribe name was Clan Dalaigh. According to the Four Masters, the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Leath Cuinn was Adam, brother of Fargall, the one hundred and fifty-sixth Milesian monarch of Ireland. The O'Dalys, it appears, settled in Connaught as early as the twelfth century, and many of them are mentioned as very eminent poets and learned men, both in Con-

naught and Munster. They, with the O'Mulligans, were hereditary bards to the O'Reillys. Several of them were also distinguished as ecclesiastics. Among these may be mentioned Brother Dominic O'Daly, Bishop-elect of Coimbra, and historian of the Geraldines; Farrell O'Daly, the distinguished historian and ollav of Corcomroe, and Murray O'Daly, the poet of Lissadill, in Sligo. Brother Dominic O'Daly played an important part in the Portuguese Revolution of 1640, which freed that country from Spain and placed a Braganza on the throne of Portugal. He declined the Archbishopric of Braga in Portugal and Goa in India.

The Four Masters relate an incident of another O'Daly that throws a curious light on the men and manners of those days. Donnell More O'Donnell, the Lord of Tirconnell, sent one of his subalterns into Connaught to collect a tribute which he claimed from the people of the northern portion of that territory. The steward, who was a sullen, coarse and ignorant fellow, having visited the house of O'Daly, wounded the sensibilities of the poet, who, in an excess of passion, seized a battle axe and killed him. O'Donnell with a retinue of soldiers set out to capture the poet, who fled for protection to Clanricard, in Galway. Being closely pursued, he fled from thence to Limerick, from Limerick to Dublin, and from Dublin to Scotland, pursued meantime by the infuriated O'Donnell with his army, besieging towns and plundering the inhabitants in his march, in his effort to compel them to surrender the fugitive bard. On reaching Scotland O'Daly immediately composed three poems in praise of his pursuer and would-be slayer, which were so flattering that they placated O'Donnell and secured the poet's pardon. In one of these poems O'Daly complains of the injustice of punishing him for such a trivial offense "as killing a clown who had insulted him."

A branch of the O'Dalys were chiefs, and held large possessions also in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry and Limerick. These O'Dalys were hereditary poets and antiquaries to the MacCarthys and other great Munster families. Donough More O'Daly, a distinguished bard of the thirteenth century, was head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvarra, in the County of Clare. Many of his productions are of a high order of merit. "There is certainly no family," writes Dr. O'Donovan, "to which the bardic literature of Ireland is more deeply indebted than that of O'Daly." The Four Masters record the names of seventeen bards of this family, and O'Reilly, in his "Irish Writers," twenty-eight. A descendant of the above-mentioned bard was Dennis Daly, a member of the

Irish Parliament, and intimate friend of Grattan. He was a man of great ability, being considered in some respects the equal of Flood, and his death was considered by Grattan an irreparable loss to Ireland.

Richard Daly, a native of Galway, was a theatrical manager, and noted duelist in the middle of the last century. He averaged for a time eight duels yearly. There are many highly respectable families of the name still in various parts of Ireland, as also in the United States and the British Colonies.

THE MCSWEENEY FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 124 and 251. Plates 58 and 59.)

THE MacSweeney, Sweeny or McSwiney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. The ancient name of the McSweeneys was Suibne O'Donnell, the first part of which refers to "Arms," and the second to the "Destroyer." The name Sweeney was taken from Suibne Mean ("Renowned"), monarch of Ireland, A. D. 628. The chiefs of this sept bore the title of Lords of Tuatha, and their possessions were located in Donegal and Cork.

The McSweeneys were a branch of the O'Neills, and settled in Tirconnell at an early period, where they branched into three great families. These were the McSuineys of Fanaid, who possessed an extensive territory west of Lough Swilly, and whose castle was at Rathmullin; the McSweeney Boghamach, or of Boghani, now the barony of Banagh, whose castle was at Rathain, and which territory included Reachrain Muintiri Birn, now Rathlin O'Bierne Islands, and the MacSweeney Na d-Tuath, or the McSweeney of the Battle Axes. His districts were also known as Tuatha Toraighe, or the districts of Tory Island, a territory near Tory Island, off the northwest point of Donegal County. These McSweeneys' lands were in the barony of Kilmacrenan. These chiefs were called McSweeney Na d-Tuagh, or McSweeney of the Battle Axes, from the fact of their having been standard bearers and marshals to the O'Donnells and chiefs of gallowglasses. They

were famed all over Ireland as chiefs, or leaders, of this heavy-armed infantry. A branch of these McSweenys, who were distinguished as military leaders, settled in the County of Cork, Munster, in the thirteenth century, where they became commanders under the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond. Their castles were situated at Clodagh, near Macroom, and at Castlemore, in the parish of Movidy. They were distinguished throughout Munster for their hospitality, and a large stone erected near the Castle of Clodagh bore an Irish inscription inviting all travelers who passed that way to repair to the castle of Edward McSweeney for free entertainment. In some instances this honorable old Irish patronymic has been transformed into Swayne and Swyne, but the great majority of the descendants of this sept write it MacSweeney or Sweeny.

It is not remarkable to find many descendants of this military Irish sept representing it in the Irish regiments of France and Spain. One of these, Captain Miles McSweeney, of O'Mahoney's Regiment of Dragoons, was granted for his conduct at the battle of Almanza, April 25, 1707, by King Philip Fifth of Spain, the Cross of the Military Order of St. James. Many others of the name won in the service of France the Cross of the Military Order of St. Louis. The Sweeneys are still numerous in Ireland, and in the United States and other English-speaking lands.

Gen. Thomas William Sweeny was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States when twelve years of age. He joined a military organization in New York City, and on the outbreak of the Mexican War, 1846, he was made Second Lieutenant in Burnett's New York Volunteers. He served under General Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Cherubusco, where he lost his right arm. He received a medal from New York City for his bravery and skill during the campaign. He afterward entered the regular army, and conducted many campaigns against the Indians in the West. With only ten men he held his camp against thousands of besieging Indians from June 5 to December 6, 1851, while Major Heintzelmann had gone to San Diego, Cal., for supplies.

When the Civil War broke out he was in command of the arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., where were stored arms and munitions for sixty thousand men, and forty tons of powder. He had only forty men—raw recruits—and was opposed by three thousand Confederates. When asked to

surrender, he replied that he would blow the arsenal to atoms if overpowered.

He was wounded at Wilson's Creek, with General Lyon, and after the capture of Fort Donnelson, in which he participated, General Grant appointed him to conduct six thousand of the prisoners to Alton, Ill.

At the close of the battle of Shiloh a gap was left at a critical moment between General Sweeny's brigade and General Sherman's left. For the moment it was the key of the situation. Sherman afterward wrote: "I attach more importance to that event" (General Sweeny's holding the gap) "than to any of the hundred achievements which I have since heard saved the day."

General Sweeny, commanding the Second Division of the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, distinguished himself at the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Ostenuala River, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta.

In 1866 he participated in the Fenian invasion of Canada, and was with General John O'Neill at the fight at Limestone Ridge, where four hundred Irish-Americans put to rout sixteen hundred British-Canadians. After the collapse of that movement President Johnson restored him to his command in the regular army.

THE MACDONNELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 54. Plate 23.)

THE MacDonnells or MacDonalds, as the name is sometimes spelled, are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. They belonged to the Hy Many tribe, and the family was founded by Colla Vais or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Dubhnail, signifying "Dark Child." The MacDonnell chiefs had possessions in Antrim, Derry, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone and Limerick. The MacDonnells of Antrim went from Ulster to Scotland in remote times, and settled in Argyle and the Hebrides, and finally became the most numerous and powerful clan in the highlands of Scotland, where they were generally called MacDonalds. In the twelfth century Sorley MacDonnell was Thane of Argyle, and his descendants were styled Lords of the Isles or Hebrides and Lords of Cantyre. The MacDonnells continued for many centuries to make a conspicuous figure in the history of Scotland as one of the most valiant and powerful clans in that country. In the beginning of the thirteenth century some of the McDonnell chiefs with a powerful following came at various periods to Ulster, which they plundered, and finally made a settlement in Antrim. They occupied chiefly those districts called the Routes and Glynns, in the territory of ancient Dalriada, in Antrim, and they had their chief fortress at Dunluce. They became very powerful, and formed alliances by marriage with the Irish princes and chiefs of Ulster, such as the O'Neills of Tyrone, the O'Donnells of Donegal, the O'Kanes of Derry, the MacMahons of Monaghan and others. They carried on a long and fierce series of contests with the McQuillans, powerful chiefs in Antrim, and vanquished them in the sixteenth century, seizing their lands and their chief fortress of Dunseverick, near the Giant's Causeway. The McDonnells were celebrated commanders of gallowglasses in Ulster and Connaught, and make a remarkable figure in Irish history in the various wars and battles from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, and particularly in the reign of Elizabeth.

The bravery of Sir Alexander McDonnell and his four hundred followers at the battle of Dungan Hill, in 1647, and his murder by Inchi-

quin after his surrender at the battle of Knocknanos, where he had performed prodigies of valor, are known to all readers of Irish history.

Many of the MacDonnells attained distinction in foreign service. Captain Francis MacDonnell, who captured the Marshal de Villeroy, commander of the French and Spanish armies, at the surprise of Cremona, was a member of the MacDonnells of Mayo. MacDonnell was offered high rank and a large pension if he would liberate his captive and enter the French service. To this attempt to corrupt him, he replied that he "preferred his honor to making his fortune," and added that he "felt himself assured of attaining among the Imperial forces by his services what it was thought to induce him to purchase among those of France by an act of treachery or treason." He was made a Major by the Emperor in reward for his fidelity, and was killed shortly after at the battle of Luzzara. Major MacDonnell's father, Henry MacDonnell, also served under different sovereigns, and died at Madrutz, Croatia, in 1772, in the one hundred and eighteenth year of his age. It is related of him that on being interrogated by his friends as to how he managed to look so fresh and well in his old age, he would commonly reply that "the remembrance of the disinterestedness and fidelity of his son contributed greatly to prolong his days."

Another member of the Mayo MacDonnells, James MacDonnell, died in the Austrian service in 1766, a Count, a General, Imperial Chamberlain, and Inspector-General of the Guard in Camp. His nephew, Francis MacDonnell of Ireland, succeeded to his title of Count. This Count James MacDonnell was very generous to his relatives in Ireland while he lived, and their descendants received pecuniary assistance under the provisions of his will as late as 1842.

This family has also contributed many members to the ranks of the clergy and hierarchy, among whom may be mentioned the Most Rev. Dr. Charles E. MacDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'KEEFE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 70. Plate 63.)

THE O'Keefe family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Heber, the third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The chief of the O'Keefes was styled Prince of Duhallow, and his possessions were situated in the County of Cork. The ancient name of the family was Ciabhach, signifying "Hairy." The name O'Keefe was taken from Caoimh, A. D. 950. The O'Keefes were also known as Chiefs of Glen Amhain and of Urluachra. Glen Amhain, or Glen Avon, is now called Glanworth, a place in the barony of Fermoy, County Cork. This family had afterward a large territory in the barony of Duhallow, known as Pobal O'Keefe, hence the title of Prince of Duhallow. In ancient times the O'Keefes held the territory of Fermuighe Feni, now the barony of Fermoy, County Cork, which was afterward possessed by the Anglo-Norman family of Roche, Viscounts of Fermoy, and called Roches' Country. The O'Dugans and O'Coscraighs were the most ancient Chiefs of Fermoy. The O'Keefes were at one time marshals and military leaders in Desmond, and were styled Princes of Fermoy. They had several castles, the chief of which were those of Dromagh and Dunragil.

The territory called Pobal O'Keeffe, now Pobbhle O'Keeffe, is situated on the confines of the Counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle Island on the west, and from New Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James the Second, when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William the Third, and a small town built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

Two brothers of the above-mentioned O'Keeffe served with him as

officers in Clare's (O'Brien) Regiment, and the name has remained one of military distinction in France down to our own day.

The family has produced many patriots and writers, one of the best known of whom is John O'Keefe, a popular dramatic writer, born in 1747. He wrote upward of fifty comedies and farces, some of which still hold the stage. Many of this name hold honorable positions in the United States, among them Mr. John G. O'Keefe, of the well-known banking house of H. L. Horton & Co., New York; Patrick O'Keefe, the famous orator, Kentland, Ind., and Mr. John J. O'Keefe, the New York publisher.

THE O'MELAGHLIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 39. Plate 61.)

THE O'Melaghlin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, and belonged to the Hy Nial tribe. The founder of the family was Conal Crimthine, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. This Conal was the ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials. The ancient name was Macleachluin, and signifies "Servant of Leinster." The heads of the sept were styled Kings of Meath and Princes of Clan Coleman. The O'Melaghlin's were the head family of the Southern Hy Nial race, called Clan Coleman, and took their name from Maelsechlainn, or Malachy, King of Meath and monarch of Ireland. This ruler was the forty-fifth Christian king, and the one hundred and seventy-fourth King of Ireland. He died a great penitent in his cell, at Cro, in the Island of Cro-Inis, in Lough Annin, in the County of Westmeath, A. D. 1023.

The O'Melaghlin's were for many centuries Kings of Meath, and several of them were monarchs of Ireland. Many of them were also Kings of Tara, Princes of Bregia and Lords of Clan Colman, a territory situated in ancient Teflia, and comprising the central and southern parts of the present County of Westmeath. The O'Melaghlin's, as Kings of Meath, had their chief residence at Dun-na-Sciath, or the Fortress of the Shields, situated on the banks of Lough Ainnin, now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

Murtogh O'Melaghlín was King of Meath at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, when his kingdom was transferred to Hugh de Lacy by a grant from Henry the Second, and he was the last independent King of Meath. But the O'Melaghlíns for many centuries afterward, amid incessant and fierce contests with the English settlers, maintained their position and considerable possessions in Westmeath, with their titles of Kings and Princes of Meath, and Lords of Clan Colman, down to the reign of Elizabeth.

Many distinguished chiefs of the O'Melaghlíns are mentioned in Irish annals from the tenth to the sixteenth century. Some of their chiefs are mentioned during the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, but after those periods all their estates were confiscated, and in modern times scarcely any of the O'Melaghlíns are to be found. It is said, however, that this family, since the reign of Queen Anne, have changed their surname to MacLoughlin. It is remarkable that of the five royal Milesian families, all of whom were eligible to the monarchy, only this family has ceased to retain the ancient Milesian name, having quietly adopted the name of MacLoughlin, by which their descendants are still known. Of the others, namely, the O'Neills, Kings of Ulster, the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and the O'Briens, Kings of Munster, many eminent families exist, and the MacMurroughs, Kings of Leinster, are represented by the O'Cavanaghs.

THE HYNES FAMILY.

(Crest No. 134. Plate 19.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled O'Heyne, Heyne, Hynes and Hines, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the Heremon line, and belonged to the Hy Fiachra tribe. The ancient name Hyne signified "Goodness" or "Prayer," and was taken from a chieftain named Guaire Aidhne (the Hospitable), King of Connaught. The title of the chief of the sept was Prince of Hy Fiachra, the Southern Hy Fiachra or Hy Fiachra Aidhne, so named after Eogan Aidhne, son of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, who was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps, A. D. 429.

This territory of Hy Fiachra Aidhne was situated in the County of Galway, and was co-extensive with the present Diocese of Kilmacdaugh, and was possessed by the descendants of Eogan Aidhne, the principal of whom were the O'Heynes, the O'Clerys and the O'Shaughnessys. It comprised the barony of Kiltartan and parts of the baronies of Dunkellin and Loughrea, in the County of Galway.

The O'Heynes were descended from Guairi Aidhne, a King of Connaught in the seventh century, who is celebrated by all the ancient annalists for his hospitality to all classes and his charity to the poor. Hence it passed into a proverb in that part of Ireland, in speaking of a hospitable person, that he was "as generous as Guaire," and the Irish poets, in their figurative language, represented that his right hand had become much longer than his left, in consequence of its having been constantly extended in giving charity and alms to the poor.

The O'Heynes took their name from Eidhin, one of their chiefs in the tenth century, and Maolruanaidh O'Heyne, Prince of Hy Fiachra, who was a commander under Brian Boru at the battle of Clontarf. Brian Boru was married to Mor, the daughter of Flann, father of Maolruanaidh O'Heyne. Among the many men of this name who have gained distinction may be mentioned Judge Wm. J. Hynes of Chicago and Mr. John J. Hynes of Buffalo, N. Y., and Commissioner Hynes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'DONOVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 191. Plate 39.)

THE O'Donovan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Donnaghadh, which signifies "Destroying." The title of the chief was Prince of Carbery and Lord of Cathal, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick. The O'Donovans had their chief castle at Bruree, in the latter county. Their chief seat in the County of Cork was Castle Donovan, in West Carbery.

Donovan, the progenitor after whom the family name O'Donovan was called, was the son of Cathal, a Chief of Munster, who lived in the tenth century. Cathal MacDonovan, Prince of Cairbre Eva, fought at the battle of Clontarf under King Brian in 1014. In 1201 the chief of the O'Donovans was seated in the present County of Cork, where he was slain by the O'Briens and De Burgos. Crom O'Donovan seized and held from the O'Driscolls a large portion of Corca Luighe, to which he gave the name of Cairbre. The O'Donovans being the most powerful tribe in Corca Luighe when McCarthy Reagh became Prince of that country, the name Carbery was applied to the whole territory. It now includes four baronies in the County of Cork.

Donal O'Donovan became chieftain of the sept in 1584. Two years afterward he burned the house of William Lyons, Queen Elizabeth's Bishop of Ross, on account of the bitter persecution which Lyons inaugurated against the Catholics of the district. He was the last chief of the O'Donovans chosen according to ancient usage, his successors enjoying their position according to the right of primogeniture.

He joined the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, and afterward supported O'Neill. After the battle of Kinsale he submitted to the English Government, and was pardoned and restored to his privileges. His son Donal was a man distinguished for ability both in war and peace. In the great rebellion of 1641 he raised a regiment and joined the forces of Lord Castlehaven, and participated in all the movements of that General. He was subsequently reduced to great extremities by the Cromwellian forces, who seized upon all his estates, burning, killing

and destroying all that came in their way. They blew up the Castle of Raheen and Castle Donovan with gunpowder. In 1650 Donal went to France, where he served under the Earl of Clancarty. After the Restoration he returned to Ireland, where he died in 1660.

His son Donal O'Donovan succeeded as head of the family, and in 1688 he raised a regiment for King James the Second. He was a member of the Dublin Parliament of 1689, and the year following he was appointed Deputy Governor of Fort Charles, Kinsale. On the surrender of that place he was complimented for its able defense by the celebrated Churchill, afterward Lord Marlborough, to whom he capitulated on honorable terms. He was restored to his estates under the treaty of Limerick. He died in 1703.

Richard O'Donovan, born in 1764, was a General in the British army, and served in Holland under the Duke of York.

The greatest and most honored of this name is Dr. John O'Donovan, the celebrated antiquary. He was born in the County of Kilkenny, in 1809. He was for many years engaged on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Besides his numerous contributions to periodicals on archaeological subjects, he edited many important publications, such as the *Battle of Magh Rath*, the *Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach*, and the *Book of Rights*, which, with the exception of the *Brehon Laws*, is deemed the most valuable extant document illustrative of the clan government of the ancient Irish; and in 1845 he published his excellent *Irish Grammar*. But the great work of his life was the translation and editing and annotating of the *Annals of the Four Masters*. This work gained for Dr. O'Donovan a high place among European scholars, and brought him many honors from universities and institutions of learning.

This work embraces six octavo volumes of 3,764 pages, and an index of 405 pages, Irish and English on opposite pages, often more than half the pages being occupied by the editor's notes, embracing every variety of topic—historical, topographical and genealogical—upon which the text requires elucidation or correction, and without which it would be comparatively worthless, even to the learned.

In conjunction with his brother-in-law, the learned Dr. Eugene O'Curry, he also translated the *Senchus Mor*, or ancient laws of Ireland. "O'Donovan," says an Irish writer, "may be said to have been the first historic topographer that Ireland ever produced, and in this department he will in all probability never be equaled, as a combination of circum-

stances similar to those under which he acquired his knowledge is not likely to arise again."

His work was accomplished under almost overpowering difficulties, and in the face of neglect and discouragement on the part of his own people.

"His fortress was a nation wreck'd,
His foes were falsehood, hate, neglect,
His comrades few;
His arsenal was weapon-bare,
His flagstaff splinter'd in the air,
Where nothing flew!

"Had Sarsfield on Saint Mary's Tower
More sense of weakness or of power,
More cause to fear
Weak walls, strong foes, the odds of fate,
Than had our friend, more fortunate,
The victor here?

"Far through the morning mists he saw
Up to what heights of dizzy awe
His pathway led;
A-bye what false Calypso caves,
Amid what roar of angry waves,
His sail to spread!

"On, on he press'd from rise of sun
Until his early day was done,
Strong in the truth;
As dear to friends, as meek with foes,
At evening's wearied sudden close
As in his youth.

"He toiled to make our story stand,
As from Time's reverent runic hand
It came, undeck'd
By fancies false, erect, alone,
The monumental arctic stone
Of ages wreck'd.

“ Truth was his solitary test,
His star, his chart, his east, his west;
Nor is there aught
In text, in ocean, or in mine,
By chemist, seaman, or divine,
More fondly sought.

“ Not even our loved Apostle's name
Could stand on ground of fabled fame
Beyond appeal;
But never sceptic more sincere
Labored to dissipate the fear
That good men feel.

“ The pious but unfounded fear
That reason in her high career,
Too much might dare;
Some sacred legend, some renown
Should overturn or trample down
Beyond repair.

“ With gentle hand he rectified
The errors of old bardic pride,
And set aright
The story of our devious past,
And left it, as it now must last,
Full in the light!

“ Beneath his hand we saw restored
The tributes of the royal hoard,
The dues appraised
On every prince, and how repaid;
The order kept, the boundaries made,
The rites obey'd.*

“ All tribes and customs in our view,
He had the art to raise anew,
On their own ground;
But chief, the long Hy Nial line,
We saw ascend, prevail, decline
O'er Tara's mound.

“The throne of Cashel, too, he raised—
 High on the rock its glory blazed,
 And, by its light,
 The double dynasty we saw
 Decreed by Ollioll Ollum’s law,
 Emerge from night.

“Happy the life our scholar led
 Among the living and the dead—
 Loving—beloved—
 ’Mid precious tomes, and gentle looks,
 The best of men and best of books,
 He daily moved.

“Kings that were dead two thousand years,
 Cross-bearing chiefs and pagan seers,
 He knew them all;
 And bards, whose very harps were dust,
 And saints, whose souls are with the just,
 Came at his call.

“For him the school refill’d the glen,
 The green rath bore its fort again,
 The Druid fled;
 Saint Kieran’s coarb wrought and wrote,
 Saint Brendan launch’d his daring boat,
 And westward sped!

“For him around Iona’s shore
 Cowl’d monks, like seabirds, by the score,
 Were on the wing,
 For North or South, to take their way
 Where God’s appointed errand lay,
 To clown or king.

“He marshall’d Brian on the plain,
 Sail’d in the galleys of the Dane—
 Earl Richard, too,
 Fell Norman as he was, and fierce—
 Of him and his he dared rehearse
 The story true.

"O'er all low limits still his mind
 Soar'd Catholic and unconfined,
 From malice free;
 One Irish soil he only saw,
 One state, one people, and one law,
 One destiny!"

McGEE.

Edmond O'Donovan, son of the former, the famous war correspondent and explorer, was killed a few years ago in the Soudan, Africa, in the massacre of Hicks Pasha's army by the Mahdi. O'Donovan's entry into Merv in 1881—the first European who had achieved that feat in modern times—his subsequent elevation to the chieftainship of the Merv Turcomans, and his numerous adventures in Central Asia read like extravagant romance. His brother, William O'Donovan, also a noted war correspondent and journalist, died in New York a few years ago.

THE O'BEIRNE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 185. Plate 60.)

THE O'Beirne sept traces its origin to Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, his eighth son, and first King of all Ireland. The family was founded by Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name, Brin, signifies "Dreamer," and was taken from Beirn of the race of O'Connor Magh Naol. The chief of the clan had his possessions in the present County of Longford. The O'Beirnes were Chiefs or Lords of Mura O'Manna-chain or O'Monaghan, otherwise called Tir Briuin-na-Sionna, or Tir Briune of the Shannon.

This territory lay along the Shannon, in the barony of Ballintobber, in Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Kilmore of the Shannon, Cloonaff, Aughrim, and Kilumod, extending nearly to Elphin. These O'Beirnes, it should be noted, are of a different race from the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. The O'Beirnes were descendants of Muireadhach Mulleathan O'Mulrooney, King of Connaught, together with the O'Connors, McDermots, McDonoughs, and other leading families.

They occupy a prominent place in Irish history; many of them were ollavs, tanists, and learned men. Gilla-na-naemh, who died in the year 1133, was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, and one of the most eminent personages of his time. He was chief steward to Turlough O'Connor, monarch of Ireland. Tiege O'Beirne, who died in 1561, was known throughout all Ireland for his learning and his skill in civil and canon law.

Many members of this family attained high rank and distinction in other lands after being dispossessed of their estates. Captain O'Beirne, in a regiment of Irish dragoons in the service of King Philip the Fifth of Spain, in the War of the Spanish Succession, 1705, was famous for his bravery and military skill, and a Lieutenant O'Beirne accompanied Colonel Warren of the Irish Brigade, who, with two frigates, was sent to Scotland in 1746 to rescue the Pretender, Prince Charles Stuart, after the disastrous battle of Culloden. Many of this name have been prominent also in the ranks of the Irish clergy.

General James R. O'Beirne of New York is a descendant of these O'Beirnes. He served with distinction in the late Civil War, during which he acted for a time as United States Marshal in the City of Washington. He also filled for some years the important office of United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York. General O'Beirne is a lawyer of prominence, and an orator of national reputation.

THE MACARTNEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 277. Plate 54.)

THE Macartney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, and belongs to the Eoganacht tribe. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Carthan, signifying "Kindness." The chiefs of this family had their possessions in the present Counties of Cork, Clare and Limerick. The head of the tribe was McCarthy More, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, and King of Cashel and Munster. A member of this family was created Lord Macartney, Baron of Lisanoure, in the County of Antrim. This Lord Macartney was Governor of the Isle of Grenada, West Indies, in 1779, when it was captured from the English by the French, or rather by the Irish troops in the French service. Macartney made a gallant defense, and won the admiration and praise of his conquerors.

This branch of the Macartneys was descended from a son of Donogh McCarthy named Cairthanach, or "The Friendly," King of Desmond in the fourteenth century. His son, Prince Donal, joined Edward Bruce when that gallant Captain had been chosen King of Ireland, in the effort to drive the English out of Ireland, as they had been driven out of Scotland. He afterward served with Bruce's brother, the great Robert, in Scotland. King Robert gave Prince Donal a grant of land in Argylshire, and from thence they branched into Galloway, and finally came to Ulster, where, as above mentioned, they became connected with the peerage in 1764.

Lord Macartney was a man of high talents and admirable qualities and character, but more anti-Irish than the English themselves. He was Envoy Extraordinary from George the Third to Catharine the Second of Russia, 1764 to 1767, and received from King Stanislaus of Poland the Order of the White Eagle; in 1769 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; in 1774 he sat in the British Parliament; in 1775 he was appointed Governor of the Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago. After the capture of Grenada by the French he was appointed Governor of Madras, India, and afterward offered the Governorship of India. From 1792 to 1794 he was Ambassador to China, a

country then but little known, and Macartney's account of his embassy was for a long time the standard authority on the Middle Kingdom. He died in 1806.

THE BROGAN OR BROWNE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Brogan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Hagan, signifying "The Pleader." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Cavan and Meath. O'Dugan mentions the O'Brogans as chiefs also on the same territory as O'Dunn and O'Dempsey, namely, in Kings and Queens Counties:

"The O'Brogans dwell in their towns,
The Clan Kenny and Clan Conor,
Their lands are well known to support
O'Dunn and O'Dempsey."

Of the O'Brogan family who Anglicized the name to Browne, many won high distinction at home and in foreign service. One of them was Colonel en suite to the Regiment of Lally in the Irish Brigade in France, and accompanied Prince Charles in his expedition to Scotland. Colonel Browne saved the Prince's rear guard on the march for Penrith, and signalized himself at the battle of Falkirk, the retreat from Derby, and other occasions. He was created a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis by King Louis the Fifteenth of France. Another Colonel Browne, and a Major in Dillon's Regiment, distinguished himself at the capture of Grenada, in the West Indies, by Admiral Count D'Estaing, in 1779, and was killed shortly after at the siege of Savannah, Ga. "He marched his regiment immediately to the attack," writes Ferrar, "planted the French colors twice on the walls of Savannah, and in the third attempt was killed." He was of the family of Moyne, in the County of Mayo. Other members of this family were distinguished in the Austrian service.

George, Count de Browne, born in Ireland in 1698, distinguished him-

self in the service of Russia against the Poles, Turks, and French. His life was one of constant adventure. He was three times taken prisoner, and was once sold as a slave. The Czar Peter the Third created him a Field Marshal and appointed him Governor of Livonia. After thirty years' services the Empress Catherine refused to allow him to retire, so necessary did she deem his services. He died in his ninety-fourth year.

Patrick Browne, M. D., was a native of Mayo, where he was born in 1720. He was an intimate friend of Linnaeus and other distinguished naturalists. He spent many years in the West Indies, and made collections of the flora and fauna of those islands. He published catalogues of the birds and fishes of Ireland, and other works on natural subjects.

Peter Browne, Protestant Bishop of Cork, born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was a noted character in his day. He published a pamphlet which created a sensation, entitled "Against the Custom of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead." It was in reality directed against those who were continually drinking to the memory of King William the Third. The Dutchman's worshipers and the Orangemen down to a recent period were, accordingly, accustomed to add to the toast of William's memory "in spite of the Bishop of Cork." Bishop Browne was the author of many able works directed against Locke, Toland, and other anti-Christian writers, and is styled by Ware as "a man not unworthy of note in the philosophical annals of Ireland."

Andrew Browne, a journalist, born in Ireland in 1744, emigrated to America, settled in Massachusetts, and fought on the American side at Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was made Muster Master-General, and subsequently Major. After the close of the war he published the "Federal Gazette," afterward changed to the "Philadelphia Gazette," which was the organ of the friends of the Federal Constitution in addressing the public. Browne was the first to report the debates in Congress in his newspaper.

William Browne was born in Ireland in 1779, and having entered the United States mercantile marine, was impressed by a British warship in 1797. He subsequently entered the naval service of Buenos Ayres, defeated a Spanish fleet in 1815 off Martin-Garcia Island, captured Montevideo the following month, was raised to the rank of Admiral, and engaged in many successful expeditions against Spanish commerce in the Pacific. He also signalized himself in the war with Brazil.

The late John Ross Browne, traveler and author, was born in Ireland in 1822. His books of travel, illustrated by his own pencil, are among the most interesting of their kind. He also drew up valuable reports for the government on the mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains. From 1868 to 1870 he was United States Minister to China.

The name is numerous in Ireland to-day, and in the United States and Canada. Judge Edward Browne of New York City, one of the ablest jurists and most respected members of the Bar in this State, is a descendant of this distinguished Irish family.

THE O'HARA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 276. Plate 43.)

THE O'Hara family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The O'Haras belonged to the Kianachta tribe, so named from its founder Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The founder of the family was Eadrach, signifying "Severe." The title of the chiefs of the sept was Lord of Lieney, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Sligo, Mayo, Donegal, and Antrim. Lieney anciently comprised part of the baronies of Costello and Gallen in Mayo. The O'Haras took their name from one of their chiefs, lord of Lieney, in the tenth century. From the twelfth to the seventeenth century they held their rank as lords of Lieney, and had large possessions to the period of the Cromwellian wars. They are thus designated by O'Dugan:

"The lords of Lieney, of high fame;
The men of Lieney, of warlike swords."

In the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First, the O'Haras were created "Barons of Tirawley and Kilmaine," in the County Mayo.

Sir Charles O'Hara, Baron Tirawley, born in the County of Mayo, in 1640, was distinguished in the War of the Spanish Succession. He commanded the left wing of the allied armies at the battle of Almanza. His son attained the rank of General, filled many important posts, was

Governor of Minorca, and was created Baron of Kilmaine, for his military services.

Kane O'Hara, a musician and author of many comic operas, was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, and died in 1782. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Dublin Musical Academy, in 1758, and was its first vice-president. The name is still numerous in Ireland, and in the United States. The well-known American poet and soldier, Colonel Theodore O'Hara, author of "The Bivouac of the Dead," one of the finest martial lyrics in the English language, was a descendant of this ancient Irish family. He served with credit in the Mexican War, and afterward served on the Confederate side in the late Civil War. He was on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson; and that officer died in the arms of O'Hara, at the battle of Shiloh. The body of O'Hara was removed from the State of Alabama, where he died, to his native State by the Legislature of Kentucky a few years ago, and interred in the State cemetery, at Lexington, where a public monument was erected to his memory.

THE O'MALLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 74. Plate 41.)

THE O'Mally family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The O'Mallys belonged to the Hy Brune tribe, and the founder of the family was Conal Oirioson, of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Malla, and signifies "Modest." The title of the chief was Prince of Burrishoole and Umalia. The territory of the sept was located in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Sligo. The territory of Umalia comprised the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the County of Mayo. The O'Mallys are of the same descent as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and seem to have been great mariners. Of them O'Dugan says:

"A good man yet there never was
Of the O'Mallys, who was not a mariner;
Of every weather ye are prophets;
A tribe of brotherly affection and of friendship."

Of this family was the celebrated heroine Graine-Ui-Mhaille (Grana Wale) or Grace O'Mally, who in the reign of Elizabeth, commanding her fleet in person, performed many remarkable exploits against the English. Clare Island was her favorite residence. The remains of her castle of Carrig-a-Hooley still exist, and show that the original structure was one of great strength. Having been outlawed a body of troops were sent to besiege her in her castle, but she defeated them, and continued her piratical excursions. She was subsequently reconciled to Queen Elizabeth, and performed some valuable services for her. She visited the English Court, at the Queen's invitation, where she astonished everybody by her eccentricities and cleverness. When about to leave, Elizabeth offered to make her a Countess. "I don't want your titles," Grana replied, "are we not equal? If there be any good in the thing, I may as well make you one, as you me. Queen of England, I want nothing from you—enough for me is it to be at the head of my nation."

On her return to Ireland, this celebrated sea-queen landed at Howth, and in passing the castle of that name, then in possession of the St. Laurences, she saw the gates were barred. On being told that they were always shut at dinner time, so as to exclude visitors, her Connaught idea of hospitality was so shocked that she kidnaped the heir of Howth, and refused to return him until the St. Laurences covenanted never again to close their gates at meal time. This stipulation was carried out faithfully up to a quite recent period. Another branch of the O'Mallys were Chiefs of Tua Luimnidh, or the district about Limerick.

The Rev. Thadeus O'Malley, called "The Father of Federalism in Ireland," was born in the County of Limerick in 1796. He was an advocate of the introduction of the Poor Law into Ireland, and supported the system of national schools. He had a lively public debate with O'Connell on the merits of federalism as against repeal. When Mr. Butt inaugurated the Home Rule movement in 1870, he came forth from his retirement, and became an ardent advocate of the new departure. His little book on "Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism" obtained quite an extensive circulation, and exercised considerable influence on public opinion. He died in 1877.

THE GERAGHTY OR HARRITY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 232. Plate 13.)

THE Geraghty or Harrity family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, and belongs to the Hy Brune tribe, also called Clanna and Siol Murray. The founder of the family was Muiredach Mulrooney or Rooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and of the line of Duach Gallach, first Christian King of that territory. The ancient name was Geraghty, signifying "A Rock," and the name was first taken from Cahir, King of Connaught. The chiefs of the sept held possessions in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Sligo. The Geraghtys, or Harritys, are descended from the same stock as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught. In the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1278, the Mac-Oireachtaighs, Anglicized McGeraghty, or Harrity, are mentioned as heads or chiefs of Siol Murray, a term applied to the central parts of the County Roscommon. They were head chiefs of Clan Tomaltaigh. The districts of Clan Tomaltaigh and Muintir Roduiv were situated in the barony of Roscommon, in the county of that name. When deprived of their territories in the sixteenth century, some of the clan Geraghty settled in Mayo and Sligo, and are to this day the chief possessors of the island of Inis Murray, off the coast of Sligo, having given, it is said, their name to the island from their former title as head chiefs of Siol Murray. A remarkable circumstance connected with the Geraghtys, who reside at Croagh Patrick in Mayo, is that they possess an antique bell, which is traditionally stated to have been one of those used by St. Patrick. The McGeraghtys are still quite numerous in Inis Murray, Sligo, and other localities in Ireland, as also in America and elsewhere. The name Geraghty is also frequently spelled Gerty and Garret.

Among the representatives of this ancient sept in America none perhaps is so widely known or esteemed by such a multitude of friends as Mr. William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Harrity has held many honorable and responsible positions, and is at present Secretary of State for the State of Pennsylvania, and President of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Harrity was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee during the Presi-

dential campaign of 1892, and the success of that campaign was owing, in a large measure, to the masterly ability, untiring energy, and diplomatic tact of Mr. Harrity.

THE O'GORMAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 87. Plate 48.)

THE O'Gorman family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Daire Barrach, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Goirmear, which signifies "Famous Champion," and was taken from Gormain, a chieftain of the sept. The title of the chief of the sept was Prince of Hy Mairch, and his possessions were located in the present County of Clare. The O'Gormans originally held possessions in Queens County, where they were chiefs of Crioich O'Bairce. The territory of the O'Gormans in Queens County is now called the barony of Slievemargue. Some of the sept subsequently settled in the County of Clare, where they held large possessions. The Clare O'Gormans were chiefs of Tullichrin, a territory comprising parts of the present baronies of Moyarta and Ibrackan, in that county. Marian O'Gorman, Abbot of Knock, near Louth, composed a calendar in 1171, generally known as the Calendar of Marianus. It is in elegant Irish verse, and is said to be much esteemed for its beauty of style and faithfulness of detail.

Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman was a prominent man in his day, and noted as the friend and colaborer of O'Connell, in the successful struggle for Catholic Emancipation. Among the brilliant band of young men engaged in the Forty-eight movement, the late Judge Richard O'Gorman was conspicuous, and in the United States he subsequently attained honor and distinction. In the Mexican War the name is represented by Major O'Gorman, noted for his gallantry in some of the most desperate contests of Taylor's campaign, and afterward a member of Congress from Indiana. The present able and eloquent United States Senator for Maryland, Arthur P. Gorman, is a descendant of this ancient family. The name is still numerous in Ireland.

THE O'SHAUGHNESSY OR O'SHANNESY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 307. Plate 24.)

THE O'Shaughnessy, Shaughnesy, O'Shannesy, or Shanesy family, as the name is variously spelled, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Sianaidhe, signifying "Crier" or "Pursuivant," and was taken from Seachnasach Chief, A. D. 1100. The O'Shaughnessys were of the same descent as the O'Heynes, and were chiefs of Kinel-Aedha, sometimes called Kinel Aedha-na-h-Echtege, or Kinel Hugh of Ehty, a mountainous district on the borders of Galway and Clare. Kinel Hugh was a large district in the barony of Kiltartan, in the present County of Galway. O'Cathail, or O'Cahil, of the race of Hy Fiachra, was also a chief of Kinel Hugh.

The O'Shaughnessys, under King Roderick O'Connor, were among the first to offer armed resistance to the Anglo-Normans, and were always noted for their bravery and patriotism in opposing the invader.

The family espoused the cause of King James the Second, and forfeited their lands in consequence, after the failure of that irresolute monarch.

William O'Shaughnessy, son of Roger O'Shaughnessy and Helen, daughter of Conor MacDonogh O'Brien, Esq., of Ballynnue, went to France with the first Irish Brigade under Lord Mountcashel, where he died in 1744, after having attained the rank of Major-General. He was the representative of the chiefs of the O'Shaughnessys.

The principal residence of the family was at Gort; and it was celebrated far and wide for its munificence, hospitality, and liberality. A writer, in the time of Charles the First, who traveled through Ireland and the Continent, declared that "the O'Shaughnessys then excelled, in elegant hospitality, all the nobility of Connaught, with the sole exception of the Marquis of Clanricard." The estates of the O'Shaughnessys were given by William the Third to Sir Thomas Prendergast, a man whose character is drawn in the blackest colors by Dean Swift. The rightful heir to the chieftainship and lands of the sept, William O'Shaughnessy, was then in France, where he remained until his death. This last repre-

sentative of the old clan of O'Shaughnessy was a notable character, and in every way worthy of his race and name. At the age of fifteen he was serving as Captain of a company of a hundred men in the war of the Revolution of 1688, in Ireland; and in 1690 he went to France in O'Brien's, afterward Clare's Regiment. The following year King Louis the Fourteenth commissioned him as Captain in that command. The remainder of his life was passed in military service all over the Continent. He participated in the following battles and sieges, and signalized himself repeatedly by his skill and bravery: Montmelian, Marsaglia, Valenza, Kehl, Munderkingen, Hochstedt, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Arleux, Denain, Douay, Quesnoy, Bouchain, Landau, Friburgh, Etlingen, Philipsburgh, and Clausen. He died while in command at Gravelines, in the seventieth year of his age.

In statesmanship and literature the name of O'Shaughnessy has also attained distinction. Sir John O'Shannassy, Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia, and the greatest of Australian statesmen, was a scion of this ancient family; as was also the late Arthur O'Shaughnessy, one of the most meritorious of our latter day poets and writers. There are several of this name in the United States prominent in business and professional circles.

THE MACGOWAN OR SMITH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 50. Plate 47.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled McAngaivnion, O'Gowan and Gowan, a name which has been Anglicized to Smith, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, fifth son of that monarch, and belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of the famous warrior, Conal Kearneach. The ancient name was Gaivnion, signifying "a smith"; and hence those Irish families bearing the names of Smith, Smyth, Smythe, and Smeeth, many of them supposed to be of English origin, may claim their descent from the Milesian MacGowans, originally a powerful clan in Ulidia, or the County of Down, Ulster. The MacGowans, according to the ancient annalists, were distinguished for their great strength and bravery, and were chiefs of gallowglasses, under the O'Reillys. The chiefs of this clan also held possessions in the County of Mayo, but were mostly expelled by the English into Donegal, whence large numbers of them emigrated to the County Leitrim, and more lately to the County Cavan, where they are very numerous, especially in the parishes of Lavey, Laragh, and Killinkere.

The MacGowans in early times produced many eminent ecclesiastics, learned men and poets, too numerous to be here mentioned, and many distinguished warriors. Of the Smiths, whose names have been Anglicized from this family, several attained honorable distinction. Edward Smith, who died in 1812, was a sculptor of superior genius, possessing in an eminent degree vigor of imagination, originality of conception, and boldness of execution, as is evidenced by his splendid work on the Custom House, Dublin, and his figures on the Bank of Ireland, Four Courts, King's Inns, and Castle Chapel, which have been pronounced by the most competent authorities worthy of any sculptor of any age or any country. All his works are of the highest excellence. "His works," writes an eminent art critic, "have that sort of freshness about them that can only be produced by minds endowed with great and just perceptions in art, and who look solely to nature for the materials by which they are to convey in a tangible form these genuine expressions to the public mind. He appears to have resembled Goldsmith in mind, Robert Burns in conduct,

and both in genius." John Smith of Dublin, of a later date, was also a sculptor of high merit, and has left many memorials of his genius.

Dr. Charles Smith, a learned and careful writer, has left valuable histories of the Counties of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry. James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1720. In 1774 he raised the first volunteer company in the State of Pennsylvania for the cause of the Revolution. He was a member of Congress until 1778, and afterward sat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Sir William Cusack Smith, Baron of the Court of Exchequer and member of the Irish Parliament, was one of the most distinguished orators and jurists of his day. "It was not on the Bench alone," says a contemporary writer, "that he shone forth as one of the brightest luminaries of his age and country. As a political and philosophical writer he was equally distinguished."

Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smythe of the United States volunteer service in the late Civil War was a native of Ireland, and a descendant of the ancient McGowan sept. In 1861 he raised a company for a "three months'" regiment, and by his ability and bravery rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was the last officer killed in the war for the Union, being mortally wounded near Farmville, Va., while commanding the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, April 6, 1865.

P. J. Smythe, of 1848 celebrity, was another worthy member of this widespread family. His action in rescuing John Mitchel and his companions from Tasmania, where they were suffering penal servitude, from under the noses of the British officials, stamped him as a man of superb daring as well as of ability and patriotism.

Another worthy representative of this family is United States Senator Smith of New Jersey, a man of distinguished ability and deserved popularity. The late Rev. Dr. Smith, one of the most learned Catholic clergymen in the United States, and the author of a standard work on canon law, was also a resident of New Jersey. Recorder Frederick Smythe of New York, one of the ablest jurists in the State, a man of stainless reputation and the terror of evil-doers in his judicial capacity, is also a descendant of this family.

THE MACNAMARA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 25. Plate 41.)

THE MacNamaras are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber, and indirectly through the line of Heremon, by Cormac Cas, founder of the Dal Cais tribe. The latter was the son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The MacNamaras took their name from one of their chiefs in the tenth century, named Cumara, Chief of Magnadhair, A. D. 1099, a descendant of Conall Echluath, or Conall of the Swift Steeds, who was King of Munster in the fourth century. The word Cumara makes in the genitive Conmara, and signifies "a Warrior of the Sea." The chiefs of the MacNamaras were styled Princes of Clan Cuilean, which territory is now the barony of Tullagh, in the County of Clare; it contained also a part of the barony of Dunrathy. The tribe name of the family was that of Clan Cullain, derived from Cuilean, one of their chiefs in the eighth century. This ancient family held the high and honorable office of hereditary marshals of Thomond, where they had numerous castles. With the O'Connors, O'Loughlins, and the O'Briens, who exercised supreme authority over Thomond, or North Munster, they successfully resisted the Anglo-Norman intruders for centuries. Those of them who had secured a footing in Dunrathy and Clare were finally either extirpated or compelled to adopt the manners of the country and to acknowledge the authority of the native septs. It was not until 1565 that this territory was converted into shire ground and named after its original grantee, who had been unable to retain it.

Not far from Ennis are the ruins of a celebrated Franciscan Abbey founded by Con MacNamara in the fifteenth century. It is built of black marble and is of wonderful beauty, being, says Hall, worth a pilgrimage to see.

A well known scion of this old Munster family was Major MacNamara, who acted as second to Daniel O'Connell in his famous duel with D'Esterre. The Major was a large landed proprietor and a Protestant, some of the family having conformed to the State religion in order to retain possession of their estates. He was, however, an

ardent friend of his Catholic countrymen, an excellent magistrate, and, what was more rare in those days, a "good landlord" and the defender of the poor and oppressed. He was one of the best duelists in Ireland, and was always ready to pistol a gentleman or charge a crowd with a shillelah. He bore a curious personal resemblance to George the Fourth, and dressed and wigged himself after the pattern of his royal double. The story is told that King George, referring to the personal resemblance between them, asked the Major on one occasion the rather insulting question: "Was your mother ever at Court?" To which the Major promptly responded: "No! your Majesty, but my father was!"

The Major had a stentorian voice, and it has been said that his terrible roar when giving the order to fire so disconcerted the would-be assassin, D'Esterre, that his bullet went wide of the mark. The Orange faction had designed to kill O'Connell in case he escaped D'Esterre's pistol, and it was owing to the skillful management of the "affair" by Major MacNamara that their plot was frustrated and their champion killed.

The name is numerous in many parts of Ireland and the United States, where many of them occupy prominent and honorable positions in nearly every phase of life. Among them may be mentioned the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, the learned and revered Vicar-General of the Diocese of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'CALLAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 52. Plate 40.)

THE O'Callaghan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, and belongs to the Eoganacht tribe. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Ceallachan, signifying "Contender." The title of the chief was King of Cashel, and Chief of Beara and of Kinelea, in the County of Cork. The territory of the O'Callaghans was also called Pobal O'Callaghan, signifying O'Callaghan's people, and extended from Mallow westward on both sides of the Blackwater, in the barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, and comprised the present parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, an extensive territory containing about fifty thousand acres. The O'Callaghans are of the same branch of the Eugenic race as the MacCarthys. The chief of this family was transplanted into Clare by Cromwell, who gave him at Killarney considerable property in lieu of his ancient estates. A branch of this family are now Viscounts of Lismore. A totally different race of the same name lived in Ulster.

Ceallachan Cashel, from whom the family derives its name, was the forty-second Christian King of Munster and reigned ten years. He was a great scourge to the Danes, with whom he fought many battles, and at length routed them totally out of Munster.

The O'Callaghans were brave people, and distinguished themselves abroad as well as at home. Many of them gained rank and honor in the service of France and Spain. Several O'Callaghans were officers in the Regiments of Dillon, Roth, Clare, and Fitz-James of the Irish Brigade in France. Colonel O'Callaghan of the Spanish "Regiment of Milan" was noted among the officers of his time for his remarkable courage and intrepidity. Another distinguished representative of this family entered the British service—Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, who died in 1840. He served forty-six years in the army, was Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland and India, and was decorated for his bravery in the Napoleonic wars during which he participated in the battles of Maida, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nuelle, the Nive, and Orthey.

This family has won an honorable place in literature also, in which connection may be mentioned the late J. J. O'Callaghan of Dublin, E. B. O'Callaghan of New York, and the Messrs. O'Callaghan of Chicago, the well-known law publishers.

THE O'HAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 104. Plate 46.)

THE O'Hagan, or, as it is occasionally written, Hagan, Hagin or Hagen, family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the Heremon line. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Hagain, signifying "The Pleader." The title of the head of the sept was Chief of Tullahogue, in the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungannon and County of Tyrone. The possessions of the O'Hagans were located in the present Counties of Tyrone and Clare. After the destruction of the ancient Palace of Aileach, A. D. 1101, the O'Neil princes took up their residence at Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, in the present County of Tyrone, and the stone chair on which they were inaugurated or proclaimed was located at Tullahogue—the Hill of Youths—now Tullyhawk, in the parish of Desertcreaght, barony of Dungannon. Here the O'Hagan family resided down to Cromwell's time. The O'Hagan was styled the Lawgiver of Tullahogue, and inaugurated the Princes or Kings of Tir-Owen on the Leac-na-righ, or Flagstone of the Kings. This stone was demolished by Lord Mountjoy in 1602. Fragments of the Flagstone of the Kings were to be seen in the orchard of the glebe-house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away. Here, writes Dr. O'Donovan, the site of the ancient residence is to be seen on a gentle eminence, a short distance to the east of the village of Tullahogue. It is a large circular encampment, surrounded by deep trenches and earthworks. Within these stood the residence of the O'Hagan, the Rechtaire, or Lawgiver of Tullahogue, and here was placed the stone on which the "O'Neil was made," until it was destroyed as above mentioned. According to the tradition of the country,

O'Hagan inaugurated O'Neil by putting on his golden slipper or sandal, and hence the sandal always appears in the armorial bearings of the O'Hagans. This custom of inaugurating the Irish princes resembled the ceremonial of putting on the buskins at the inauguration of the later Roman Emperors of Constantinople.

The O'Hagans were prominent in defending their country against the invader, and in the final struggle for Irish independence under the great Hugh O'Neil they were particularly distinguished. They furnished for that contest a hundred infantry and thirty cavalry. Henry O'Hagan was constable to O'Neil, and among his captains of foot were seven O'Hagans, commanding five hundred men. The O'Hagans maintained their eminence down to Cromwell's time, when they lost their estates. They were known as the Kinel-Owen of Tullahogue, not having to pay any tribute, inasmuch as the Princes of Tir-Owen assumed their sovereignty on the land of the O'Hagans. Many of this family have acquired honorable distinction in literature, notably the late Judge John O'Hagan, one of the men of Forty-eight, and the late Baron Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The latter was the lineal representative of the O'Hagans of Tullahogue in the County of Tyrone, and was created Baron O'Hagan in 1870.



GENERAL M. KERWIN,
Pennsylvania Cavalry, Union Army.

THE KIRWAN OR KERWIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 240. Plate 52.)

THE Kirwan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350, son of Fiachra the Fifth, surnamed Finola, King of Ireland, A. D. 73, son of Fearadach, King of Ireland, A. D. 56, son of Crimthan Nianair, King of Ireland, A. D. 39.

The Irish form of the name was O'Ciardubhain O'Keerawaun, which was formed by prefixing *ciar* to *dubhan*, words both of which have the same meaning—"a dark complexioned man." The name is widely diffused in the County of Galway. During the Cromwellian wars many of the Connaught septs were driven into Munster, among them the O'Kirwan or Kerwin family.

Among the many eminent ecclesiastics of this name was the Most Rev. Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala, born in Galway in 1589. He was educated in Portugal and France, and returned to Ireland in 1620, where he labored for some years among the wilds and islands of the west. He returned to France in 1629, and was consecrated Bishop of Killala in Paris in 1645. After the fall of Galway in 1651, he escaped Cromwell's troops by remaining for months concealed in a wretched garret, overrun with rats and mice. He was afterward seized and imprisoned, and after many sufferings was banished to France, where he died in 1661.

Richard Kirwan, LL. D., the eminent chemist and geologist, was also a native of Galway. He made his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, and St. Omer's, France. He devoted his life to science, and may be regarded as one of the fathers of modern chemistry. He was for a time President of the Royal Irish Academy. He was the author of numerous works of great merit in their day on chemistry, geology, and meteorology. An enthusiastic lover of Irish music, he traveled with and assisted Bunting in making his collection of old Irish tunes and airs. He was eccentric in his habits, and distinguished for his generosity and unselfishness. Castlereagh offered him a baronetcy if he would support the Union, but he indignantly spurned the bribe and opposed that infamous measure with all his energy. He died in 1812.

A worthy representative of this name is General Michael Kerwin of New York. A native of the County of Wexford, Ireland, he came to the United States at an early age, and was educated in the Christian Brothers' Academy in Philadelphia. While yet a student he joined a military organization, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army. At an early stage of the conflict Gen. Patterson advanced with his command into Virginia. Before crossing the Potomac he wished to gain a knowledge of the strength of the enemy, and desired a reliable and brave soldier to enter the Confederate lines and bring back a statement of their position and their strength. Among the many volunteers for this dangerous service, Michael Kerwin was chosen. Having assumed the necessary disguise, young Kerwin crossed the enemy's lines at Martinsburg, estimated the opposing force, and came back to his commanding officer, General Negley, with his information. General Negley was convinced that Private Kerwin was worthy of promotion.

Subsequently, when Milroy's little force was routed, June 15, 1863, by Lee's army, Major Kerwin, at the head of a single regiment, met the over-confident rebel cavalry and held them in check until the Union forces were re-formed. After leaving the valley, Colonel Kerwin's next appointment brought him into conflict with General Lee's army at White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Va. General Lee sought by a sudden movement to turn the Union right. At this critical moment Colonel Kerwin, with the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, combated Ewell's columns for six hours, thus giving Gen. Meade time to cross the Rappahannock and thereby checkmate the wily scheme of Lee. This gallant and desperate stand of Colonel Kerwin's command was effected with fearful loss of life.

Again in 1864 Colonel Kerwin was assigned to a desperate position while serving under General Sheridan in the Second Brigade of Gregg's Division. He carried out his orders with success.

In 1865 Colonel Kerwin, under secret orders from General Grant, took his command from City Point to Wilmington, N. C., and met Sherman, then "marching through Georgia." On joining the grand column at Fayetteville, Colonel Kerwin was assigned to the generalship of the Third Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division.

After the conclusion of hostilities General Kerwin was placed in command of seven counties in North Carolina during the reconstruction

period, and managed the affairs of his department with singular skill and ability.

In 1865, while Ireland was in a state of incipient rebellion and the United States was in an angry mood on account of the treacherous part acted by England during the Civil War, General Kerwin was sent to Ireland to look over the ground as a man of military experience and proved ability. At great personal sacrifice he responded to the call. He held an interview with the Irish leader, James Stephens, where no eye could see them or ear could hear them. There General Kerwin, his mind schooled in our Civil War, told his experience of military affairs, and impressed on the Irish leader that Ireland was in no condition to enter on a military struggle with England while the latter nation was in a state of peace.

Before returning to America, however, General Kerwin met the Irish leaders in military council, and had his plans been acted on at the time it might have added a new chapter to Irish history. In 1888 General Kerwin was appointed by President Harrison Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, and afterward held the position of Commissioner of Police, New York City.

THE MORAN OR O'MORAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 113. Plate 50.)

THE Moran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, the fifth son of that monarch, and belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founder of the O'Moran family was Laoiseach Kean More, son of the celebrated warrior, Conal Kearnach. The ancient name was Mordhan, and signifies "Noble," and was taken from Murchadhain, a chief of the sept. The chiefs of the O'Morans held extensive possessions in Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Kerry. In the County of Roscommon they possessed the territory lying between Belanagare and Elphin, and the head of the sept, O'Mughroin or Moran, was, with O'Cathail or Cahill, and O'Maol-ruanaidh, Mulrooney or Rooney, one of the three Chiefs of Crumthan or Cruffan, a district comprising the barony of Killian and part of Ballymoe, in the County Galway. The O'Morans were distinguished for their brave and persistent resistance to the encroachments of the Anglo-Norman power, and when resistance was no longer possible, they suffered the fate of the other Irish septs of the place and period in the loss of their possessions. After the close of the Williamite war in Ireland, many of them went to France, where we find their names in the list of officers in the Irish Brigade, and subsequently in commands outside of that body. One of these, Lieutenant-General James O'Moran, is worthy of mention, both on account of his distinguished military record and his unfortunate fate.

General O'Moran was born in the town of Elphin, in the County of Roscommon, May 1, 1739, and was the son of a poor shoemaker. He went to France when he grew to manhood, and enlisted as a private in Dillon's Regiment, Irish Brigade. He rose by his courage, skill and conduct to the rank of *Maréchal-de-Camp*, or Major-General, 1784, and to that of Lieutenant-General in 1792. He also for a time administered the government of Conde, and he was honored with the distinction of Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis and the American Order of Cincinnati.

In the famous defense of Dunkirk by General O'Moran, in 1793, where, with three thousand French troops, he successfully resisted the



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JAMES O'MORAN,
Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis.



thirty-five thousand English and allies under the Duke of York, General O'Moran bore a conspicuous part. The position, even according to the testimony of the English and the allies, was "destitute of any real defense," the works being "in a most deplorable condition," and the garrison was outnumbered by more than ten to one. General O'Moran commanded the right wing of the French forces, and by his skill and intrepidity baffled all the attempts of the enemy directed against him, and largely contributed to the successful result. This brave officer having, through his stern sense of justice and honesty, incurred the enmity of some of the hell-hounds of the French Revolution, who were at the time insane from blood and carnage, was seized and put to death.

The name of this family is numerously represented to-day in many parts of Ireland, as also in the United States and the British Colonies. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, and author of many valuable works on Irish historical subjects, is an illustrious scion of this family. Among the worthy representatives of this family are Colonel James Moran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, and the Rev. James Moran, one of the most successful pastors of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'GARA OR GUIRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 10. Plate 2.)

THE O'Gara family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber, and belonged to the Kianachta tribe, thus uniting the blood of both Heber and Heremon. The ancient name was Eadrach, and signifies "Severe." The founder of the family was Eadrach of the Clan Kian, or race of Kian, youngest son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and the family name was derived from Gadhra, Chief of Coolavin and Sliabh Lugha, A. D. 1100. The head of the clan was known as Chief of Lieney, but in after-times as Lord of Cuil O-bh Finn, now the barony of Coolavin, and sometimes styled Lord of Moy O'Gara, or O'Gara's Plain of Coolavin, and also Sliabh Lugha, which latter district extended into a part of the barony of Costello, in Mayo. The O'Garas retained considerable rank and possessions in the County of Sligo down to the seventeenth century, and one of them, Fergal O'Gara, Lord of Moy O'Gara and Coolavin, is justly celebrated as a great patron of learned men, particularly of the O'Clerys and other authors of the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

This great work, which was written under the patronage of O'Gara, is dedicated to Fergal O'Gara, in recognition of his patronage and support of the O'Clerys after the latter had been dispossessed of their lands, which they received from the Princes of Tir-Connell, of whom they were the local chroniclers.

The Rev. Fergal O'Gara, an exile on the Continent during the Cromwellian régime, in 1656, made a valuable collection of Irish historical poems and transcribed them into a volume for preservation. It was for a lady of this family, Celia O'Gara, famed for her beauty, that the exquisite air was composed to which Moore afterward wrote the melody, beginning:

"Oh! had we some bright little isle of our own,
In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone."

Oliver O'Gara, the head of the family, sat in King James' Dublin Parliament in 1689 for the County of Sligo, and served with distinction in the Irish army. He commanded a regiment of infantry at the battle of Aughrim, and was subsequently one of the hostages held by the

Williamites for the safe return of the ships that conveyed the Irish troops to France after the treaty of Limerick. He received a command in the Irish Brigade in France, and served with distinction in Spain under the Duke of Vendome. He left four sons, three of whom entered the military service of Spain. One of these attained the rank of Brigadier, another was Colonel of the Regiment of Hibernia, and the third Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Irlandia. The fourth son, Charles O'Gara, was appointed equerry to the two sons of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and when the elder of these became Emperor of Germany, he created O'Gara an Imperial Councilor of State and Chamberlain, Grand Master of the Household to the Princess, his sister, and Knight of the Golden Fleece, and afterward a Count. The name is also written Guiry, and is numerous both in Ireland and America.

THE MULLALLY OR LALLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 303. Plate 24.)

THE Mullally family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Maollalla, signifying "Bald." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Galway. The title of the chief was Lord of Moenfoy, a territory which received its name from Moen, one of the sons of Ugani. This territory was an extensive plain, comprising a great part of the present baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, in the County of Galway. The O'Mullallys were driven from their original territory by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore and County of Galway, where they had a castle, and held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.

In the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, the Mullallys fought for the Stuarts, and suffered in consequence. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1688 there were five brothers of this family residing in Ireland, all of whom were men of mark. James, the eldest, sat in the

Dublin Parliament in 1689 for the borough of Tuam. After the defeat of King James the Second his property was confiscated, and he himself outlawed. He went to France in 1690, and became Colonel Commandant in Dillon's Regiment. He was killed at Montmelian the following year. His brother William was a Captain in the same regiment, and was slain at Barcelona in 1697. Mark was an officer in the same command, and Gerard rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. Michael left a son of the same name, who died a Brigadier-General in 1773.

The brave and unfortunate Count Lally Tolendal—a title taken from the family seat in Ireland, Tullach-na-Dala—was a son of the above-mentioned Gerard. He was born at Romans, France, where his father's regiment was stationed. He joined that regiment when not quite eight years old, as his father wished that "he should smell powder in order to gain his first step in the service." He was commissioned a Captain at that time, and four years later, when only twelve years of age, his father made him mount the trenches at Barcelona. At the disastrous battle of Dettingen he saved the French army from annihilation, and it was his strategy that won the famous victory of Fontenoy, in 1745. This was simple but effective. It was to open with a battery of cannon in front of the advancing column, and then attack it simultaneously with all the reserves, including the King's Household Cavalry and the Irish Brigade. "It is said," writes Thomas Carlyle, "that the Jacobite Irishman, Count Lally of the Irish Brigade, was prime author of this notion."

In 1760 he was sent to India to command the French forces there, and he would have saved India to France had he received adequate support. His exposures of the peculation and rascality of the French officials there raised up a host of powerful enemies, and they finally caused his arrest on the trumped-up charge of tyranny and betraying the interests of the King. He was confined in the Bastille for fifteen months without any specific charge, and was finally executed. The Paris Parliament afterward passed a decree "rehabilitating" him, meaning, in other words, an acknowledgment that he was judicially murdered. A descendant of this family was created Marquis de Lally Tolendal and a Peer of France by Napoleon the First.

There are many of this name in the United States occupying honorable positions. Among them may be mentioned Mr. John Mullaly of New York, the well-known journalist and writer.

THE CLEARY, O'CLEARY OR CLARKE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 134. Plate 19.)

THE Cleary family, sometimes Anglicized Clarke, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, and belonged to the Hy Fiachra tribe, founded by Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The founder of the O'Cleary family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name, Cleirighs, signifies "The Clerk," and was taken from Cleireach, one of their celebrated chiefs in the tenth century. The O'Clearys held possessions in Antrim, Donegal, and Galway. Another branch of the O'Clearys, or Clarkes, all of the same stock, possessed lands in East Brefsney, or the present County of Cavan. The O'Clearys, or Clarkes, were celebrated as the hereditary historians to the O'Donnells, and the learned authors of the Annals of the Four Masters and other valuable works on Irish history and antiquities. They had large possessions in the barony of Tir Hugh, and resided in their castle at Kilbarron, the ruins of which still remain on a rock on the shore of the Atlantic, near Ballyshannon.

Of the many poets of this family, Fearfeasa O'Clery, O'Donnell's poet, signalized himself at the celebrated victory of the Yellow Ford. The commanders of the two armies, O'Neill and Bagnall, harangued their troops before the opening of the contest, exciting them to high enthusiasm. O'Clery also harangued them, and produced the words of an ancient prophecy attributed to St. Bearchan, foretelling that at a place called the Yellow Ford the foreigner would be defeated by a Hugh O'Neill. Whether such a prophecy ever existed, or was, as is most likely, evolved from the inner consciousness of the poet, matters not; it had an incalculable effect on O'Neill's troops, and was a strong factor in the disastrous defeat and rout of the English. The most noted of this family was Brother Michael O'Clery of the Order of St. Francis, chief of the Four Masters, who compiled the Annals of Ireland and saved from ruin and oblivion that greatest treasure of a race or people—their history. His collaborators were his brother, Conary O'Clery and their cousin, Cucogry (Peregrine) O'Clery, men of profound learning and ardent faith, and to these were subsequently added the

co-operation and learning of other distinguished scholars and antiquarians. This great and valuable work consists of 11,000 quarto pages and covers the immense space of four thousand five hundred years of Irish history. Cugory O'Cleary was the head of the Tirconell sept of the O'Clearys. He wrote a life in the Irish language of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was subsequently incorporated into the Annals of the Four Masters. Several officers of this name served in the Irish Brigade, in France.

In the War of the Revolution this name is honorably represented. Major Andrew McCleary, "whose great size and desperate valor made him peculiarly conspicuous," fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his near relative, Colonel McCleary, fell at the battle of Bennington. Another of this name, Captain James McCleary, commanded in the New York Militia in 1775, and he is referred to in the Life of De Witt Clinton as "one of the bravest officers America can boast." At the defense of the unfinished forts on the Hudson in 1776, he and a Mr. Humphrey fought with such desperate bravery that a British officer saved them from being killed, exclaiming that it would be a pity to kill such brave men. His troops then rushed in and seized them, sparing them, though they had refused to surrender.

Of the Irish Clarkes, a branch of this family, one of the most conspicuous in modern days was Marshal Clarke, Duc de Feltre, the famous War Minister of Napoleon the First.

THE GALLAGHER OR O'GALLAGHER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 59. Plate 51.)

THE Gallagher family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial Noy Giollach, or Nial of the Nine Hostages. The name Gallagher, Irish O'Gallchobhair, signifies "Ambition of Valor," and was derived from one of the warriors of the family of that name, A. D. 950. The head of the sept was styled Chief of the Fews. The possessions of the Gallaghers were located in the present County of Fermanagh and in the baronies of Raphoe and Tir Hugh, in the County of Donegal. They had a castle at Ballyshannon, and also possessed the Castle of Lifford. They were commanders of O'Donnell's Cavalry, and, says Dr. O'Donovan, they were the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell. After the overthrow of the O'Donnells the O'Gallaghers lost their possessions, and suffered severely during the protracted wars and confiscations of Ulster. About 1585 Tirconnell was formed into a county by the Lord Deputy, Perrot, and the lands of the original owners were parceled out during the reign of King James the First among a horde of greedy English and Scotch adventurers.

Among the victims of the atrocious religious persecution of the sixteenth century was the saintly Redmond O'Gallagher, Bishop of Derry. Having been expelled from his see, this zealous and fearless prelate wandered in secret through the mountains ministering to the needs of his persecuted people until he was finally betrayed and seized by a band of soldiers, who tortured him to death.

The O'Gallaghers have contributed many learned men to Irish history, and several of the name have acquired distinction abroad. In the hall of the Royal Dublin Society is a magnificent group in marble—Adam and Eve lamenting over the body of Abel, by the sculptor Gallagher, one of the students of that famous institution.

In the United States Lieutenant Gallagher ranks honorably among the naval officers of the War of 1812-15, having received the especial praise and commendation of Decatur, and among our churchmen the learned and eloquent Dr. Gallagher of Charleston is distinguished as

the precursor of Dr. England and the founder of the Church in that diocese.

W. D. Gallagher of Cincinnati, a journalist and writer of high merit, and the author of many exquisite poems, was also a scion of this old Tirconnell family. The name is still numerous in Ireland and America. Among the latter may be mentioned Mr. Felix Gallagher of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. M. D. Gallagher of New York City, and Mr. Thomas Gallacher of Newark, N. J., a prominent member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

THE KEARNEY OR KARNEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 143. Plate 19.)

THE Kearneys are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. Thus the blood of the branch of Heremon is united with that of Heber in this family. The ancient name was Cearnach, signifying "Victorious," and was taken from one of their ancient chiefs, Cartharnaigh. The title of the head of this sept was Chief of O'Gearney, and the possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Meath and Westmeath. O'Dugan, in his topography, gives Cathairnaigh as head Prince of Teflia, whom he thus designates:

"High Prince of Teflia, who obtained renown,
Is O'Caharney of the battling arms."

The name was rendered O'Kearney. The chief branch took the name of Sinnach O'Catharnaigh from Sinnach, Lord of Teflia. As the word Sinnach signifies "Fox," the family name became Fox, and the head chief was generally designated as Sinnach, or the Fox. Their territory was called Muintir Tadhgain, and comprised an extensive district in Teflia, containing parts of the baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlonan, in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilcourcey, in Kings County. This name is common also in Cork, Limerick, and Clare. A clan of the O'Kearneys were settled near Kinsale, in the County of



GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY,
At the Battle of Chancellorsville.



Cork, where they are placed on the map of Ortelius, and are mentioned by O'Heerin as Chiefs of Ui Floinn. The O'Kearneys were also Chiefs of Avon-Ui-Kearney, or O'Kearney's River, a district about Six-Mile-Bridge, in the baronies of Tulla and Bunrath, County Clare.

The O'Kearneys have always been distinguished as a martial race, both in Ireland and abroad.

Major-General Philip Kearny was one of the most dashing of American soldiers in the war with Mexico and in the late Civil War. In the former he was conspicuous for his bravery at Contreras and Cherubusco. He lost his arm in the latter engagement while charging the enemy at the head of his dragoons, following them within the City of Mexico. He afterward served with the French army in Algeria and in the war with Austria. In 1859 he again entered the French service. At the decisive battle of Solferino he commanded the cavalry under General Louis Morris, and captured the key-point of the position, holding the bridle in his teeth and his sword in his only hand while he led the charge. General Kearny was the first American ever honored with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government for military service.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he obtained a command in the Union army, and signalized himself on various occasions, notably at Williamsburg, where, like Sheridan at Winchester, he snatched victory from defeat. General Kearny was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862. General Scott said of him: "He was the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier."

Laurence Kearny, descended from this family, was born in New Jersey in 1789, and attained distinction in the United States Navy. He bore a prominent part in the War of 1812. He was subsequently engaged in clearing the West Indies' and Florida coasts of pirates and in breaking up the strongholds of the Greek pirates in the Levant. In 1843, on his way home from the East, after aiding in securing our commercial treaty with China, he called at the Hawaiian Islands, and was instrumental in preventing the transfer of the island group to England. He was made a Commodore in 1867, and died in the following year.

Major-General Stephen W. Kearney, a cousin of the preceding, took a distinguished part in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. After crossing the country and establishing a provisional government in New Mexico, which he seized, he proceeded to California, of which he

became the first Governor, in 1846. During the campaign in Mexico he was appointed Military and Civil Governor of Vera Cruz and afterward of the City of Mexico.

The name is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States, where many of them occupy positions of prominence. Among the representatives of this family here may be mentioned Mr. M. J. Kearney of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HURLEY OR O'HURLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 118. Plate 19.)

THE Hurley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Urlataidh, which signifies "The Active." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Tipperary. The O'Hurleys were of the Dalcassian race, which tribe was also designated Clann Tail, a term which was applied to the Dalcassians. The O'Hurleys are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"O'Hurley of the tribe of Tail,
Near dwells Killaloe of St. Flannan;
Delightful are its woods and productive its plains,
And from thence westward to the Shannon."

A branch of this family settled in Limerick, in the barony of Ownybeg, and in the parish of Knocklong, in the barony of Coshlea, County Limerick, where the ruins of their chief castle still remain. Other branches of the O'Hurleys were settled in Galway, and had large possessions in the baronies of Kilconnell, Killian, and Ballymore, of which family were Sir William and Sir John Hurley, baronets.

Of the O'Hurleys of Limerick was Dermot O'Hurley, a celebrated Archbishop of Cashel in the reign of Elizabeth. This prelate was put to death with the most refined cruelty for refusing to acknowledge "the

Queen's supremacy in matters of religion." His feet were placed in tin boots, which were filled with oil, and then placed over a fire until all the flesh fell from the bones. He was then thrown into a dungeon, where he remained for some days in the most intense agony, and was finally hanged on a tree outside Dublin, June 19, 1584.

This name is numerous in the United States, and there are several towns and localities of that name in the Western States, showing that the O'Hurleys were among the earliest pioneers in that section of the country. Many of them have filled prominent positions, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Denis Hurley, the well-known contractor, and present representative from Brooklyn, N. Y., in Congress.

THE SHIEL OR SHIELDS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 48. Plate 20.)

THE Shiel or Shields family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Sibhealt, meaning "The Gracious," and was taken from a chief named Siaghail. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Westmeath and Antrim. The name is of great antiquity, and was Latinized at a very early date in the form Sedulius. Under the Celtic pentarchy the O'Shiels or Shields were the standard bearers of the north, an office of special honor and trust in those military times.

One of the most noted of this name was Richard Lalor Shiel, author, politician and orator, and the "twin" emancipator, who was O'Connell's chief supporter in the struggle for Catholic emancipation. He was born in Waterford in 1791. In early life he produced several plays of merit, the best known of which are "Evadne" and "The Apostate."

His labor in the cause of Catholic emancipation was brilliant and successful, and his devotion to his country's interests was sincere. As an orator he had few equals in his day, and his "Sketches of the Irish

Bar " will always remain the best source for information concerning the leading bar celebrities of the time in Ireland. He died in 1852.

Of this family also was the late General James Shields of the United States. He was a native of the historic town of Dungannon, and came to America at an early age. He served as Second Lieutenant of Volunteers in the Florida War before the age of twenty, and on the outbreak of the Mexican War he was appointed a Brigadier-General. He contributed largely to the victory of Cerro Gordo, and elicited the praise of General Scott and his brother officers. Near the close of the engagement General Shields was shot through the lungs, the ball passing completely through his body. At Contreras and the Hacienda de los Partales he subsequently distinguished himself, and at the assault upon Chapultepec, though severely wounded, he refused to leave his command or quit the field. General Shields served also in the late Civil War, and won the distinction of being the only man who ever defeated "Stonewall" Jackson. In civil and political life General Shields likewise gained high honors. He was the only man who ever represented, at different times, three states in the United States Senate.

There are many of this name in the United States.

THE CAREY, O'CAREY, OR CAREW FAMILY.

(Crest No. 280. Plate 28.)

THE Carey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Duach, seventh in degree from Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Kearaighs, and signifies "Wandering." The heads of the sept were styled Lords of Carbry, and their possessions were in the present Counties of Antrim and Kildare. The O'Careys were Chiefs of Cairbre O'Ciardha, now the barony of Carbery, in the County Kildare. The name Carey or Keary is also common in the Counties of Meath and Westmeath at the present day. Formerly the name was prominent among the clans of Mayo and Sligo. The Careys were a warlike sept. For nearly two hundred years, from the end of the tenth until near the end of the eleventh century, nearly every chieftain of the sept fell in battle or died a violent death. After the Anglo-Norman invasion they were among the foremost in resisting the foreigner. In the year 1200 the Monastery of Clonard was burned by one of the O'Carey chieftains in order to destroy the English who were in it, for, as the annalist naïvely remarks, not that he wished to commit sacrilege, but to wreak his vengeance on the English.

In modern days this name has been honorably conspicuous. Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, in his "Account of Corsica," relates the following anecdote of an officer of this name which is worthy of the days of Sparta:

"During the last war in Italy, at the siege of Tortona, the commander of the army which lay before the town ordered Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew: 'Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have, therefore, put you upon this duty. I tell you in confidence, it is certain death to you all. I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you.' Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He then stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of the soldiers for a draught of wine, 'Here!' said he, 'I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle.' Fortunately, at that instant Tortona

capitulated, and Carew escaped. But he had thus a full opportunity of displaying a rare instance of intrepidity. It is with pleasure that I record an anecdote so much to the honor of a gentleman of that nation, on which illiberal reflections are too often thrown by those of whom it little deserves them. Whatever may be the rough jokes of wealthy insolence or the envious sarcasms of needy jealousy, the Irish have ever been, and will continue to be, highly regarded upon the Continent."

Dr. John Carey, born in Ireland in 1756, was one of the most eminent classical scholars of his time. He edited over fifty volumes of the ancient classics, and left many valuable works of his own. The name of his brother, Mathew Carey, is well known as that of the first American writer on political economy. Having been compelled to fly to Paris, in consequence of a pamphlet which he wrote in his eighteenth year on the wrongs endured by the Irish Catholics, he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin in that city, and he subsequently removed to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. Lafayette, whom he had known in France, advanced him money with which he established the "*Pennsylvania Herald*." He subsequently accumulated a large fortune as publisher. Being an ardent advocate of the doctrine of protection to native industries and manufactures, he wrote fifty-nine works on the question, which still remain, and will always be the great storehouse of argument on the subject. He wrote much also on questions concerning trade, emigration, banking, wages, public schools, benevolent societies, and the public health. His *Vindiciæ Hiberniæ*, an examination and refutation of the charges made by English writers concerning the Irish insurrection of 1641-42, is one of the ablest works on the events of that period. Allibone says of him: "The citizens of the United States will ever owe a debt of gratitude for his invaluable labors as a citizen, a politician and a philanthropist." Henry C. Carey, his son, the eminent political economist, inherited his father's ability, and added dignity to the name. William Paulett Carey, brother of John and Mathew Carey, resided in England, where he was widely known as an eloquent advocate of art, artists, and political reform, and an able contributor to the periodicals of the day.

The Two American poetesses, Alice and Phoebe Carey, were descended from the same Irish family. Another worthy descendant of this family is Mr. Edward L. Carey of New York.

THE BRADY OR MACBRADYS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 311. Plate 26.)

THIS family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Heremon, his eighth son, and first King of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Brian, or Brune, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland in the middle of the fourth century. The ancient name of the family was Carbhail, and signifies "Ship Captain." The MacBradys, according to MacGeoghegan, were a branch of the O'Carrolls, Chiefs of Calry, a territory in Leitrim, in the barony of Dromahaire, which appears to have comprised an adjoining portion of Sligo, near the present parish of Calry, in that county. This district embraced the parishes of Drumlease and Killargy, in Leitrim, with a portion of the parish of Calry, in Sligo. The MacBradys are often called O'Carrolls at the present day by persons speaking in Irish, who designate them Caroolaghs.

The chiefs of the MacBradys from an early period possessed lands in Cavan, where the family is extremely numerous to-day, especially in the barony of Loughtee. Baron Thomas Brady, a distinguished Field Marshal for a long time in the service of Austria, was a native of the County of Cavan. Another somewhat noted member of the name in his day was Dr. Nicholas Brady, author of Sermons, and a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, and collaborator with Nahum Tate in the English version of the Psalms.

THE MACCABE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 230. Plate 53.)

THE MacCabe family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Abe, and signifies "Father" or "Lord." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Louth, Cavan and Monaghan. The MacCabes were a powerful clan, and were originally settled in Monaghan. They removed thence to Cavan, where for centuries they have been very numerous, particularly in the baronies of Tullygarvey and Clankee. The MacCabes were a warlike clan, and are frequently mentioned in the Book of Cavan as commanders of battle-axe men under the O'Reilleys in their wars with the English of the Pale.

A singular character of this name was William McCabe, a United Irishman, born in Belfast, 1775. He was noted for his wondrous powers of mimicry and disguise, qualities that he turned to account in propagating the principles of the society. A gentleman who was intimately acquainted with him averred that he had met him on more than twenty different occasions, and did not recognize him until he had revealed himself. One of McCabe's ruses for collecting a crowd, in order to insinuate and propagate his revolutionary principles, was to advertise that "a converted Papist would preach the Word of Truth in such or such a place, and explain how he became convinced of the true doctrines of Presbyterianism." He was arrested in 1798 while acting as one of a body guard to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, but succeeded in persuading his guard of Scotch soldiers that he was a Scotchman arrested by mistake, by which he secured his liberty. He accompanied General Humbert in his campaign. After many perilous experiences he went to France, where he gained the favor of Napoleon the First. He appeared in Great Britain several times afterward, was arrested, imprisoned, but always succeeded in gaining his liberty. He died in Paris in 1821.

The late Dr. MacCabe, Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin, was also a descendant of this Ulster sept.

THE QUIN OR O'QUIN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 60 and 231. Plates 5 and 53.)

THE Quin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Quin, and signifies "The Hound." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Londonderry. The O'Quins were Chiefs of Moy Lugad and of Siol Cathusaigh (a quo Casey), as given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 1218. Moy Lugad, according to the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, lay in Keenaght of Glengiven, in the above-mentioned county. The O'Quins were also Chiefs of Muintir Giolgain, and had their chief castle at Rathcline, in the County of Longford. Their territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moydoo and Shrule, in that county. There was another powerful family of the Quins in the Counties of Clare and Limerick, distinct from this family in Annaly. The founders of this family were Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002, and Moriartach O'Brien, last King of Ireland of the race of Brian Boru, A. D. 1089. The chiefs of this clan were styled Lords of Poble y Brien. There have been many distinguished persons of this name.

James Quin, born in 1693, was, next to Garrick, the greatest actor of his time. For many years he held the leading position at Drury Lane Theater. The present house of Dunraven is a branch of the Quin family. The third Earl of Dunraven, Edwin Wyndham Quin, born in 1812, was one of the most distinguished of Irish archaeologists. He was educated at Eton, England, and subsequently spent three years under Sir William Hamilton at the Dublin Observatory. He devoted his life to natural science, especially to Irish antiquities and Irish archaeological researches. He visited nearly every barony in Ireland and all the islands of the coast in his scientific pursuits, investigating every species of Irish architectural remains of importance. His object was "to vindicate the artistic and intellectual capabilities of the ancient and mediæval Irish." His works were published in 1877, after his death, and are a record of "the spirit of Irish architecture in a style never

previously attempted in pictorial representations." Montalambert dedicated to him one of the volumes of his famous work, "The Monks of the West."

THE McGRATH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 211. Plate 49.)

THE McGrath or Magrath family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cathal, King of Munster, A. D. 734. The ancient name was Craith, which means "Tormented." The possessions of the sept were located in the County of Tipperary. The Magraths were also chiefs in Fermanagh, and a branch of the family was established in Waterford. The McGraths of Tipperary were a family of note, and one of the most respected in their district. Those of Fermanagh held possessions at Termon McGrath, where they had a castle in the parish of Templecarne. The McGraths were the ancient lay coarbs, or lay wardens of Alt, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarne, in the barony of Tirlough, and County of Donegal. Several of this family were distinguished for their learning and talent. Ængus McGrath, who died in 1461, was a poet of merit, and "a notable man through all Ireland over," to quote the language of the annalist. He was one of the Fermanagh McGraths. Dermot McGrath, 1411, was ollav of Thomond in poetry, and Flann McGrath, 1425, held the same office. Hugh Oge McGrath, another noted poet of his day, was plundered of his property in 1415 by Sir John Talbot, the English Lord Deputy. Rory McGrath was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond; he died in 1343. The McGraths are still numerous in Ireland, and many of the name are found in the United States and the British Colonies.

THE MCGAURAN OR MCGOVERN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McGauran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, first absolute monarch of Ireland. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The name in Irish is Samhradhain, which means "A Bond of Strength." The title of the chief was Lord of Tullaghaw, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cavan.

The McGaurans, sometimes written Magauran and Magovern, were Chiefs of Tellach Eachach or Eochaidh, signifying of the tribe or territory of Eocaidh, so called from one of their chiefs, and now comprising the barony of Tullaghagh, in the northwest of the above-named county. The name has sometimes been Anglicized, or translated rather, Somers, from the word Samhradh, which signifies "Summer."

Several ecclesiastics of this family suffered death for the faith during the outbursts of religious persecution in Ireland. Edmund Magauran, Bishop of Armagh, was hunted into hiding places, and was finally massacred by the English soldiers while hearing the confession of a dying man.

Archbishop Magauran, Primate of all Ireland, was also put to death for the faith on June 23, 1598. He had taken up his residence with Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, and the English Lord Deputy, on hearing of it, demanded that the prelate should be surrendered to him. Maguire's answer was to march an army against the English forces in Connaught. The cavalry of both forces met unexpectedly in a heavy mist, when Maguire, after a brisk fight, seeing the leader of the hostile force, William Guelfort, spurred his horse through the ranks, and reaching the spot where Guelfort stood with his officers, pierced him through with his lance. At sight of their commander slain, the English fled panic-stricken. In their flight a party of fugitive cavalry came upon the prelate, who was administering the last sacraments to some wounded soldiers, and slew him.

The McGaurans in modern times are very numerous in the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim. There are many persons of this name in Ireland

and America occupying prominent positions, especially in the ranks of the clergy. The late Rev. Father McGauran of Quebec, Canada, and his nephew, Dr. George McGauran of New York City, are descendants of this family.

THE BRENNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 304. Plate 24.)

THE Brennan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Broasal Breac, son of Fiacaídh Fobric, the fourteenth ancestor upward from Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was McGiollaphadruig, signifying "Son of Noble Boy." The head of the sept was styled Chief of Kinel Idough, and their possessions were located in the present County of Kilkenny. The original name McGiolla Phadruig, or son of Gilbert Patrick, was changed to the Norman-French Fitz, a corruption of Fils, "son of," on the arrival of the Normans under the Earl of Pembroke, A. D. 1171. This form of the name has since been used in the principal branch of the family, who were kings and princes in Ossory. O'Brennan, Chief of Ui Duach, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Iduagh of Ossory, of the fertile land,
The fair wide plain of the Nore,
Throughout this plain rules most active,
Its rightful chief Brennan."

The territory of the O'Brennans, Chiefs of Iduagh, now forms the barony of Fassadinin, in Kilkenny, where the name is still numerous. The ancient patrimony of Iduagh at first comprised, with the Castle-moer division of the County Kilkenny, a portion of the Queen's County, extending to the verge of the Great Heath, under Dunamale. Kilkenny was converted into a county during the reign of King John, and under James the First it was occupied by the O'Brennans, the O'Sheas, the Butlers, and other prominent families. The MacBrennans, sometimes made O'Brennans, were Chiefs of Corca Achlann, a large district

adjoining Kinel-Dobhtha, in the barony of Roscommon. This district formed part of the Tuatha in which was situated the Slieve Baun Mountain.

There have been many eminent persons of this name, especially among the clergy. Of these Brennan, the historian of the Church in Ireland, and the late Rev. Dr. Brennan of New York, author of many excellent works, are especially worthy of mention. Joseph Brennan of the Forty-eight movement in Ireland, was a descendant of this family. He came to the United States after the failure of the insurrection, where he died shortly afterward. He was endowed with gifts of a high order, and some of his lyrics are models of classic beauty, both in sentiment and expression.

THE KINSELLAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 296. Plate 55.)

THE Kinsellagh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founders of the family were Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, or Cahir the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144, and Eana Kinsealach, King of Leinster, A. D. 350, also of the line of Cathire More. The ancient name was Cuinsealeach, and signifies "Blood-stained"—adopted from a chief of the sept who was noted for his physical prowess, and who usually came off, in the hand-to-hand contests of those days, begrimed with the blood of his enemies. The heads of the Kinsellagh sept were styled Kings of Leinster, and their possessions were located in the present County of Carlow. With the septs of the O'Cahills, O'Doyles, O'Bolgers and McCloskeys, the O'Kinsellaghs held extensive lands also in the County of Wexford. Enna Kin-Sealech was King of Leinster at the time of the advent of St. Patrick to Ireland; his son Crimthann was the first Christian king of that province. From this Eana Kin-Sealach were descended the Hy Kinsellagh, and from him also the surname Kinsellah. During the centuried resistance to the encroachment of the Anglo-Norman power by the septs of the ancient Kingdom of Leinster, the O'Kinsellaghs invariably bore a conspicuous part. Many of this name also won high distinction as poets and learned men.

One of the most prominent of this family in the United States was the late Hon. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn "Eagle." He may be ranked among the few great men and journalists who made a distinct and an enduring impress on his time. In his capacity of editor of the "Eagle" he exercised a great influence, and that influence was always wielded in the interests of the people. The rapid growth and the unprecedented prosperity of Brooklyn may be largely attributed to the powerful influence of the "Eagle" under the editorship of Mr. Kinsella. His premature death a few years ago was felt as not only an irreparable loss to the City of Brooklyn, but a loss to the nation.

THE SHEEHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 202. Plate 59.)

THIS ancient Munster family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of this family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Sheehan, and signifies "The Lover." The chiefs of the sept, with the O'Cullens and O'Kenealys, had their possessions in the barony of Conello, County Limerick. Their territory was embraced in the limits of ancient Thomond, which extended from the Isles of Arran, off the coast of Galway, to Sliabh Eiblinni, now the Felim Mountains, in the County of Tipperary, and thence to Knockany, in the County of Limerick, and from Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon, to Ossory, on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and the Queen's Counties, thus comprising the County of Clare and the greater part of those of Limerick and Tipperary. The O'Briens were the ruling sept of this territory, and among the lesser clans or septs we frequently find the names of the chiefs of the O'Sheehans. This family is still numerous in Limerick, the ancient home of the race, and in many of the adjoining counties. The name is also numerous in the United States, and especially in Canada, whither a large number of them emigrated in the first quarter of this century. The Hon. William F. Sheehan, late Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and his brother, Hon John C. Sheehan, recently Commissioner of Police of New York City, are descendants of this ancient Munster family.

THE DUIGENAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 165. Plate 21.)

THE Duigenan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Duigenan, and signifies "The Sword." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Roscommon. This family contributed to Irish history many distinguished men, ollavs, historians, bards, and ecclesiastics. The little village of Castlefore—called Baile-Coillte-foghair by those who still speak the Irish language—in the barony and County of Leitrim, was, according to tradition, the seat of the O'Duigenans, who kept a bardic school there in ancient times. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of the Church of Kilronan, in the barony of Boyle, in the County of Roscommon, and were also the chroniclers of the Clan Mulrooney.

Magnus O'Duignan, a writer who lived in the latter half of the fourteenth century, is chiefly known through the connection of his name with the celebrated "Book of Ballymote." What precise share he had in its composition, or whether he was the compiler or transcriber of those portions of it that bear his name, is a matter of conjecture. This book is described as "a large folio volume, written on vellum of the largest size," and containing 550 pages, but the first two are lost.

The date of its publication and its authorship are unsettled questions. Like books of a similar class in those times, it passed through the hands of many possessors. According to the authority of the volume itself, it was written during the reign of Tirlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1404 and by an entry, p. 180, vol. I., "in a handwriting different from any other part of the book, it appears that Hugh Duff, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, bought it in the year 1522 from McDonogh of Coran for one hundred and fifty milch cows." The subject-matter of this volume is derived from many ancient documents, the most of which are yet extant, thus stamping it with undoubted authenticity.

Dubhthach O'Duigenan was the author of two long poems, containing the chronicles of the families of the O'Neils and O'Donnells for

centuries. The poem relating to the O'Neills covers a period of two hundred and sixteen years, and that on O'Donnell four hundred, the latter being three hundred and sixty-eight verses in length. This latter poem gives a catalogue of twenty-five kings or princes who governed Tirconnell from Eighnachan O'Donnell in 1199 to Hugh Roe O'Donnell in 1600, when the poem was written.

THE MACMANUS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 156. Plate 57.)

THE MacManus family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The ancient name was Magnus, signifying "Great." The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetime, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The original possessions of the sept were in the present Counties of Tipperary and Westmeath. Branches of this family were spread into other counties; in the County of Fermanagh they were a numerous clan, chiefly in the neighborhood of Tirkennedy, where they had control of the shipping on Lough Erne, and held the office of hereditary chief managers of the fisheries under the Maguires. In ancient Brefney, comprising the present Counties of Cavan and Leitrim, the MacManuses also possessed estates, and others of the name held lands with the McKeons and the O'Roynans in the County of Roscommon.

During the encroachments of the Anglo-Normans, the MacManuses fought bravely against the invaders until resistance was vain, and they were finally dispossessed of their estates. In modern days the best known of this name is Terrence Bellew McManus. He was a young man engaged in mercantile business in the City of Liverpool, England. He participated in the ill-fated insurrection under Smith O'Brien in 1848, was arrested, condemned to death, and was afterward transported for life to Tasmania, whence he soon afterward escaped to California. He died in San Francisco in 1861, and his body was conveyed to Ireland, where his funeral was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

THE McKENNA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 69. Plate 63.)

THE McKenna family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The McKennas belonged to the Kianachta tribe, so called from its founder, Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, and are therefore of the united blood of Heber and Heremon. The ancient name was Keniad, signifying "Slow," and was taken from Cionaith, a chieftain, A. D. 980. The founder of the family was Sedna, of the race of Kiann. The title of the chiefs was Lord of Tireagh or Truagh, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Monaghan, Leitrim, and Louth. A branch of the name was also settled in the County of Wexford. The McKennas were chiefs of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triochached an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the County of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the County of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

Colonel McKenna, a member of this Ulster family, bore a conspicuous part in the Chilian war for independence. He commanded one of the two brigades that composed the patriot army, O'Higgins being in command of the other. On March 19, 1814, McKenna defeated the royalists under General Gainza, inflicting severe loss on them. This brave officer was killed the same year by one of the traitorous Carreras in a duel fought at Buenos Ayres. The greatest of South American writers is a descendant of the McKenna who emigrated to South America in the beginning of the present century.

The late United States Senator Kenna, from West Virginia, was a descendant of this sept.

This family has also furnished a number of eminent ecclesiastics to the ranks of the clergy both in Ireland and America. Among the latter may be mentioned the late Rev. John McKenna of Flushing, L. I., and the Rev. Charles McKenna of the Order of St. Dominic, New York, one of the most eloquent preachers and most successful missionaries in the United States; the Rev. Dean McKenna, the Rev. Eugene McKenna, and many others equally well known throughout the United States.

THE MOONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 297. Plate 18.)

THE Mooney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Daire Barrach, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Meangach, meaning "The Wise." The possessions of the sept were located in Kings County and Queens County. The Mooneys were also chiefs of Clan Murthiule, a district in Ballintubber, County of Roscommon. This family was also seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the County of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, where it is Anglicized Meery and Meary without the prefix O. The name Mooney is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously Anglicized. Generally speaking, in Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney, and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy. Many of this name were distinguished as bishops, abbots, and learned men.

The late Stephen Joseph Meany, patriot and writer, was a member of the Munster branch of this family. He was imprisoned for nearly a year for his participation in the Forty-eight movement, and again in 1867 he was arrested and tried in Ireland for words spoken in America. He was condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment, but was subsequently released and sent to the United States. He was arrested again in 1882, when on a visit to Ireland, but was promptly released.

Of the Mooneys in the United States, one of the best known was the Rev. Father Mooney, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in the late Civil War. He was a thorough type of the Irish priests of the old school, devoted, zealous, fearless, pious, generous, and learned. Another worthy descendant of this Irish family is Mr. James Mooney of Buffalo, N. Y., former President of the Irish Land League in America, and one of the most prominent Irish-American citizens of the State.

THE McRANNALL OR REYNOLDS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 287. Plate 18.)

THE McRannall family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, fifth son of that monarch. The McRannalls belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, so called from its founder, Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his consort, Maude, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Granuale, which signifies "Defiant." The chiefs of the McRannalls were Princes of Clan McCall, in the present County of Donegal, and Chiefs of Muintir Eolius, in the County of Leitrim. This latter territory was sometimes called Clonmacni of Moyrein, and comprised almost the whole of the present baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrygallen, in the County of Leitrim, with a portion of the north of Longford. The McRannalls were of the same stock as the O'Ferralls, Princes of Anally or Longford. They had castles at Rinn, Leitrim, and Lough Scur. This name has been Anglicized Reynolds and McReynolds, and one of the descendants of this family was the celebrated wit and poet, George Nugent Reynolds of Letterfian, in Leitrim, who disputes with Thomas Campbell the authorship of the famous song, "The Exile of Erin."

In the United States also the name has an honorable record. Dr. Reynolds of Philadelphia was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Alien and Sedition Laws under John Adams' administration, and materially aided in effecting the repeal of those obnoxious measures.

Major McReynolds, a native of Dungannon, County of Tyrone—the same town that gave birth to General Shields—was a member of the Michigan Senate when the Mexican War broke out, and having tendered his services to the Government, was given command of a body of dragoons. "The assault of Kearney's and McReynolds' dragoons," says a contemporary writer, "on the bloody field of Cherubusco was one of the most daring and brilliant deeds of heroism among the many proud instances of valor which have shed such undying luster on the American arms in the history of the Mexican War." And the commanding general of the division thus speaks in his official report of the charge of McReynolds, who was wounded in the action: "Both of these fine companies sustained severe losses in their rank and file also. We are

informed that the enemy numbered, by their own report, five thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, while our dragoons did not exceed one hundred. This small force drove the Mexicans upward of two miles, and ceased not until they were within the battery that covered the gate of the city. In this charge the dragoons cut down more than their entire number of the enemy. When we consider the extraordinary disparity in point of numbers and the raking position of the enemy's battery, into the very mouth of which our brave dragoons fearlessly threw themselves, we think we may safely say it has no parallel in modern warfare."

The Most Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Charleston, immediate successor of the distinguished Bishop England, was a descendant of this family.

THE HOGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 236. Plate 9.)

THE Hogans trace their descent from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. They belong to the Dal Cais tribe, in which the blood of both Heber and Heremon is united. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Oghdha, and signifies "Sincere." The O'Hogans were Chiefs of Criche Kian, about Lower Ormond, in the vicinity of Ballyhogan, in the present County of Tipperary. The family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Nenagh, in that county. A considerable portion of O'Hogan's Castle is still to be seen at Arderony. The name was also known in Clare and other contiguous counties.

The O'Hogans espoused the cause of King James the Second during the Revolution in Ireland, and supplied many brave officers to the Jacobite forces. Many of the name were among the officers of the Regiments of Dorrington, Mountcashel, Bagnall, Grace, and Clare's Dragoons. But the most remarkable, if not the greatest, military representative of the O'Hogan sept was the famous Captain of guerrillas, or rapparees, known as "The Galloping O'Hogan."

In the war between Spain and Portugal, in 1712, Major-General Hogan, a member of this old Tipperary sept, covered himself with glory, and by his resolute resistance compelled the Spaniards to bring the war to a close. The Marquis de Bay, with twenty thousand men, having laid siege to Campo Mayor, in Portugal, it was successfully defended by Major-General Hogan with about a thousand Portuguese. Although the place was in anything but a condition of defense, Hogan, through his skill and gallantry, compelled the enemy to raise the siege, after suffering a loss of three thousand men. Hogan's loss in killed and wounded was less than four hundred.

John Hogan, the celebrated sculptor, was born in Waterford, but was brought up and educated in Cork. From 1824 to 1848 he resided in Rome, and was the first Irishman who was ever honored by election as a member of the Society of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon. His works evince genius of the highest order. Thorwaldsen, on seeing "The Drunken Fawn," one of Hogan's earlier works, exclaimed: "Ah! you are a real sculptor; you have accomplished a miracle." His statues of O'Connell, Bishop Doyle, and Drummond are among the finest productions of the sculptor's art.

This name is to-day very numerous in Ireland, in the United States, and the British Colonies. An Irishman of this name, with two of his countrymen, Butler and McLellan, was among the first pioneers of Kentucky, and one of the first white men who penetrated and explored the country beyond the Ohio.

In North Carolina General James Hogan, one of the most active men in that State in the Revolutionary cause, entered the service in 1776 as paymaster, was the same month made Major, and in 1799 was appointed Brigadier-General. He rendered good service, though from the nature of the operations required his duties were often more onerous than brilliant.

THE DORCY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 194. Plate 5.)

THE Dorcy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his fifth son, Ir, and belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founders of the O'Dorcy family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his consort Maude, Queen of Connaught, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Dorcy, and signified "Doorkeeper." The heads of this family were Chiefs of Partraighe, or Partry, an ancient territory in the Partry Mountains, in the County of Mayo. The present parish of Ballyovey, also called the parish of Partry, shows the situation of this ancient territory. According to some authorities the O'Dorcys also held possessions in the present County of Fermanagh.

The O'Dorceys—in Irish O'Dorchaidhe—were a distinguished clan, but many families of them in Mayo and Galway, having Anglicized the name to Darcy or D'Arcy, have been erroneously supposed to be some of the D'Arcys of Meath, who are of English descent. The O'Dorcys were noted for their courage, and defended their territory against all intrusion with vigor and success as long as possible. After the Williamite wars many of them went to France, and in the Irish Brigade in the French service we find the name honorably represented. A distinguished member was Count Patrick Darcy, Major-General in the king's army, Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, Commandant of the Order of St. Lazarus, and Pensionnaire Giometre of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was a native of Galway, and died in France in 1779. He was an eminent mathematician and scientist, and while still a youth was received by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris. Abandoning his scientific pursuits he entered the army, and served as captain in the Regiment of Conde in two campaigns in Germany and one in Flanders. He served as Colonel à la suite in Fitz-James' Irish Regiment of Horse on the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, and was made Brigadier-General and afterward Major-General for his services. He published many valuable works on scientific subjects.

He was offered the succession to the family estates in Ireland, but he refused to accept them under the conditions then imposed by English

law. A French writer says of this soldier-scientist: "He always loved his countrymen. All the Irish who came to Paris visited him, and none of them ever left him without having received assistance in their needs and consolation in their troubles." He became heir to the property of one of his uncles who had previously settled in France, and acquired position and wealth.

THE SHANLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 180. Plate 10.)

HE McShanley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Saran, son of Caolbhach, last King of Ulster of the Irian race. The ancient name was Sheanloichs, which means "Happiness." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal.

Many members of this family have acquired distinction in Ireland, the United States, and the British Colonies. Among them may be mentioned Charles Dawson Shanley, journalist, poet and dramatist, born in Dublin, Ireland, 1811, died in Florida, United States, 1875. After graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, he went to Canada, where he became Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, which position he held from 1842 to 1857. He then came to New York, where he gained a standing as a journalist and dramatic writer.

His brother, Walter Shanley, born in Queens County, Ireland, was the chief engineer in the construction of the railroads and canals of Canada. He also built the Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts (1869-75), in which he was assisted by his brother Francis. He was a member of the Canadian Assembly from 1863 to 1867, and after the formation of the Dominion he was twice re-elected by acclamation to the Ottawa Parliament.

THE MULLINEUX OR MOLYNEUX FAMILY.

(Crest No. 223. Plate 15.)

THE Mullineux family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Madagan, which signifies "A Field Fort." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

A celebrated man of this name was William Molyneux, the Irish patriot and philosopher. He was born in Dublin in 1656. In 1698 he published the work that has given him an enduring place in Irish history, "The Case of Ireland Stated," in which he maintained that Ireland and England were separate and independent kingdoms, and that England possessed no right to impose legislation on Ireland without the latter's consent. The keynote of the work was expressed in the sentence: "I have no other notion of slavery but being bound by a law to which I do not consent." Molyneux was induced to write the work on account of the laws passed by England for the destruction of Ireland's trade and commerce. The book created a furore; it was stigmatized as libelous and seditious by the English Parliament, and was ordered to be publicly burned by the common hangman.

He was a friend of Locke, Borelli, the mathematician, and many other eminent personages of his day. He was the author of a number of works, mostly on philosophical subjects. With Swift he was one of the creators of the great modern weapon, Public Opinion. He died at the age of forty-two. His son, Sir Thomas Molyneux, was made a baronet in 1730, and created state physician. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time in his profession.

THE COFFEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE Caffey or Coffey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Cathmhoghas, and signifies "Leader in Battle." The sept held possessions in the County of Mayo.

Another clan of the name of Coffee, sometimes calling themselves Cowhig, is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, and was formerly seated in the territories at present known as Barriroe, east and west, in the County of Cork, where the former splendor of the clan is attested by the ruins of their feudal castles which still exist. Dr. Smith, in his "History of Cork," says: "Almost on every headland of this barony were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belong to the sept O'Cowhig, as Dundeedy, Dunowen, Dunore, Duneen, Duncowhig, Dunworley, and Dungoohy." The O'Cowhigs, or Coffees, seem to have been in early times more powerful than their kinsmen, the O'Driscolls or O'Flynnns. They lay nearest to the English freebooters, were the earliest robbed, and by their persistent hostility narrowly escaped annihilation.

The progenitor from which they took their name was called Coltach Finn, son of Dungalach, the twelfth in descent from King Lugaidh Mac-Con. The word Cobthach signifies "Victor." The O'Coffeys were also a clan of note in Westmeath. The O'Coffeys of Galway were a branch of the O'Kellys, Princes of Hy Maine, and possessed a large district in the barony of Clonmacnoon, in that county. They had their principal residence at a place called Tuam Cathraigh.

Charles Coffey, a dramatic author, born about the close of the seventeenth century, wrote many successful pieces, and was quite popular in his day.

In the history of the United States the name is also notably represented. General Coffee was one of those brave officers that General Andrew Jackson had trained in his Indian wars, and who rendered such effective service under his command at the decisive battle of New Orleans. In the engagement of the 23d of December, preceding the final

victory of the 8th of January, General Coffee was ordered to turn the enemy's right, while Jackson with the remainder of the force attacked his strongest position on the left near the river. Of the former's conduct Jackson, in his account of the battle to President Monroe, says: "The best compliment I can pay to General Coffee and his brigade is to say they have behaved as they have always done while under my command."

THE O'SHEA OR SHEA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 203. Plate 56.)

THE O'Shea family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The original name of the family was Searn, signifying "The Youth," and was taken from Seagha, one of the chieftains. The possessions of the sept were located in Kilkenny. The O'Sheas who changed their name to Shee were formerly very numerous in that county, and belonged to the O'Sheas of Munster. The O'Sheas, Chiefs of Muskerry, in Cork, and several other chiefs were descended from the Clan na Deaga, celebrated chiefs of Munster, originally a branch of the Heremonians of Ulster. Of the Clan na Deaga was Conaire the Second, monarch of Ireland, who was married to Sarad, daughter of his predecessor, Conn of the Hundred Battles, monarch of Ireland in the second century, by whom he had a son named Cairbre Riada, from whom were descended the Dalriedians of Ulster and Scotland. A son of Cairbre Riada obtained large possessions in South Munster, in the present Counties of Cork and Kerry, and from him the O'Sheas of Munster are descended. The O'Sheas were known as Chiefs and Kings of Ibh Rath or Iveragh, in the County of Kerry, where they possessed the present barony of that name. They retained these possessions until after the Anglo-Norman invasion, when they became somewhat scattered in consequence of the disturbed condition of the period. The O'Donoghues having been forced from their original possessions by the English invaders, retired further south, where some of their kindred were settled, and drove out the O'Connells from the barony of Magunihy; and

the O'Connells in turn recouped themselves by appropriating the lands of the O'Sheas, who were of the same Conarian origin as themselves.

The O'Sheas have won honors and distinctions both in Ireland and abroad. They were staunch adherents of King James the Second in the war in Ireland, and we find that eight cavaliers of the Kilkenny branch were attainted and despoiled of their estates by the Williamites after the close of the war. The O'Sheas contributed many officers to the Irish Brigade in France, as well as to many French regiments, where their descendants hold high rank to-day. Several of them were honored with the Order of Chevalier of St. Louis, and others of the family obtained distinction and reward in the service of Austria.

Sir Martin Archer Shee, the distinguished painter, born 1769, died 1850, was an intimate friend of Edmund Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds in early life, and became President of the London Royal Academy and Fellow of the Royal Society, and other honors to which Catholics in England in his day were little accustomed. In America, too, the name has been honorably known, the late distinguished American historian, John Gilmary Shea, being a scion of this ancient Munster sept.

The late George Shea, formerly Chief Justice of the Marine Court, New York, was a descendant of the Cork branch of the O'Sheas, and a son of John Augustus Shea, a poet and writer of merit. The well-known London war correspondent, journalist, and author, John Augustus O'Shea, is also a descendant of the Cork branch of this family.

THE O'GRADY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 154. Plate 54.)

THE O'Grady family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The O'Gradys belonged to the Dal Cais tribe, thus uniting the blood of both Heber and Heremon. The founders of the family were Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002, and Moriertach O'Brien, last King of Ireland of the race of Heber, A. D. 1089. The ancient name was Gradha, and signifies "Noble." The title of the chiefs of the O'Gradys was Prince of Dongaile and Aniaholiah, and their possessions were located in the Counties of Mayo, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare. Their territory in the latter county comprised the present barony of Lower Tullagh. The O'Gradys are thus designated by O'Heerin:

"O'Grada took the entire lands
Of the profitable Kinel Dongali,
His swords, yellow-hafted, are keen,
Strong are the blows of his forces in battle."

Many of the chiefs of this clan were men of note, and the family has also produced many learned men. Augustin MacGrady, born about the middle of the fourteenth century, was an annalist of note. He continued the "Annals of Tighernach" from that annalist's time to the year of his own death, a period of nearly three hundred years, thereby preserving much valuable historical materials.

In 1831 Hon. Standish O'Grady, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was created Viscount Guillamore.

Another prominent man of this name in his day was Harry Deane Grady of the Irish Bar, a contemporary and friend of Daniel O'Connell, and noted for his wit. O'Connell once related the following anecdote of him which came under his personal observation: A certain Irish Judge of the day named Boyd, who was rarely sober on the bench, was so fond of brandy that he always kept a supply of it in court upon the desk before him in an inkstand of peculiar make. His Lordship would lean his arm upon the desk, bob down his head, and steal a hurried sip from time to time through a quill that lay among the pens, which maneuver

he flattered himself escaped observation. One day it was sought by counsel to convict a witness of having been intoxicated at the period to which his evidence referred. Mr. Harry Deane Grady labored hard, upon the other hand, to show that the man had been sober. "Come now, my good man," said Judge Boyd, "It is a very important consideration. Tell the court truly, were you drunk or were you sober upon that occasion?" "Oh! quite sober, My Lord!" broke in Grady, with a significant look at the inkstand, "as sober as a judge!"

Mr. Standish O'Grady, the most distinguished Irish writer of fiction of the present day, is a descendant of this family. The late Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., the brilliant orator and journalist, was a descendant of the Irish O'Gradys. There are many of this name in the United States distinguished in professional and business life, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Joseph O'Grady of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HEALY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 111. Plate 19.)

THE Healy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Eallamh, signifying "Nimble." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. The Healys were Chiefs of Domhnach-Mor-O'Healy, or Pobal O'Healy, a parish in the barony of Muskerry, County Cork. The O'Healys were also a respectable family in the County of Waterford, and the name was prominent in the barony of Tirerrill, County of Sligo, where many of them were princely farmers, who, under the law, were compelled to keep a hundred laborers and a hundred of each kind of the domestic animals.

Many of this name were eminent in the ranks of the Irish clergy. Of these Patrick O'Healy, Bishop of Mayo, is best known. He was educated on the Continent, and in 1576 was appointed to the See of Mayo. On landing he was arrested, and, confessing his sacred office

and mission, was condemned to death under the Penal Laws. With Father O'Rorke, an associate, he was first subjected to the most cruel tortures. The prisoners were first placed on the rack, their arms and feet were beaten with hammers so that their thigh bones were broken, and sharp iron points and needles thrust under their nails. They were then hanged, August 22, 1578, and their bodies were allowed to remain suspended for fourteen days.

The name is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States. The Right Rev. James A. Healy, D. D., Bishop of Portland, Me., and Rev. Gabriel A. Healy of New York City nobly represent the name in the clerical order.

George P. A. Healy, the American artist, was a descendant of this family. He was born in Boston in 1813, but passed most of his life in Europe. He is considered one of the most meritorious of American portrait painters. His productions are many, his portraits numbering between six and seven hundred. Among the most noted of these are "Webster's Reply to Hayne," containing one hundred and thirty portraits, and those of King Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Calhoun, Clay, Pierce, Webster, Sherman, Brownson, Longfellow, Cardinal McCloskey, and other eminent Americans.

John P. Healy, Daniel Webster's law partner, was one of the ablest lawyers of his day, and served in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was not ambitious of public honors, and refused many offices. His father, Joseph Healy, was member of Congress from 1825 to 1829.

THE KYAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 56. Plate 23.)

THE Kyan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cahane, and signifies "Beloved." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Carlow.

Of this family was Esmonde Kyan, a noted leader in the rebellion of 1798. He possessed an estate at Monamolin, near Oulart, and at the outbreak of the insurrection joined the patriot side. He was distinguished for his desperate courage, and was severely wounded at the battle of Arklow while leading his division against the royalist artillery. After the suppression of the insurrection he joined Holt, Myles Byrne, and Dwyer in the glens of Wicklow. He was subsequently arrested while secretly visiting his relatives, and executed. He was a man of noble character and superior talents. "He was," writes Myles Byrne, "of all the chiefs of our little army the one who merited most good terms from the English. Throughout the war he had shown the greatest humanity, and made unceasing exertions to save the lives of prisoners, even of those whose hands were steeped in the blood of the inhabitants of the County of Wexford."

THE SLATTERY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 161. Plate 34.)

THE Slattery family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Brian, and signifies "The Author." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick.

There are many prominent members of this name in the United States, especially in the ranks of the clergy. Among them may be mentioned Rev. Edward F. Slattery of New York City and Rev. John R. Slattery of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. The latter has long been known for his successful missionary labors in behalf of the colored population of the Southern States.

We find that this name has also been modified to that of Salter. Of this branch of the family is the Rev. John B. Salter of the Diocese of New York.

THE MULLANE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 310. Plate 26.)

THE Mullane family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Maoladh, and signifies "Blunt." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

The O'Mullanes were the hereditary keepers of the celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. In the Tripartite Life of the Saint, it is mentioned that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple, Columbus. This bell is preserved in the late Mr. Petrie's cabinet of antiquities. Another bell is also in an excellent state of preservation.

THE CAULFIELD FAMILY.

(Crest No. 168. Plate 63.)

THE Caulfield family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cathmhaoil, and signifies "Hero in Battle." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Leitrim. MacCathmhaoil was also head chieftain of Clan Aongus, Clan Dubhinrecht, Clan Fogarty O'Ceannfhoda, and Clann Colla of Fermanagh—"the chief of the councils of the North of Ireland." The name has been Anglicized respectively, Cambell, Cowell, Caghwell, and Caulfield. These Cathmhaoils were also a powerful clan in Tyrone, and others of them in Monaghan, Louth, and Armagh.

THE McSHANE OR JACKSON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 312. Plate 24.)

THE McShane family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and Son of Nial the Great, or of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Neill, which signifies "Champion," and McShane signifies "Son of John." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone.

The name has been Anglicized to Jackson and Johnson. Of this family was the Rev. William Jackson, a Protestant clergyman and prominent member of the United Irishmen. Having divulged his plans to an old friend, the latter revealed them to Pitt, and Mr. Jackson was arrested and tried for treason. When brought up for sentence, April 30, 1795, he managed before entering the dock to swallow a large dose of arsenic he had procured, not through any fear of the ignominious death to which the Government were about to consign him, but in order that, in dying before conviction, his family might inherit the little property he possessed. He died in the dock, and his body was interred in St. Michan's, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, was another member of the Ulster MacShanes. The name is numerous and prominent throughout the Province of Ulster. Many of them reside in the vicinity of Crieve, where they are large mill owners and noted sportsmen. They are among the most popular and respected people in the locality.

THE CONCANON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 244. Plate 60.)

THE Concanon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Concheanain, and signifies "Soldier." The name was taken

from Cucenaid, of the race of McDermott, Prince of Moylurg. The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Roscommon. The O'Concanons were Chiefs of Hy Diarmada, a district on the borders of Roscommon and Galway, in the baronies of Athlone and Ballymoe. The head of the O'Concanons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the County of Galway, in 1585, and his county was then considered a part of Hy Many. Corcumroe is a district in the barony of Killian, in the northeast of the County of Galway, the whole of which territory belonged to the O'Concanons.

Mathew Concanen, a well-known writer in the early part of the last century, was a descendant of this family. He went to London when a young man, and engaged in miscellaneous writing and newspaper work. In recognition of his brilliant talents, the Duke of Newcastle obtained for him the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, which he held for seventeen years. He published a volume of miscellaneous poems, original and translated, and a comedy entitled "Wexford Wells," and in the literary quarrels of the day he had the temerity to attack Alexander Pope, who rewarded him by giving him an enduring niche in the "Dunciad." He died in 1749.

THE MURRAY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Murray family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Murrach, and signifies "Capable." The title of the chiefs was Lord of Carra, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Mayo. The O'Murrays—Irish O'Muiredhaidh—were, besides Lords of Ceara, now the barony of Carra, in the County of Mayo, chiefs also of the Lagan, a district in the northern part of the barony of Tirawley, in the same county. The O'Murrays were also chiefs in the Counties of Cavan and Meath.

The O'Murray family is noted for the great number of eminent ecclesiastics it has contributed to the ranks of the Irish clergy for centuries.

The last of these eminent churchmen, the Most Rev. Daniel Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1768, and died in 1852. This distinguished prelate has been designated as the "De Sales of Ireland and the Borromeo of Dublin, combining, as he did, the meekness of St. Francis with the episcopal vigilance of St. Charles."

THE CORRIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 313. Plate 18.)

THE Corrigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon, and son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, 264. The ancient name was Corraighin, and signifies "The Builder." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Westmeath.

This name is still quite numerous in Ireland, the United States, and the English-speaking colonies, and is honorably represented in the ranks of the clergy in the United States. His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, Michael Augustine Corrigan, is a descendant of this ancient family. In his zeal for the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of his people, and in the successful administration of the important interests committed to his care, his Grace, Archbishop Corrigan, stands in the front rank of the great churchmen of our day. He enjoys not only the affections of his own people, but the confidence and esteem of all classes of non-Catholics.

Another worthy and widely-known clergyman of this name was the late Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hoboken, N. J. As a builder of Catholic schools, a worker in the cause of Catholic education, and a friend of his fellow-man, without distinction of race or creed, he was a credit to his name and an ornament to the Catholic Church.

THE MCGILLICUDDY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 299. Plate 8.)

THE McGillicuddy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Giolla-lacuidighe, signifying "Child of My Companion." The head of the family was entitled Prince of the Reeks, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kerry. The McGillicuddys, who were a branch of the O'Sullivans, were chiefs of a territory in the barony of Dunkerron, and from them the mountains called the McGillicuddy Reeks derived their name.

Some of this family Anglicized the name to Archdeacon. Of this name a famous personage was the Rev. Richard Archdeacon (or McGillicuddy), a famous Jesuit and controversial writer. He was born in Kilkenny in 1619, and died in Antwerp in 1690. He was for many years professor of classical literature, philosophy, and theology in Antwerp and Louvain, and was the author of many books that attained extensive popularity in his day. One of them, the "Essay on Miracles," was the first book ever printed in the English and Irish languages conjointly.

The name is sometimes contracted to Cuddihy. The Cuddihy Brothers, of Chicago, the millionaire stock dealers and packers, are descended from this family.

THE McDOWELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 138. Plate 11.)

THE McDowell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon, and son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Doill, which signifies "Blind." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal. Many of them also were settled in Antrim. The McDowells were among the most notable descendants of the royal branch of the Clan Colla.

Many of these Ulster McDowells were among the Irish who, in the early part of the last century—about the year 1710—settled along the Blue Ridge in Virginia, in the territory now embraced by the Counties of Patrick and Rockbridge. The name has since been prominent in the United States. Patrick McDowell, R. A., born in Belfast in 1799, attained the highest eminence as a sculptor. Among his most notable works are “*Virginius and His Daughter*,” “*Eve*,” and “*Psyche*,” and the group typical of Europe in the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, London. He died in 1870.

THE MCAULIFFE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 153. Plate 17.)

THE McAuliffe family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The McAuliffes belonged to the Eugenians, or Eoganacht tribe, founded by Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Ailleachd, and signifies “*Handsome*.” The head of the clan was styled Chief of Clan Cawley, and the possessions of the family were located in the County of Cork. The McAuliffes possessed the country from Ambain Ella westward beyond Glen Salcain. This territory was in the barony of Duhallow, in the county mentioned, extending westward from the River Alla to the borders of Limerick. These McAuliffes were a branch of the MacCarthys, and possessed the territory called Glen Omra, of which they were chiefs, in the barony of Duhallow. The last chief of the family was colonel of a regiment in Spain, and died about the year 1720.

In the long contests maintained by the MacCarthys against the Anglo-Norman and the English settlers, the McAuliffes bore a distinguished part, and they held their possessions down to a comparatively recent period. Their chief seat was Castle MacAuliffe, near Newmarket. The McAuliffes are thus mentioned by O’Heerin:

“Far beyond the beautiful River Ella,
To the west of Glen Salcain of tall trees,
A fair land of affluence undenied;
The territory belongs to the noble MacAuliffe.”

THE O'HART FAMILY.

(Crest No. 226. Plate 15.)

THE O'Hart family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and ancestor of the Clanna Mulrooney of the Hy Brune tribe. The ancient name was Airt, which signifies "Heart." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare, Kings, and Sligo. In the last-named county the O'Harts were seated in the north of the barony of Carbery, between Grange and Bunduff, and opposite the island of Inishmurrey.

Airt-Ean-Fhear, the one hundred and twelfth monarch of Ireland, was the ancestor of O'Hart. The Harts took their name from O'Connor Airt. This surname has been modernized Hart, Harte, and Hartt. The O'Harts were Princes of Tara, and when, on the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, they were dispossessed of their territories in Bregia, or the eastern portion of the Kingdom of Meath, they were Lords of Teffia, or the western portion of that ancient kingdom. The O'Harts were one of "the four tribes of Tara," the others being the O'Kellys, the O'Connollys, and the O'Regans.

The Princes of Tara were also styled Princes of Bregia, a territory which extended between the Liffey and the Boyne, from Dublin to Drogheda, thence to Kells, and contained the districts about Tara, Trim, Navan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Lucan, etc. The territory comprising these districts and that part of the present County Dublin, north of the River Liffey, was known as O'Hart's country.

Of this family John O'Hart of Dublin, Ireland, is especially worthy of mention. His work on Irish pedigrees is among the best and most complete that have been contributed to the subject of Irish genealogy.

THE GORMLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 221. Plate 15.)

THE Gormley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Gormleaghad, which signifies "The Obstinate." The possessions of this sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Donegal. In the latter county the O'Gormleys were Chiefs of Kinel Moain, or Moen, now the barony of Raphoe. In the County of Mayo they were, with the Dorchys, Chiefs of Partraighe, or Partry, an ancient territory in the Partry Mountains in that county. The present parish of Ballyovey, also called the parish of Partry, shows the situation of this ancient territory.

A woman of this name, Lady Gormley, was in her day a somewhat noted personage. She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been successively married to Cormac, King of Munster, Carroll, King of Leinster, and to Nial Glendubh, King of Ireland. She was the author of several poems of merit, some of which still exist. Notwithstanding all of those royal marriages she passed a miserable old age, begging from door to door, forsaken by all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors. She died in the year 946. The O'Gormleys were a warrior sept, and many of their chiefs and leading men were slain in battle from the tenth to the sixteenth century.

THE GILROY OR KILROY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Gilroy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. The original name was Guillarudh, signifying "The Red Boy." The possessions of the sept were located in the present

Counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh. The head of the family had his residence at Bally MacGilroy, or Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the County of Fermanagh.

The name is still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town of Enniskillen write the name McElroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught write it Gilroy and Kilroy, with the prefix Mac. The correct form is MacGilroy.

A branch of this name were chiefs also in the barony of Clonderlaw, in the County of Clare.

There were many learned and otherwise distinguished men of this sept. The name is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States. The Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor of New York City and a man of distinguished ability, is a descendant of this family.

THE DERMODY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Dermody family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Dubhdiarma, and signifies "Dark Dermot." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Tipperary. The Dermody's were Chiefs of Breadach, which comprised the parishes of Upper and Lower Moville, in the barony of Innishowen. The name of this district is still preserved in the small River Bredag, which falls into Lough Foyle.

Thomas Dermody, the poet, was a native of Ennis, in the County of Clare. His poems were at one time much esteemed and praised, but are now almost forgotten. He was patronized and befriended by many influential personages, but could not be weaned from his reckless life and irregular habits. He died in England, abandoned and in poverty, in 1802, in his twenty-seventh year.

THE RIORDAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 63. Plate 51.)

THE Riordan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, after whom the Rossa Failge tribe is called, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Riordan, which signifies "Umpire." The possessions of the sept were situated in the present Counties of Limerick, Cork, Galway, and Mayo. The O'Riordans of Muskerry, in the County of Cork, were a clan of note and were distinguished military chiefs in ancient times.

The name is still numerous in Ireland, in the United States, and the British Colonies, and many of them have attained prominence, especially among the clergy. Of the latter in our day may be mentioned the late Rev. Michael Riordan, a man of varied and profound learning, and the present Archbishop of San Francisco, Most Rev. Patrick Riordan.

THE CAMPBELL OR McCAMPBELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 207. Plate 9.)

THE Campbell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cathmhaoil and signifies "Hero in Battle." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tyrone.

Another family of this name was descended from Faha Canan, A. D. 194, of the line of Lugadth, son of Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The possessions of this clan were located in Scotland.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1185, mention is made of Gilchreest MacCathmhaoil, head chieftain of Kinel Farry, who was slain by O'Hegny aided by Muintir Keewan. Gilchreest MacCathmhaoil was head chieftain of Clan Aongus, Clan Dubhinreach, Clan Fogarty, Hy Kennoda, and Clan Colla of Fermanagh, and was chief of

the councils of the North of Ireland. This name Cathmhaoil was Anglicized respectively, Campbell, Cawell, Cowell, Caulfield, and even Howell. These Cathmhaoils were a powerful clan in Tyrone and many of them in Monaghan, Louth, and Armagh. The territory of Kinel Farry, their patrimonial inheritance, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clogher, in the County of Tyrone. This family supplied several bishops to the See of Clogher.

The name is still numerous in the patrimonial locality in Ireland, and many members of the family have risen to prominence in the British Colonies and the United States. Of the latter may be mentioned Hon. Felix Cambell, Member of Congress from New York City and President of the Long Island Trust Company, and his brother, Mr. Patrick Cambell, for many years Chief of Police of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose record in that department for efficiency and merit has been unexcelled. Another well-known member of this family is the Hon. Timothy J. Cambell, Member of Congress for many years from New York City. The name, under its various forms, is still numerous in the original territory and other counties. The McAllens, or Allens, of Innishowen, Donegal, were really Campbells.

THE HOOLAHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 179. Plate 8.)

THE Hoolahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the warrior, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, the chieftain who gave his name to his tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Huallachain and signifies "Loud Noise." It was taken from Hullachain, a chief of the sept. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Galway, and Leitrim. The O'Hoolaghans, sometimes Anglicized O'Coolaghan and MacCoolaghan, were Chiefs of Siol Anmchadha, a name derived from a descendant of Colla da Crioch. This territory comprised the present barony of Longford, in the County of Galway, and the parish of Lismagh on the Leinster side of the River Shannon, in Kings County.



MAJOR JOHN D. KELLY,
Of General Longstreet's Staff.

THE O'COIGLEY OR KEILEY FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 29 and 326. Plates 6 and 65.)

THE O'Coigley or Keiley or Keeley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster in the third century. The ancient name was Coigley, which signifies "A Companion." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Monaghan.

The O'Keelys are also given as Chiefs of Tua Luimnidh, or "the district about Limerick," and of Aolmoy, in the County of Tipperary. The O'Caollaidhe, or Keelys, were Chiefs of Crioich O'Muighe, situated along the Barrow, now probably the parish of Tullowmory, in the barony of Ballyadams, Queens County, and Chiefs of Hy Bearchon (Ibercon), an ancient barony now joined to that of Ida, in the County Kilkenny, the name of which is partially preserved in that of the parish of Rosbercon, in the barony of Ida.

The Keileys or Kealys were also Lords of Connhaicene-mara, now Connamara, a well-known district in the northwest of the County of Galway.

There are many prominent persons of this name in the United States. Anthony M. Keiley is at present the United States representative in the International Court in Egypt, and his brother, Major John D. Keiley, is treasurer of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Major served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and was for a time on the staff of General Longstreet. Major Keiley has been honored by his Holiness, Pope Pius IX., with the Cross of St. Gregory the Great, bestowed for merit.

This order was founded by Gregory XVI. in 1831 as a reward of military courage and of civil merit. There are now three classes in the order; the Great Cross, the Commendatori, and the Chevaliers. The number of Great Crosses is limited to thirty, that of the Commendatori to seventy, and that of the Chevaliers to three hundred, though we are not sure that the limitation applies to appointments of foreigners.

Major Keiley's sons are young men of ability and promise. Mr. John D. is an engineer of acknowledged merit. Mr. Joseph T. is a prominent lawyer, and Mr. Benjamin A. is engaged in mercantile business in New York City.

Among the clergy also this name is one of prominence in Ireland and America. Of the latter Rev. J. M. Kiely, of Brooklyn, is widely known as an effective pulpit orator and scholar.

THE LYSAGHT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 213. Plate 12.)

THE Lysaght family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002. The ancient name was O'Brien. The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Clare. The name in Irish—MacGiolla Iosachta, signifying "Grandson of the Eloquent"—has been Anglicized to Lysaght. The Lysaghts are placed on the map of Ortelius in a district about Ennistymon in the above-named county.

A noted character of this name was Edward Lysaght, who was born in the County of Clare, 1763. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Oxford, England, and was admitted to the English and the Irish Bar. He quit the English Bar, as he tells us, for three reasons: first, he did not know law enough for the King's Bench; second, he was not dull enough for the Court of Chancery; and, third, before succeeding at the Old Bailey he should have had to shoot Garrow, who was the leading practitioner there. As a politician and a diner-out he was a success, however. According to Sir Jonah Barrington, the chief purpose of his life was "poetry and pistols, wine and women." The last years of his life were largely spent within "the sanctuary" of Trinity College in order to escape arrest for debt. Some of his poems are still popular, notably "The Sprig of Shillelagh" and "The Man Who Led the Van of the Irish Volunteers."

THE HANRAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 235. Plate 11.)

THE Hanraghan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The blood of Heber and Heremon

is thus united in this family. The ancient name was Anraidhan, which means "Champion." It was taken from Anrachana, a chief of the clan. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Westmeath. In the last-named county the O'Hanraghans were Chiefs of Corcaraidhe, now the barony of Corcaree. The O'Hanraghans were also a clan of note in Tipperary.

THE DOOLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 278. Plate 32.)

THE Dooley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Dubhlein, meaning "Defiance." The Dooleys were Chiefs of Fertullach, the present barony of Fertullagh, in the County of Westmeath. This was Tyrell's country from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion until its forfeiture in 1641, but previously to the arrival of the Tyrells it had long been the patrimony of the O'Dooleys.

In 1144 Connor MacTerlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland and Prince of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dooley, King of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly chosen to reign over Meath, which O'Dooley could not well brook. Subsequently the O'Dooleys migrated to Ely O'Carroll, where their descendants are yet numerous.

THE O'HALLORAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 217. Plate 15.)

THE O'Halloran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Halluran, meaning "Victorious." The heads of the sept were styled Princes of Clan Fergail, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Clare and Galway. The O'Hallorans were Chiefs of Fay-Ui-Hallurain, a district between Tulla and Clare, in

the County of Clare, and also of Clan Fargal, a large district on the east side of the River Galway, near Lough Corrib, in Galway County.

The most noted representative of this family was Silvester O'Halloran, a surgeon and historian, born in Limerick, 1728. He studied in Paris, Leyden, and London, and wrote a number of able treatises on medical subjects. He was a devoted student of archaeology and Irish antiquities. He published a work on the "Introduction to the Study of the Antiquities of Ireland" and a "General History of Ireland." One of his sons, Joseph, entered the British army, served for many years in India, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. Sir Joseph O'Halloran died in 1843, aged eighty.

THE FALLON FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 33 and 218. Plates 6 and 10.)

THE Fallon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Fallumhoin, and signifies "Governor." The heads of the clan were styled Chiefs of Clonmadoch, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry, and Westmeath. The Fallons were Lords of Crioch-nag-Ceadach, so called from Olliol Ceadach, son of Cathire More, King of Leinster, and the one hundred and ninth monarch of Ireland. The "country of the O'Fallons" was near Athlone, in the County Westmeath, but they were afterward driven across the Shannon into Roscommon. In the latter county the O'Fallons became Chiefs of Clan Uadach, a district in the barony of Athlone, comprising the parishes of Cam and Dysart. They had a castle at Miltown.

THE HENNESSY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 108. Plate 14.)

THE Hennessy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the

Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Heodhasas, and signifies "Despair." It was taken from Ængus, a chieftain of the clan. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Tipperary, Westmeath, Meath, and Kings County. The O'Henessys were Chiefs of Hy-Mac-Uais, now the Barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath. The O'Henessys were also Chiefs of Clan Colgan; this district was situated in the barony of Lower Philipstown, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, in Kings County. Another O'Hennessey is mentioned by O'Dugan as Chief of Galinga Beag (Beg), now the parish of Gallen, in the barony of Garvycastle, in the same county.

The name is still numerous in Ireland, and in the United States it is honorably represented by the Most Rev. James Hennessy, Archbishop of Dubuque, and Right Rev. Dr. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita, Kansas. Many of this name are prominent journalists in New York City.

THE TEIGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 83. Plate 29.)

THE Teigh or Tighe family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Teigue, son of Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002. The ancient name was Teigue, which signifies "Covering." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Wicklow and Wexford. The Tighes were Chiefs of Hy Maile (Imaile) and of Hy Teigh. The territory of Hy Teigh was also called Crioich Cualan, or "Cualan's Country," and comprised the baronies of Rathdown, Newcastle, and Arklow, in the County of Wicklow. This territory derived its designation from Cuala, son of Breogan, one of the commanders of the Milesian colony from Spain, who took possession of this country, called after him Sliabh Cualan, or the Mountain of Cuala, now Delgany. A branch of this family were chiefs also in the County of Roscommon.

There are many of this name to-day in Ireland and in the United States who occupy respectable and honorable positions. His Honor, Judge Tighe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a descendant of this family.

THE BRIC FAMILY.

(Crest No. 132. Plate 14.)

THE Bric family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Suidhe, brother of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Bricht, and signifies "Music with Words." The title of the chief was Lord of Decies, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Waterford.

The O'Brics were the other head chiefs of the Decies with the Phelans, and were of the same descent as the latter. They were styled Chiefs or Lords of South Desi, an extensive territory in the southern part of Waterford, but in early times they were expelled from that county by the Eugenians of Desmond. The territory of the O'Brics was also called Iath O'Nechach.

THE DEVINE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 266. Plate 29.)

THE Devine family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his Queen, Maude, A. D. 60. The ancient name was O'Duane, and signifies "Grandson of the Poet." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Meath. The O'Devines were also chiefs of Tir-Kennedy, a barony in the east of the County of Fermanagh. This latter family are of the same race as the Maguires and MacMahons of Oriel. The O'Devines were Lords of Fermanagh before the Maguires had obtained the chief sway in that territory.

The name is still very numerous in the Counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. There are many of the name in the United States, among whom Mr. James T. Divine, proprietor of the Shoreham Hotel, in Washington, is well known.

THE HANRAGHTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 98. Plate 48.)

THE Hanraghty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Annracht, and signifies "Poet Laureate." It was taken from Ionrachtagh of that sept. The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Armagh. The name has been Anglicized Enright. The Hanrattys or Enrights were Chiefs of Hy-Meith-Macha, a territory in the present County of Monaghan, comprising the parishes of Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Tehallan, in the barony of Monaghan. Of this territory the O'Hanrattys or Enrights were the ancient chiefs before they were dispossessed by the sept of the MacMahons. St. Maeldoid, the patron saint of Mucknoe at Castleblaney, was of the same origin as the O'Hanrattys.

THE GILMORE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 288. Plate 54.)

THE Gilmore or McGilmer family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Laoiseach Kean More, son of Conal Kearnach, the famous warrior. The ancient name was Guilla More, and signifies "The Great Boy." The possessions of the clan were situated in the present County of Donegal and in the Counties of Down and Antrim, where they held the districts of the great Ards. The principal native families of this district, in which many English and Scotch had settled, were the O'Nials, the McDunlevys, McGennises, McCartans, O'Kellys, and McGilmores.

Of this family was the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore of New York, the eminent musician and bandmaster.

THE TIERNEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 85. Plate 51.)

THE Tierney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Tighearnain, signifying "A Lord." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Armagh. The O'Tierneys were also Chiefs of Fearnmuigh, in Tyrone, and of Carra, in the County of Mayo, and in the County of Donegal. The name is now locally called Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra.

George Tierney, the famous orator and Parliamentary colleague of Burke and Fox, was a descendant of the Irish O'Tierneys, his father having been a native of Limerick. In 1798 he challenged Pitt to a duel, which was fought on Putney Heath. A contemporary writer says of him: "As a speaker he was exceedingly original. From the moment he opened his mouth until he sat down, the attention of his hearers never flagged for one moment. In a style which never rose above the colloquial, the most cutting sarcasms, level to the most ordinary understanding, escaped from him as if he were himself unaware of their terrible effect. His sneer was withering. Of all the speakers, contemporaries of Mr. Tierney, no one was so much dreaded as he was." He died in 1830.

Among those prosecuted with O'Connell by the Government in 1843 was Rev. Thomas Tierney, a notable patriot priest of that day. Father Tierney was parish priest of Clontibret, in the County Monaghan. He was an intimate friend of Terrence Bellew McManus. He was a man of great force of character, and wielded a powerful influence in his locality for many years. The name is numerous in Ireland still and in the United States. The Right Rev. Dr. Tierney, Bishop of Hartford, Conn., is a descendant of this family.

THE DUNLEVY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 162. Plate 29.)

THE Dunlevy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Crimthine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Donnell, signifying "Grandson of the Destroyer." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Down. The dominant family in Ulidia, or Down, when, A. D. 1177, it was invaded by John de Courcy, was, according to Connellan, that of Cu-Uladh MacDuinnshleibhe O'h-Eochadha. This Cu Ula was brother of Rory, who was the last King of Ulster of the race of Clan Colla. The Cu Ula portion of this name has been Latinized *Canis Ultoniæ*, meaning that this chief was "swift-footed as a hound," and the MacDuinnshleibhe (Dunsleive) portion implies that Cu Ula was the son of Duinnshleibhe—a name which Giraldus Cambrensis Latinized *Dunlevus*, and which is Anglicized Dunlevy. The O'h-Eochadha portion of the name signifies that the MacDunsleive here mentioned was descended from Eochy, the fifty-first King of Ulster. This Eocha was brother of Maolruana, or Rooney, who was the fifty-second King of Ulster, and was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014, while commanding the third division of the Irish troops on the side of the Irish monarch, Brian Boru. The epithet Duinnshleibhe signifies "the chief who had his fortress on the mountain."

Rev. Dr. Andrew Donlevy, LL. D., a learned priest, born 1694, was a member of this family. He was educated in the Irish College, Paris, of which institution he subsequently became prefect. In 1742 he published in Paris in the Irish language a work entitled "Catechism of Christian Doctrine," which still has an extensive circulation.

THE McAN BHAIRD OR WARD FAMILY.

(Crest No. 188. Plate 37.)

THE McAn Bhaird, MacWard, or Ward family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of the famous warrior, Conal Kearnach, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the Clanna Rory tribe, and was chieftain in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Bhaird, and signifies "Poet." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Donegal. In the latter county the MacWards were bards to the O'Donnells, and were very learned men. The MacWards were chiefs also, according to O'Dugan, in the Counties of Galway and Down.

The best known of this name is the learned Hugh Ward, D. D., rector of the College of Louvain, who was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century in the County of Donegal. He was educated in Salamanca and Paris, and after the foundation of the Irish College at Louvain, in 1616, he became professor there, and afterward rector of the institution. Father John Colgan and Father Michael O'Clery soon joined him there, and "these three noble Franciscans," writes O'Curry, "soon began to devise means to rescue from the chance of threatened oblivion the perishing records and evidences of, at least, the ecclesiastical history of their native country." They established an Irish press in St. Anthony's College. Michael O'Clery was sent back to Ireland to collect, purchase, or transcribe manuscripts, the expenses of his mission being supplied by Father Ward." Dr. Ward contemplated writing a general history of the lives of the saints of Ireland. He died before he could utilize the materials collected by O'Clery, but, in the hands of the latter and his collaborators, they formed the basis of the "Annals of the Four Masters," and a portion of them was used by Colgan in the "Acta Sanctorum."

THE O'CARROLLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE O'Carrollan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of the famous warrior, Conal Kearnach. The ancient name Carollan signifies "Offspring of the Learned." The title of the chief was Prince of Finfochta, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Londonderry. The O'Carolans—Irish O'Cearbhallins, sometimes Anglicized Kerlin and Carleton, were Chiefs of Clan Diarmada, now the parish of Clandermod, in Derry. There were several bishops of this name in Ireland during the Middle Ages. The most famous of this name was Turlough O'Carolan, "the last of the Irish bards." This celebrated minstrel was born at Nobber, in the County of Meath, A. D. 1670, and he became blind at the age of manhood by the small pox. Then he adopted the profession of the wandering bard, or minstrel, the lady of the MacDermott of Aldersford, in Roscommon, having equipped him with horse, harp, and gossoon. For upward of half a century he wandered from mansion to mansion, improvising airs and words, and in every house he was a welcome guest. He died in 1731, at the house of his first patroness. Goldsmith has written on him one of his most touching essays, and it has been truly remarked of the blind bard, that his musical influence can be easily traced not only in Goldsmith's poems, but also in Sheridan, Moore, and Gerald Griffin. There are several representatives of this family in the United States who reflect honor on the name.

THE FOLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 233. Plate 35.)

THE Foley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Foladh, signifying "Powerful." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Kerry.

The name of Foley was prominent, especially among the clergy, and in modern days it has also been honorably represented. Daniel Foley, a Protestant clergyman, who died in 1874, was one of the best of modern Irish scholars, and is the author of a valuable English-Irish dictionary.

The most distinguished of this name in our time was John Henry Foley, R. A., the sculptor. His statues of Hampden and Selden in the British House of Parliament and his statue of Lord Hardinge in Calcutta are among the finest of modern works of art. In Ireland he is best represented by his statues of Goldsmith, Burke, and Grattan in Dublin and that of Father Mathew in Cork. His grand design for the monument to O'Connell was practically complete at the time of his death, and is no less a monument to the author than to the subject of it. He was also a poet and musician of mark. The name is represented in the hierarchy of the United States by the late Bishop Foley of Chicago, Ill., and the Right Rev. Dr. Foley, present Bishop of Detroit, Mich.

THE CASEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 260. Plate 43.)

THE Casey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148, thus uniting the blood of Heber and Heremon in this family. The ancient name was Caseigh, which means "Agreeable." This sept held possessions in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary. The Caseys were also Chiefs of Rathconan, in the barony of Pubblebrien, in the County of Limerick. In the County of Cork they were chiefs of a territory near Mitchelstown. A branch of this family of the race of Ir, fifth son of Milesius, and founded by Laoiseach Kean More of the Clanna Rory tribe, were Chiefs of Saithne, now Sonagh, in Westmeath, where they had been settled since the third century. Their lands were seized by Hugh de Lacy after the Anglo-Norman invasion; he afterward sold them to the Tuite family. Many of this name were eminent ecclesiastics, and others were distinguished for their learning.

J. K. Casey, better known by his nom de plume of "Leo," was a descendant of this family. He was the national poet of the Fenian movement. Many of his productions are instinct with patriotism and of high literary merit. He died when little over twenty years of age, the result of hardships to which he had been subjected in prison, in which he was confined on account of his nationalistic sentiments and writings. There are several prominent members of this family in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John Casey, the well-known oil merchant of New York and Brooklyn.

THE MCGAHAN OR MCGANN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 256. Plate 43.)

THE McGahan or McGann family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The McGahans belonged to the Dal Fiatach tribe, or race of the Earnochs, also called Deagades of Lough Earn, founded by Fiatach Finn, King of Ireland, A. D. 70. The ancient name was Gannach, meaning "Handsome," and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Galway.

There have been many learned and eloquent writers of this name. Of these the best known in our time was the famous war correspondent and journalist, the late Januarius Aloysius McGahan of Ohio. His ride across the Kizite-Kum Desert, in Central Asia, in the face of untold dangers and obstacles, during the Russian campaign against Khiva, was, perhaps, the greatest feat of its kind ever accomplished. Where four Russian armies failed to reach the goal, McGahan succeeded alone and unaided. He died in Constantinople during the late Russo-Turkish war. That war was mainly caused by McGahan. It was his description of the "Bulgarian atrocities" that horrified all Europe and supplied Mr. Gladstone with ammunition to overthrow his political opponents, and opened the way to Russia to declare war against the Turk. His name is a household word in Bulgaria to-day, where he is styled "the Liberator." His body was brought home a few years ago by the Legislature of Ohio, his native State, where the remains were interred and a public monument erected to his memory.

THE FORD FAMILY.

(Crest No. 320. Plate 52.)

THE Ford family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was O'Cosnamha, and signifies "Grandson of the Defender." The name has been Anglicized to Ford.

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Leitrim, Kings County, and Roscommon. The Fords or MacCosnamhas were Chiefs of Clan Cionnaith or Clan Kenny, now known as the Muintir Kenny Mountains, and adjoining districts near Lough Allen, in the parish of Innismagrath, County of Leitrim. The name Muintir Kenny is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna. There are several of the clan still in the districts which they originally possessed. Toward the close of the seventeenth century the name was Anglicized to MacKinaw, and sometimes MacAnawe. The translation of the name to Ford by the whole clan in the County Leitrim, Dr. O'Donovan pronounces to be "ridiculously incorrect."

The well-known journalists and publishers, Mr. Patrick Ford and his brother, Mr. Augustine Ford, of New York are descendants of this family.

THE McNEVIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 183. Plate 58.)

THE McNevin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Naidhfin, which signifies "Messenger." Another authority derives the name from Cnaimh—Irish, a bone—which has been Anglicized Bone and Bonas. The possessions of the McNevins were located in the present County of Galway.

The McNevins, according to the "Book of Leacan," were chiefs of a district called Crannoy MacCnaimhin, or Crannagh MacNevin, in the

parish of Tynagh, barony of Leitrim, and County of Galway. There are many of the name still living in that county.

The McNevins have been conspicuous for their patriotism and devotion to their country's interests, both in ancient and modern days. Dr. William James McNevin was one of the four members of the "Executive Directory" of the United Irishmen previous to the insurrection of 1798. His three companions were Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor, and Thomas Addis Emmet. McNevin was a native of Galway and a practicing physician in the City of Dublin. He had been educated on the Continent, as institutions of learning were closed to Catholics in Ireland at the time. His services to the Irish cause during that troubled period, his incarceration and sufferings, and his escape to America with Thomas Addis Emmet are well known to Irish readers. For nearly half a century he continued to reside in New York, where he attained social and professional prestige. He was "President of the Friends of Ireland" for many years, and wrought unceasingly for the advancement of his race both here and in Ireland. His remains rest in St. Paul's Churchyard, where, through the gratitude of his countrymen, a splendid monument has been erected to his memory. He was an accomplished scholar and linguist, and the author of several works on various subjects. His uncle, Baron McNevin, lived at Prague, and was physician to Empress Maria Theresa.

Thomas McNevin, another member of this family, was a prominent figure in the early days of the Forty-eight movement. He contributed to Duffy's "Library of Ireland" two valuable historical works—"The History of the Volunteers" and "The Confiscation of Ulster." He also edited the standard edition of "Shiel's Speeches." He died prematurely.

THE McFERBIS OR FORBES FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McFerbis or Firbis family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name, Ferbis, signifies "The Swift." The head of the Mc-

Ferbises was styled Lord of Leacan, and the sept held possessions in the present County of Sligo. The McFerbises, or Clan Firisigh, were a branch descended from the same stock as the O'Dowds, Princes of Ui Fiachra. Their original territory was Magh Brion, in Tyrawley, in the County of Mayo, but they afterward settled in Rosserk, between Balina and Killala, and lastly at Leacan, in the parish of Kilglass, barony of Tireragh, east of the River Moy, where they had estates and a castle, the ruins of which still remain. The McFerbises held the office of ollamhs, that is, of historiographers and poets of Ui Fiachra, a territory comprising the present Counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Galway, and at one time of all Connaught. This name has been Anglicized into Forbes.

Duald MacFiris, born in Lecan, County of Sligo, toward the close of the sixteenth century, was a famous historian and chronicler. He is the author of a valuable volume of Irish pedigrees, known as the "Book of MacFiris," and he compiled a glossary of the Brehon laws, besides transcribing many ancient glossaries. Having lost his property in the war of 1641-52, he was engaged by Sir James Ware, to whom he rendered invaluable assistance in the preparation of his Irish works. McFiris was the last of a long line of historians, ollavs, and learned men of the same family.

THE HIGGINS OR O'HIGGINS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 157. Plate 50.)

THE Higgins family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Fiachra, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name, Huigin, signifies "Ingenuity" or "Knowledge," and was taken from Uigin, a chieftain of the sept. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo, Galway, and Westmeath, and comprised a fertile and extensive territory. Another branch of the same sept, in the County of Mayo, was descended from Milesius through the line of his third son, Heber, and belonged to the Clanna Fogartaid, from its founder Eogan, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177.



GENERAL DON BERNARD O'HIGGINS.

Defending Rancagua.

The O'Higginses and other septs of note in that locality were among the first to suffer at the hands of the Anglo-Norman invaders. The O'Higginses were hereditary brehons or chief judges in Ireland and many of them were eminent literary men. The name has been sometimes Anglicized McEgan or Egan.

Many of the O'Higginses were among the military emigrants who left Ireland after the siege of Limerick, and those who had taken refuge with their kinsmen of Spain in the sixteenth century from the tyranny of the English Elizabeth. Thus we find in South America, the last captain-general under Spain in Chili and the first supreme dictator of that republic was each an O'Higgins. The former, Don Ambrosio O'Higgins, was mainly instrumental in building up that province, where he established new trades, planted new towns, constructed canals and harbors, and laid, in a great measure, the foundation of the prosperity of that most progressive of South American republics. His son, General Don Bernardo O'Higgins, supplemented the work of his father by materially contributing to the independence of his country. And this he accomplished while confronted for years by force from without and faction from within. He was equally distinguished for his personal courage and rectitude of character. His masterly passage of the Maule, cutting off the Spanish General Gainza from advance or retreat with an inferior and badly equipped force and bottling him up in Talca, was a stroke worthy of a great commander; and his sacrifice of his just resentments toward a rival and a traitor, Carrera, in order to save his country, was the act of a true patriot. Nor is there any more thrilling exhibition of courage and skill in the fifteen years' struggle of the Spanish-American republics for independence than O'Higgins' defense of Rancagua with only nine hundred men, poorly armed, ragged and starving, against four thousand Royalists, ably commanded and thoroughly equipped. Both sides hoisted the black flag, determined neither to give nor ask quarter. The Royalists fought their way inch by inch to the public plaza in the center of the town. "Here," writes a fellow-soldier, General Miller, describing the event, "O'Higgins made his last stand with only two hundred survivors, worn out with fatigue, tormented with raging thirst and surrounded by heaps of slain, till, observing all was lost, he, although wounded in the leg, headed the brave relics of his party and gallantly cut his way through the Royalists. Such was the impression produced by this desperate act of valor that none ventured to pursue the

Patriots, who continued their retreat without further molestation to the capital, the Royalists remaining in Rancagua to dispatch the wounded, to butcher the few remaining inhabitants, and to destroy what had escaped the flames."

There is no name to-day more honored in the South American Republic than that of O'Higgins and none that is more nobly commemorated.

Bryan Higgins, born in the County of Sligo, 1737, was a distinguished physician and chemist and his son, William Higgins, became still more eminent in the same branch of science. He made many discoveries in chemistry, especially the law of multiple proportion, in which he is said to have anticipated by many years some of Dalton's greatest achievements. Indeed, he is said to have led the way in the discovery of the atomic theory.

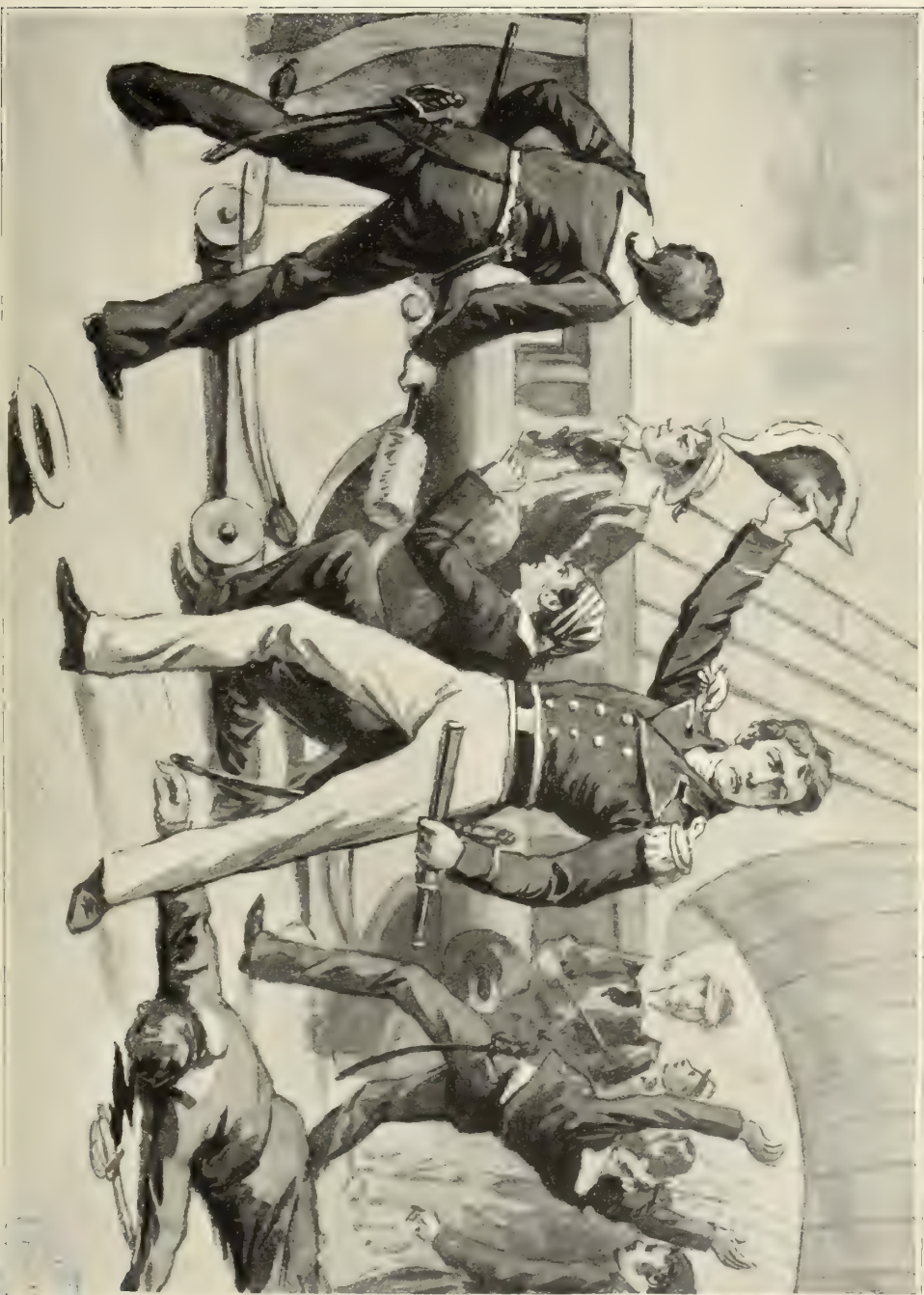
This name is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States and the British colonies. Mr. Anthony Higgins, recently United States Senator for Delaware, is a descendant of this family.

THE MACDONOUGH OR MACDONAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 31. Plate 11.)

THE MacDonough family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, and belonged to the Hy Brune tribe. The founder of the family was Muiredach or Mulrooney or Rooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century. The ancient name of the family was O'Connor, which signifies "Grandson of Helper." The title of the chiefs was Lord of Tiberill and Tuir Olliol. The possessions of the sept were in the County of Sligo and comprised the present barony of Corran. There was an offshoot of this family also in the County of Clare and a MacDonough branch, the chiefs of Duhalla, in the present barony of Duhallow, in the County of Cork. These MacDonoughs were a branch of the MacCarthys and were styled princes of Duhallow; their chief residence was the magnificent Castle of Kanturk.

The MacDonoughs having been deprived of their estates by the



COMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH,
At the Battle of Lake Champlain.

English a large number of the sept crossed the Channel and entered the military service of France. From the year 1690 to 1770, forty-two members of the MacDonough family served as officers in Dillon's Regiment, Irish Brigade, and at the battle of Cremona three brothers of that name distinguished themselves in the same regiment. Other noted officers of this sept served in the other regiments of the brigade and signalized themselves on many a well-contested field. At the battle of Fontenoy as the Irish approached the British, an officer of the brigade, Anthony MacDonough, being in advance of his men, was singled out and attacked by a British officer. MacDonough soon disabled his adversary in the sword arm and making him prisoner sent him to the rear. "This rencontre," writes O'Callaghan, "in the presence of both forces, occasioned a momentary pause, followed by a tremendous shout from the brigade at the success of their own officer, the effect of which could only be felt by a spectator, and, at such a critical juncture, that startling shout and the event of ill omen to the British with which it was connected were remarked to have a proportionable influence upon them." These two gentlemen afterward became fast friends.

Another notable member of this family in France was Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonough of the Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry and Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. Through a conspiracy on the part of his wife and her relatives to defraud him out of his inheritance, he was imprisoned under a *lettre de cachet* procured from the French War Minister through bribery and woman's intrigue. He was confined behind six triple-grated gates for twelve years and seven months in the same dungeon in which was imprisoned the famous "Man with the Iron Mask," and deprived of all communication with the outer world. He was released by the Revolution and compensated by suitable military advancement.

In the history of the United States also this name is honorably recorded. Commodore Thomas MacDonough, who distinguished himself at the attack on Tripoli and at Gibraltar, in 1806, retaking impressed American seamen from the British, and who almost annihilated a British naval force on Lake Champlain with an inferior and hastily improvised fleet, September 11, 1813, was a descendant of this family. The British in that contest had four ships and thirteen galleys, mounting ninety-five guns; McDonough four ships and eleven galleys, mount-

ing eighty-six guns, one of his vessels having been built of trees cut down on the bank twenty days previously. After a prolonged and bloody fight McDonough utterly crushed the enemy through his superior seamanship and the skillful manner in which he maneuvered his vessel. For this action Vermont and New York voted him large tracts of land and Congress presented him with a gold medal and promoted him to a captaincy. James McDonough, brother of Thomas, signalized himself during the action between the United States ship "Constellation" and the French frigate "L'Insurgente"; he had his foot shot off during the fight and was in consequence compelled to retire from the navy. Major McDonough, their father, settled in Newcastle, Delaware, a few months before the birth of the future commodore.

THE FITZPATRICK FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 322 and 325. Plates 65 and 31.)

THE Fitzpatrick family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The Fitzpatricks belonged to the Clanna Failge tribe, so called from its founder, Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The founder of the family was Broasal Breac. The majority of the Leinster clans are descended from Cathire More. However, the clan of MacGilla-Patrick, says Keating, does not draw its origin from that king; for the race of MacGilla-Patrick branched off from the Lagenian stock of Bresal Brec, son of Fiacaidh Fobric, the fourteenth ancestor from Cathire upward. This Bresal had two sons—namely, Lugaidh Lothfinn and Conla. The principality of Leinster was divided between them, and what lies from the Barrow eastward fell to Lugaidh and to his posterity, and the part that lies westward from the Barrow to Slighe Dala (Shlee Dawla) fell to Conla.

The ancient name, MacGiollaphadruig, signifies "Son of the Noble Boy." The title of the chief was Prince of Ossory, and the possessions of the sept were located in Queen's County.

MacGilla-Padraig, or MacGilpatrick, Anglicized to Fitzpatrick, is thus designated in the topography of O'Heerin:

“To MacGilpatrick of the fine fortress
The land of Ossory is by law ordained,
From Bladhma southward to the sea;
Brave are his battalions in the battles.”

Donal MacGillpatrick, Prince of Ossory in the twelfth century, carried on various contests with Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and his English allies under Strongbow and others, who had invaded and ravished his territory. It is stated in Maurice Regan's account of these affairs that the Prince of Ossory had a force of five thousand men and fought many fierce battles with the English and their Irish allies.

In early times the MacGillpatricks ruled over the entire of the County of Kilkenny and part of Queens County, but in after-times they were dispossessed of the greater part of their possessions by the Butlers and other English settlers in Kilkenny and were confined to the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Fitzpatricks are still found in the Queen's County but are much more numerous in the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim, to which they were driven at an early period by the English. From the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of George the Second, the Fitzpatricks were created Barons of Castletown, Barons of Gowran, and Earls of Upper Ossory. A portion of the Queen's County, containing some nineteen hundred acres, was annexed to the County of Kilkenny, by act of Parliament, at the instance of the Earl of Ormond, in order “to repress the outrages committed by the Fitzpatricks against his tenantry, as when tried in the Queen's County they were always acquitted, but when brought to Kilkenny never escaped with impunity.” Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick, Lord of Upper Ossory in the middle of the sixteenth century, and Richard, Lord Lowran Fitzpatrick, born about the middle of the seventeenth century, both distinguished themselves in the service of England.

The name is numerous in Ireland to-day and also in the United States. The late William J. Fitzpatrick, author of the “Sham Squire” and of the excellent biographies of Rt. Rev. Bishop Doyle and Father Thomas N. Burke, was a descendant of this family.

THE KIERNAN OR McTIERNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 85. Plate 51.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled Kiernan, Kernan, Kernahan, Kernighan, Kernaghan, and Karnahan, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, first King of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350.

The ancient name was Tighearnain, which signifies "A Lord." The possessions of this sept were located in the present Counties of Sligo, Monaghan, and Cavan.

The McKiernans were Chiefs of Tellach Dunchada, signifying the "tribe or territory of Donogh," so called from one of their chiefs, a name which has been made Tullaghonoho, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the County of Cavan.

The seat of the McKiernan family was Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain, that is, "McKiernan's Round Hill." It is now called Croaghan; it lies about six furlongs to the northeast of the town of Killyshandra, in the above-mentioned barony and county. According to the tradition among the McKiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the McKiernans had his residence at Croaghan until about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated Prince of Breifny.

The McKiernans are still very numerous in the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim, and several of their chiefs are mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters." There are many of the name in America and other countries. The late United States Senator Francis Kernan was a scion of this ancient Ulster family. Another well-known member of this family was the late John J. Kiernan, the founder of the Wall Street News Bureau, and who was one of the prominent characters of the street for many years and highly esteemed for his business enterprise and integrity of character.

This name has been Anglicized to Masterson from the original name, which signifies, as stated, "lord" or "master."

THE MOLLOY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 49. Plate 47.)

THE Molloy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. The ancient name was Maolmhuadh, signifying "The Proud," and was taken from Maolmhuaidh, a chief, A. D. 1019. The heads of this sept were styled Lords of Clan Malire and Chiefs of Fearcall. The possessions of the sept were located in Roscommon and Kings County. In the latter county the territory of the Molloyes comprised the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyhoy, and Eglish or Fecall and formed originally a part of the ancient Kingdom of Meath. In the year 1454 the Molloy territory was divided on the death of Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fecall. His son Cugory assumed his place but was opposed by Theobald O'Molloy, who sought to obtain the chieftainship for himself and seized on great spoils. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set as chiefs in opposition to each other. Six years after, Theobald was killed by O'Molloy of the Wood, after which the Molloy territory was ruled by one head.

Albin O'Molloy, Abbot of the Cistercians at Baltinglass and afterward Bishop of Ferns, preached a sermon at a synod in Christ Church, Dublin, in 1185, which gave great offense to the English clergy in Ireland, and especially to Geraldus Cambrensis, the lying Welsh clergyman who was sent over with the Anglo-Normans to libel the Irish. In this sermon, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, O'Molloy "proved satisfactorily before the Archbishop, John Cumin, and the whole convocation that the Welsh and the English clergy, by their vicious lives and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and unspotted clergy of Ireland."

Charles Molloy, born in Kings County in 1640, was the author of a work on maritime law that for a long period continued to be the standard English book on that subject.

Another Charles Molloy, born in Dublin in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was elected a fellow of Trinity College and was the author of a number of publications, political and dramatic.

Francis Molloy, Professor of Divinity in St. Isidore's College, Rome, in the middle of the seventeenth century, was the author of an Irish grammar and several works in the Irish language.

THE CURRAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Curran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Currain, which means "Knight." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Clare. A branch of this name was also settled in the County of Leitrim, where they were celebrated as bards and historians. John Philpot Curran, the famous orator and patriot, was a native of the County of Cork, where he was born in 1750.

His son, Richard Curran, was a man of some eminence in his day and is the author of an excellent biography of his illustrious father.

John Oliver Curran, M. B., born 1819, was a prominent medical practitioner and writer on medical and scientific subjects and a member of the Royal Irish Academy and other literary and scientific societies. When a child of four years a friend twitted him with petting animals and then eating their kind, which made such an impression on him that he remained a vegetarian from that moment until his death. He died of typhus fever in 1847, in his twenty-eighth year.

There are many of the name to-day in Ireland, as also in the United States and the British colonies. The Hon. John J. Curran of Montreal, Canada, is one of the ablest members of the Canadian Cabinet and one of the most eloquent orators in the Dominion. The Hon. M. P. Curran of Boston, Mass., a distinguished journalist and writer, is also a descendant of this distinguished family.

THE FAHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 76. Plate 48.)

THE Fahy family, sometimes written Foy, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Fathaig and signifies "The Giant." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Leitrim. The O'Fahys had their chief seat in the County of Galway. The name is sometimes written Fay, but is not to be identified with the Anglo-Norman Fays, who were seated in Westmeath.

A member of this family whose memory deserves to be held in honor was the Very Rev. Canon Fahy of the Argentine Republic. When the Irish emigration to that country took place in the early part of the present century, Father Fahy was one of their number and devoted his life to their spiritual and temporal welfare. He it was who first saw the possibilities of sheep-raising in that country and induced his countrymen to engage in that industry. Up to that time the native Argentines had no idea of the marvelous source of wealth that lay undeveloped, or, rather, undiscovered, about them. For three hundred years the lands which the Irish turned to sheep-runs had been occupied by cattle that were raised only for their hides. The Irish emigrants, who were all poor, took employment wherever they could get it in order to accumulate a small capital and buy a few hundred sheep. Those who did not succeed were the exceptions. Immense fortunes were made in a short time and all were derived from the same source. The Irish continued to buy lands and stock them with sheep until they possessed the monopoly of the greatest industry in the country and one of the greatest industries in the world. A distinguished French lawyer and journalist of Buenos Ayres, M. Emile Daireau, writing recently on the subject, says: "It is no rare thing to find Irishmen who own from 20,000 to 100,000 sheep. Some of them became bankers and took charge of the treasures amassed by their fellow-countrymen, but they still continued to carry on their estancia business. The Irish have thus become owners of a great part of the north of the river Platte province. There another

and richer green Erin exists, where the English language is spoken, and where names are heard which the Crollio finds it impossible to pronounce, so that the settlers are often obliged to modify their orthography in order to adapt themselves to local pronunciation. Twenty years ago there were about three thousand Irishmen established in the country. We may safely assert that their descendants to-day exceed thirty thousand. They are a powerful and rich phalanx who are seldom heard of, but who go on silently increasing in wealth and numbers, populating the plains of Buenos Ayres, living on their farms, and seldom taking up their residence in the city."

This happy consummation and the fact that Argentine is to-day one of the leading wool-producing countries of the world are the results of the penetration and energy of Father Fahy, the Irish emigrant priest.

THE SCULLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Scully family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was O'Brien and the name Scully signifies "Hospitable." The possessions of the O'Scullys were located in the present Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. The O'Scullys were chiefs also of Dealbhna Iarthar, or West Delvin, in the County of Meath.

Denys Scully, one of the ablest and most effective leaders in the cause of Catholic Emancipation, was a native of Killeacle, County of Tipperary, where he was born in 1773, and was the son of a large landed proprietor. He entered Cambridge University, England, in 1794, being the first Catholic who had been admitted for more than two hundred years. He was called to the Irish bar in 1796 and devoted himself from the outset to the task of emancipating his co-religionists. He wrote, spoke, and labored with unwearied energy in the cause and lived to see the realization of his desires. He died in 1830, the year after the passage of the Emancipation Act.

Scully is best known by his works on "The Penal Laws," a book that powerfully contributed to the success of the Catholic cause, and for the issue of which the publisher was fined £200 and imprisoned for eighteen months by the Government of the day. His son, Vincent Scully, who died in 1871, was for many years member of Parliament for Cork and was the author of several pamphlets on the Irish land question and kindred subjects. There are many of the name still in the south of Ireland and it is quite numerous in Canada, where the Scullys are prosperous and highly respectable.

THE NOLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 65. Plate 46.)

THE old Leinster family of this name, variously spelled Nolan, Nowlan, Nowland, and Noland, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The ancient name O'Nuallain or Nowlan signifies "Champion" and was adopted from Nuallain, a chieftain of the Clanna Rory. The Nolans were in the direct line of descent from a brother of the renowned Con of the Hundred Battles, who was Ard-Righ, or Monarch of Ireland, in the second century. He was named Eochy Finn Fohart. From his son, Nualan, the Nolan family derives its name. The Nolans were chiefs of Fogarth Feadha, so called from their ancestors above named, and comprising the present baronies of Forth in the Counties of Carlow and Wexford. They were marshals of Leinster and presided at the inauguration of the MacMurroughs. They retained considerable possessions down to the seventeenth century.

The Nolans were noted for their bravery and hospitality and they have attained and held honorable positions down to our days. During the War of the Revolution of 1688 in Ireland, the Nolans were stanch adherents of the cause of King James the Second and contributed many brave officers to the Irish Jacobite army. After the success of the Williamites the Nolans suffered severely both in their person and property. Many of them went to France, where they entered the ranks of the Irish Brigade; and their names are found in that body down to its dissolution on the outbreak of the French Revolu-

tion, some of them being honored with the rank of Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. Michael Nolan, a distinguished Irish lawyer of the last century, was the author of many excellent works, mostly on legal subjects.

The name is still numerous in the Counties of Carlow and Wexford and throughout the United States.

THE MADDEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 281. Plate 45.)

THE Madden family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, his eighth son and first king of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioich, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first king of Connaught. The ancient name was Madaighin, which signifies "Considering" and was derived from Madaghan, Chief of Siol Aumcha, A. D. 1009. The title of the chiefs was Lord of Siol Aumcha Silanchia, and their possessions were located within the present limits of Galway and Kings County. This territory comprised the present barony of Longford, in the County Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh on the other (Leinster) side of the river Shannon, near Banagher, in the King's County. The O'Maddens are a branch of the Clan Colla, as stated, and are of the same descent as the O'Kellys, Princes of Ui-Mani, and took their name from Madudan More, one of their ancient chiefs. There are several families of the name still in Connaught.

The Rev. Samuel Madden, a Protestant clergyman, was a native of Dublin and one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society. He was also the author of many learned works. Dr. Madden, author of the "Lives of the United Irishmen," was another distinguished and worthy representative of this family.

THE DUANE OR O'DUANE FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 286 and 149. Plates 29 and 30.)

THE Duane family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his Queen, Maude, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Duane and signifies "The Poet." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Meath. The O'Duanes were Chiefs of Cnodbha, probably Knowth, near Slane.

Another clan of this name was located in the Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Galway. These Duanes were of the line of Heber, the founder of the family being Eadrach, son of Bec, seventeenth in descent from Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177.

Among the many martyrs for the Catholic faith in Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth was Cornelius O'Duane, Bishop of Down and Connor, who was first broken on the rack and then put to death for refusing to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Queen. William John Duane, born in Ireland in 1780, was a prominent member of the American Bar and represented the City of Philadelphia for many years in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was one of the most active of those who compelled the repeal of the obnoxious "Alien and Sedition Laws." He labored zealously to increase the efficiency of the public schools and to promote the cause of popular education, and he served for a time as a trustee and director of Girard College. He was Secretary of the Treasury in Jackson's Cabinet and was displaced from office by the President for refusing to remove the deposits from the United States Bank. He was the author of several able works, among them "The Law of Nations." He died in 1865. There are many of the name in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John Duane, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HICKEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 171. Plate 30.)

THE Hickey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Hicidhes, which signifies "The Healer" or "Physician" and was taken from Iocaigh, a noted worthy of the sept. The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tipperary. After the fall of Limerick some of this family went to France and entered the French military service. One of them, Captain Hickey of Berwick's regiment, was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy.

One of the best known of this name in Ireland in recent times was the Rev. William Hickey, a Protestant clergyman, whose efforts were devoted during his long life to the elevation and advancement of the Irish peasantry. He organized the South Wexford Agricultural Society and the Bannow Agricultural School, both of which were highly successful under his superintendence. He wrote a large number of works, mostly on agrarian and agricultural subjects, and was a contributor for years to many of the most popular periodicals of the day. He was a man of liberal views and deep philanthropy. He avoided all reference to religion or politics in his writings and labors and he was equally popular with Catholics and Protestants. Many of his writings appeared over the pseudonym of "Martin Doyle." He died in 1875, aged eighty-seven.

Many of this name have attained honorable distinction in the United States. Among them may be mentioned the late P. V. Hickey, Chevalier of the Order of St. Sylvester, conferred on him by the Holy Father in recognition of his services to the cause of religion and Catholic literature. Mr. Hickey was the founder and proprietor of the New York "Catholic Review," the "Catholic American," and other publications. The name is numerously represented in the ranks of the clergy, both in Ireland, the United States, and the British colonies. Of these the Rev. David J. Hickey of St. Francis Xavier's Church is

one of the most esteemed and successful pastors in the Diocese of Brooklyn or in the United States, and the Rev. Maurice Hickey of the same city is also a worthy representative of this name.

THE CURTIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 68. Plate 33.)

THE Curtin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The chief of the tribe to which this family belonged was McCarthy McMore, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, King of Cashel and Munster. The ancient name was Carthann and signifies "Kindness." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Clare.

Many members of this family were distinguished during the Middle Ages as historians and poets. They were ollavs of Thomond in history and music.

Hugh and Andrew MacCurtin, natives of Clare, were among the most distinguished Irish poets of the eighteenth century. The former wrote an Irish Grammar, an English-Irish Dictionary, and a learned essay in vindication of the antiquities of Ireland. In this treatise, published in 1717, he exposed the unfounded statements of Sir Richard Cox (the Williamite Lord Justice, so active in procuring the landed proscription of the Irish Catholics and in hanging the recruits engaged for the Irish Brigade in France) in his "Hibernia Anglicana," in relation to the laws, manners, and customs of the Irish previous to the English invasion. For thus exposing his misrepresentations respecting the ancient Irish, Cox availed himself of his position to imprison illegally MacCurtin for a year in Newgate. His cousin, Andrew MacCurtin, is styled by Eugene O'Curry "one of the best Gaelic scholars then living." The name is still numerous in the Counties of Cork, Clare, and Kerry, and in the United States and Canada.

The late Andrew G. Curtin, the War Governor of Pennsylvania and friend and adviser of President Lincoln, was a descendant of this family.

Jeremiah Curtin, a noted linguist and ethnologist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1835. He entered Harvard University in 1863, and soon developed a prodigious facility for the acquisition of languages, soon mastering Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Roumanian, Bohemian, Finnish, Russian, Icelandic, Gothic, Persian, and Sanscrit. On the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet, under Admiral Lissosfsky, to New York in 1864, Mr. Curtin made the acquaintance of some of the officers and accompanied them to Russia, where he was engaged by the Government as translator of polyglot dispatches. Secretary Seward appointed him shortly afterward secretary of the United States Legation, which position he held until 1868. He traveled considerably in the East from 1868 to 1877, in the service of the Russian Government, where he learned to speak fluently the Polish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Turkish, Lettish, Slavinian, Croatian, Servian, Bulgarian, Mingrelian, Abkaskian, Armenian, and other Oriental languages and dialects, more than fifty in all. He visited Ireland in the services of the New York "Sun," and published in that journal a series of legends, tales, and folklore taken down from the lips of Irish-speaking story tellers. He is at present in the service of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, studying the languages and traditions of the Indians of North America.

THE MALONE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 305. Plate 31.)

THE Malone family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muirdach or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was O'Connor Maoleone, meaning "Bald John," and was taken from Maoileoin, nephew of Roderick O'Connor, last chief monarch of Ireland. The title of the chief of the sept was Chief of Broglie, and the possessions of the O'Malones were located in the present County of Westmeath. The O'Malones were a branch of the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and their possessions in the barony of Brawney, in the County of Westmeath, were large and

fertile. In former days these chiefs had the title of Barons of Clan-Malone, and afterward obtained that of Barons Sunderlin, of Lake Sunderlin, in Westmeath. Several of them also held possessions in the County of Wexford.

In the wars between the kings of Meath and Connaught, the latter were usually successful, and toward the close of the eleventh century the branch of Bald John obtained a settlement in Westmeath. This was a district closely bordering on Connaught, east of the Shannon, and close to Athlone. Being near the ancient see of Clonmacnoise, the Malones were generous benefactors to the abbey, of which many of them had been abbots. The ancient estate of the family is called Ballymahone or Riverstown, within five miles of Athlone.

Many of this name were eminent ecclesiastics and distinguished for their learning and piety. Among these may be mentioned Hugh O'Malone, successor of Kieran of Clonmacnoise, 1153; Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, 1219; Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, 1540; and Dean O'Malone, "the most learned man in all Ireland," according to the Four Masters. Rev. William Malone, born 1586, Superior of the Jesuits in Ireland, from which he was forced to fly, was renowned for his zeal and learning. He died rector of the Irish College, Seville, Spain, 1659. Many of the name have also held high place in political life and in literature.

Anthony Malone, who was born 1700 and died 1776, was one of the ablest men and most eloquent orators of his age. Grattan declared him to be "a man of the finest intellect than any country ever produced." He represented Westmeath in the Irish Parliament from 1727 until 1760. He consistently and ably championed Ireland's rights on all occasions. His father, Richard Malone, was acknowledged to have had no equal as a lawyer during his generation. Edmond Malone, nephew of Anthony, is known as one of the greatest of Shakespearian commentators. He was an intimate of Burke, Johnston, Charlemont, and the best men of his time. Though most of his life was passed in England, he always exercised his influence in favor of his country and advised all his friends to oppose the Union.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, N. Y., and one of the regents of the University of the State of New York, is a scion of this distinguished family and represents in his person and character all the best qualities of his distin-

guished kinsmen of the name. His learning, piety, and patriotism have gained for him the esteem and admiration of the best element of the American people, and his able and consistent course has not only placed him in the front rank of the clergy of the United States but has reflected honor on the Church he worthily represents, and has contributed to break down the barriers of prejudice probably more than that of any other man of his day.

THE MULROY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 227. Plate 49.)

THE Mulroy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Maoilruadh and signifies "Red." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo. Mulroy was the Anglicized form of Muldory. At the period of the introduction of surnames into Ireland, the O'Muldorys (or Mulroys) were Princes of Tir-Connell. It was they who then had charge of the cathach (caha) or sacred reliquary of St. Columbkille, before it came into the possession of the O'Donells.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 960, the death of Ænghus Ua Maeldoraidh, Lord of Cinel-Conaill, is recorded. This is the first mention of O'Muldory or Mulroy in the Irish annals as hereditary surname. In fact, this Ænghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maelbreasail, Prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the Ua, or O, nepos or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Ænghus, who was son of Maelbreasail, Prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 to 734.

This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys became Prince of Tirconnell; but being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John de Courcy, Eigneachon O'Donnell became Prince of Tirconnell and his descendants retained that dignity until the beginning of the seventeenth century.

THE DUGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 129. Plate 38.)

THE Dugan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Core, King of Munster, A. D. 360, of the line of Fiacha Mulliathan, son of Eogan More, founder of the Eoganacht tribe. The ancient name was McDugan, which signifies "Son of the Sword." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Wexford and Cork. In ancient times the O'Dugans, with the O'Keefes and O'Cosgroves, were chiefs in Fearnmuighe Feine, now the barony of Fermoy, which was afterward possessed by the family of Roche, Viscounts of Fermoy, and called "Roche's country." The O'Dugans were also chiefs in Shelbourne, a barony in Wexford.

Many of this name were distinguished for their learning and ability. John More O'Dugan, who died in 1372, was the chief historian of all Ireland. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath and the chiefs who presided over them, before they were dispossessed by the English or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poetical prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. He died in the monastery of Rinn-duin (Randown), County of Roscommon, where he passed the closing years of his life.

Peter Paul Duggan, an artist of merit, was also a descendant of this family. He came to the United States early in life, and became Professor in the New York Free Academy. He died in Paris October 15, 1861.

THE LARKIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 128. Plate 38.)

THE Larkin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Loiorchan, which signifies "Inquirer." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Wexford and Galway. In the former county the O'Larkins were Chiefs of Fothart, the territory of Fotharta, now the barony of Forth; the O'Larkins had their fortress at Carn, now the headland called Carnsore Point. They were chiefs in Hy Maine in the County of Galway, as also in that part of Orgiall afterward forming the County of Armagh. They were a clan of note, especially from the tenth to the sixteenth century.

Of this family was Larkin, one of the three young men hanged in Manchester, England, in 1867, and known as "The Manchester Martyrs." He was one of a party of Fenians who attempted the rescue of Colonel Kelly and Capt. Deasy from a prison van guarded by the police. In the rescue one of the policemen inside the van was accidentally killed. Larkin and four others were tried, convicted on confessedly perjured evidence, and sentenced to death. Larkin, Allen, and O'Brien were hanged; Maguire, who was convicted on the same evidence, was pardoned, and Condon, an American citizen, had his sentence commuted and was subsequently released. Larkin, Allen, and O'Brien were executed in order to terrorize others, and to glut the savage desire of the English masses for blood. They died in a manly manner, uttering with their last breath the words: "God Save Ireland." The anniversary of their death has since been commemorated in Ireland and elsewhere every year. This name is still very common in the neighborhood of Loughrea, in the County of Galway. A noble-hearted and highly-esteemed representative of this family was the Rev. Father John Larkin, late pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, New York City.

THE CALLANAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 142. Plate 60.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled O'Culhane, Callanan, Callenen, and Cullenan, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial Noy Giollach, or Nial of the Nine Hostages. The ancient name was O'Cabane, which signifies "Beloved." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary.

The O'Callanans were celebrated as hereditary physicians of Munster. They were chiefs of "Muscry of the Three Plains" in the County of Cork, and O'Dugan mentions the O'Callanans and O'Canavans as hereditary physicians in Galway. The O'Callanans were also chiefs of Owney Cliach, a territory situated in the barony of Owney and Ara, in the County of Tipperary.

Of this name the best known in recent years is that of Jeremiah Joseph Callanan, the poet. He was born in Cork in 1795, and studied for the priesthood for a time in the College of Maynooth. Owing to his delicate health and restless disposition, he left Maynooth and some time afterward entered Trinity College, Dublin, as an out-pensioner, to prepare for the bar. This project, too, he abandoned after two years, and in 1823 he found employment as assistant in Dr. Maginn's school in Cork. Through Maginn's influence he became a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, and for some years wandered about the country collecting old Irish ballads and legends and giving them to the public in the English tongue. In 1829 he became tutor in the family of an Irish gentleman in Lisbon, where he died the same year, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His ballad on Gougaune Barra is the best known and most popular of his productions.

THE BREEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 253. Plate 25.)

THE Breen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Brianna and signifies "Composer." The title of the chief was Lord of Iverk, and the possessions of the sept were located in Queens County. The O'Breens were also chiefs of Luighne, now the parish of Leney, in the barony of Corcree, Westmeath, and of Breaghmani, now the parish of Brawney, in the same county.

The "Annals of the Four Masters" inform us that, at the instigation of the Sionnach O'Ceatharnaidh and O'Braon of Teflia, a man of fierce disposition called the Giolla-gan Jonnachair, signifying "Fellow without Bowels," O'Miaidh (O'Meyey) slew the elder Hugh de Lacy, one of the most infamous of the Anglo-Norman invaders, murderers, and despoilers, A. D. 1186. The surname O'Miaidh is now rendered Mead or May, the name or title Sionnach rendered Fox by translation, O'Ceatharnaidh rendered O'Kearney or Kearney, and O'Braon modernized Breen. These men, by whom O'Miaidh was urged to kill De Lacy, were chiefs of families in that part of the country now called the County of Westmeath.

There have been families of the name of O'Braon, or Breen, in different parts of Ireland. Persons can be found on both sides of Queens County bearing the name, from Wexford on the one side to the hills and fields of Tyrone on the other. Braon, an eminent ecclesiastic of this family, is mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters." The Breens are still numerous in the barony of Brawney, Westmeath, but have changed the name to O'Brien.

There are many of this name in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Matthew P. Breen, the well-known lawyer of New York, and the late James Howard Breen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE O'DWYER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 285. Plate 25.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled O'Dwyer, Dwyer, Dwyre, Duyar, Dwier, and Dwire, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Conchorb, of the line of Ugane More, nineteenth in descent from Heremon. The ancient name was Duibhidir, meaning "Dark and Clear." The title of the chiefs was Lord of Kilmenagh, and their possessions were located in the present County of Tipperary. In ancient times the O'Dwyers were noted chiefs. Their estates in the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the County of Tipperary, embraced an extensive territory.

In latter days the O'Dwyers were prominent in their hostility to the English, and the name was honorably represented in the Irish Brigade in the service of France. One of the family, Michael Dwyer, the Wicklow Chieftain, was celebrated in the Rebellion of 1798 and for many years afterward. Gathering around him a number of brave and faithful followers, he baffled for months the power of the British Government in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow. His adventures with and narrow escapes from the British soldiery read like romance. He and his followers dwelt by day in a subterranean cave in a deep glen called Emall and sallied out at night. Dwyer surrendered in 1803 on a promise of pardon, but the government transported him to Botany Bay. He eventually became chief of police in Sydney, New South Wales, where he died in 1826.

Many of the O'Dwyer family served with distinction under the French flag. One of them, Philip O'Dwyer, was aid-major in Berwick's Regiment, Irish Brigade, and fell at the victory of Almanza, in Spain, fighting his hereditary foe, the English. Many others of the name were among the officers of the brigade, and were honored with the Order of Chevaliers of St. Louis. They also contributed many brave officers to the army of James the Second in Ireland during the Revolution. Major-General O'Dwyer, Count and Governor of Belgrade, is mentioned in the service of Austria, while another O'Dwyer was an admiral in the service of Russia, under Empress Catherine the Great.

THE MONAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 175. Plate 56.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled Monaghan, Magnigan, Manahan, Monahan, Moynahan, Mangan, Magnan, and Meenan, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Monaghan, signifying "Negligent." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Monaghan and Armagh, and in the County of Roscommon, between Elphin and Jamestown. The O'Mangans were also chiefs of Breach Magh—a district in the parish of Kilmore Moy, on the eastern bank of the Moy, in the County of Sligo.

James Clarence Mangan, the poet, was a scion of this family and its most illustrious representative. He was a native of Dublin, where he died in 1849 in his forty-sixth year. For over twenty years he contributed to all the leading magazines and periodicals published in Ireland, but he never wrote a line for an English publication. As a master of rhyme he has, perhaps, no equal in the English language outside of Byron. As a translator he surpassed the originals, and his translations from the Irish, the French, the German, the Spanish, the Italian, the Danish, and the Oriental languages preserve all the graces of style and idiom and that indefinable something that is peculiar to every language. It would be difficult to say who are the most indebted to him—the dead or the living. It has been truly said of him that he was a Dervish among the Turks, a Bursch among the Germans, a Scald among the Danes, an Improvisatore in Italy, and a Senachie in Ireland. In melody, versatility of rhythm and rhyme, and grace, dignity, vigor, and feeling, many of his original poems are unsurpassed.

THE KEOGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 274. Plate 55.)

THE Keogh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Eachach, or Eocha, of the Irian race, and it belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The ancient name was Eochaid, which means "The Speaker." The sept held possessions in the present Counties of Wexford and Roscommon. The latter clan were a branch of the O'Kellys, Princes of Hy Maine, Chiefs of Omhanach, now Onagh, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, in the barony of Athlone, County of Roscommon.

There were several prominent members of this family, the most eminent of whom in recent times was John Keogh, the distinguished leader of the Irish Catholics, previous to the agitation under O'Connell, for Catholic Emancipation. It was largely owing to the abilities and energy of Keogh that the concessions of 1793 were secured, and new life infused into the great mass of the Irish Catholics, who had theretofore been sunk in a state of apathy and hopelessness. Before his time the Catholics were nothing; he set them on their feet, infused vitality into them, and taught them how to contend for their rights.

When the Catholic movement began to revive under the leadership of O'Connell in the early days of the present century, the ablest and most energetic of his collaborators was Keogh, the veteran Catholic leader. Speaking of the latter's services, O'Connell characterized him as "the venerable father of the Catholic cause, for he was the oldest, as well as the most useful, of her champions; he had exhausted his youth in the service of the Catholics, and his old age was still vigorous in the constitutional pursuit of Emancipation."

Another of the name, Captain Keogh, was an officer in the "rebel" forces in the Insurrection of 1798. There are still many families of the MacKeoghs, or Keoghs, in Connaught and other parts of Ireland.

THE CROWLEY, CURLEY OR CROLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 201. Plate 12.)

THE Crowley or Croly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, his eighth son. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Cruadlaoch, signifying "Courageous," and was taken from Dermot Cruath Locha, which means "The Hardy Champion." The O'Crowley clan were originally located in Connaught, but subsequently took possession of lands in the County of Cork. Their lands in the latter place embraced the woody and mountainous district of Kilshallow, west of the town of Bandon and on the river of that name. The clan district of the O'Crowleys was located in the barony of Carbery, to whose prince or chieftain, MacCarthy Reagh, they were subject during peace and of whom they were followers in war.

Many of this family went to France after the overthrow of James the Second and distinguished themselves in the French military service. "The name," writes O'Callaghan, "is to be seen under Louis the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, from the sous-lieutenant to the lieutenant-colonel, in the Gendarmes Anglois, Gendarmes Ecossois, Regiment D'Aunis, and Regiments of Bulkeley and Walsh, in some instances with the rank of Chevalier of St. Louis." The name has been Anglicized into Curley and Croly, and under that form we find it prominent in modern literature. Rev. George Croly, a Protestant clergyman of the name, was a poet of a high order of merit and the author of several notable works.

Archbishop Crolly, of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, 1780-1894, was one of the most eminent Catholic prelates of modern Ireland. He did much for the advancement of his people and helped largely to break down the intolerance that was so rampant and general in his day. Among the many worthy representatives of this name in the United States may be mentioned Mr. John Curley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Messrs. J. and Terrence F. Curley, of New York City.

THE O'KANE, KAIN, OR O'CAHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 45. Plate 47.)

THE O'Kane or O'Cahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cahane and signifies "Beloved." The title of the chiefs of the O'Kanes was Prince of Cianacht of Glean Geibhin, or Keenaught of Glengiven, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Londonderry. The O'Kanes were also chiefs of the Creeve, now the barony of Coleraine, and in after-times possessed the greater part of the County Derry, which was called "O'Kane's country." They also, at an early period, possessed part of Antrim and had their seat at the Castle of Dunseverick, the ruins of which still remain. This territory obtained its name, Cianachta—a name still preserved in the barony of Keenaught, County Derry—from the O'Conors, who were chiefs of Cianachta before the O'Kanes and were descendants of Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177.

The territory of the O'Kanes extended from the Foyle to the Bann. The ancient possession of this family was granted by O'Neill and, according to local tradition, was meted out in the following rather whimsical manner: O'Neill, in return for important services, granted to O'Cahan, or O'Kane, a stretch of land as far as his brown horse could run in a day, and also the fisheries of the Bann at Coleraine. Accordingly, starting from Burn Follagh, in the parish of Comber, he rode eastward to the Bann, which was henceforth to constitute his boundary in that direction.

The power and authority of the chieftains of this family entitled them to the distinction of throwing the shoe over the head of the O'Neill, on the day of the inauguration of these princes on the hill of Tullahogue. The chief residence of the head of the clan was near Newtown Linavady, situated on a high cliff nearly a hundred feet above the river, and adjacent to the cascade of Linavady, or the Dog's Leap, surrounded by the most delightful scenery in the Valley of the Roe. The site of the castle and the rath, or fort, by which it was defended on the land side, can yet be seen.

The last of the O'Kanes was a staunch supporter of O'Neill in his contest against the power of Elizabeth, and his estates were confiscated. He was thrown into prison and afterward banished and his castle demolished.

Sir Henry Docwra, in April, 1600, obtained possession of Derry, after many unsuccessful attempts on the part of the English. He immediately set to work to build fortifications and to erect an English town. In providing the materials required for that purpose, he not only levied on the woods and quarries around the locality but tore down the houses of the inhabitants. As he himself writes, he employed "the two ships of warre, with soldiers in them, to coast all alonge the shore for twenty or thirty miles, and willed wheresoever they found any houses, they should bring away the timber and other materials to build withall, and O'Cane having a woode lying on the opposite side, with plentie of growne birch, I dalie sent some workmen with a guard to cut it down, and not a sticke of it but was well fought for."

The "O'Kane's country," previous to its confiscation under James the First, embraced 34,187 acres.

In the reign of Charles the First the Duchess of Buckingham, wife of the Earl of Antrim, her second husband, raised a levy of a thousand men in aid of the King on the Antrim estates, and by order of the Deputy, Lord Westmeath, marched them to Linavady. It is related that the Duchess was induced by curiosity to visit the wife of O'Kane, the chieftain above mentioned. The old lady continued to live in the seat of her family; she had kindled a fire of branches within the roofless walls to keep off the rigors of the season; the windows were stuffed with straw; and the Lady O'Kane herself was found by her noble visitor wrapped in blankets sitting by the fireplace in the smoke, an affecting illustration of the ruined fortunes of her fallen and noble house. Her only son was sent to college by order of the King but no trace was ever after found of him or of his subsequent history. Several members of this family were restored to their lands at the planting of the county and became freeholders under the crown.

The O'Kanes are still very numerous in the north of Ireland, and many of them have attained prominence in America and the British colonies. Elisha Kane, the celebrated arctic explorer, was a member of this family. His son is at present a captain in the British navy, and

was the only commander who got his ship out to sea in safety on the occasion of the disastrous hurricane in the bay of Appia, Samoa, a few years ago. Among the many men of this name who have achieved success and distinction in New York may be mentioned ex-Judge William J. Kane and Hon. James Kane, ex-Register of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the ranks of the clergy, in which this name is also honorably represented, the Most Rev. John J. Kain, Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo.

THE REGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 110. Plate 27.)

THE Regans are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. Thus the blood of both Heber and Heremon is united in this family. The ancient name was Raegha and signifies "Choice." The title of the head of the sept was Prince of Bregia, a territory which extended between the Liffey and the Boyne, from Dublin to Drogheda, thence to Kells, and contained the districts about Tara, Trim, Novan, Athboy, Dunboyne, Maynooth, Lucan, etc. The O'Regans were chiefs of Hy Riagain, now the barony of Tinehinch, in the Queen's County. Connellan styles O'Regan, O'Kelly, and O'Connolly, Princes of Tara, and O'Donovan states that they were of the four families who, by pre-eminence, were known as the Four Tribes of Tara. The other family was that of O'Hart.

Of the ancient clan of the O'Regans was Maurice Regan, secretary to Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who wrote an account of the Anglo-Norman invasion under Strongbow and his followers, which is published in Harris' *Hibernica*.

Sir Teigue O'Regan was a distinguished officer in the Irish army of King James the Second. When Schomberg determined on capturing the fort of Charlemont, which overlooked the Blackwater and commanded an important pass on the border of Armagh, it was defended by Teige or Teigue O'Regan. Schomberg summoned O'Regan to sur-

render the fort in the name of King William, and was told in reply that he was "an old rogue, and should not have it." Schomberg, finding force unavailing to effect the surrender of the stronghold, sat down before it with the intention of starving out the garrison. An Irish officer, named McMahon, at the head of five hundred brave men, fought his way through the besieging forces with relief for the garrison. O'Regan gladly accepted the provisions but resolutely refused to admit McMahon or his men inside the fort declaring, that he was able to hold it against the enemy and the introduction of any more men would only help to consume the provisions more quickly. McMahon made two desperate efforts to fight his way back, but was finally compelled to seek refuge under the walls of the fort. All entreaties to be taken inside were in vain. Old Governor Teigue swore that if they were able to fight their way in they should fight their way out, and "if they could not they should have no lodging or entertainment from him." McMahon and his men had accordingly to take up their station on the counterscarp between the fort and the besiegers, where they remained in a perilous and miserable condition until O'Regan was finally compelled to capitulate from hunger.

THE CAHILL FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 57 and 196. Plates 16 and 58.)

THE Cahills are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, fifth son of that monarch. The ancient name was Cathal and signifies "Beautiful." The founders of the family were Caolbhach, last King of Ulster, race of Ir, and Cahal McRory O'Connery, King of Connaught, in the eleventh century. The O'Cahills took their name from Cathal, brother of Conor Na Luinge Cuaithle.

The possessions of the O'Cahills were located in the present County of Galway. O'Cahil was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the southwest of that county. The O'Shaughnessys subsequently became lords of all the territory of Kinelea. This territory comprised the southern half of the Diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the southwest of the County of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbeacanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

A branch of the O'Cahills also held possessions in the present County of Carlow, and the name is still numerous in the Counties of Kerry and Cork. The O'Cahills were also Chiefs of Corca Tine, situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. They retained their possessions until the power of the native chiefs of the locality was broken, when their lands shared the lot of those of the neighboring septs.

This family produced many eminent members in the olden days as also in more recent years. One of the best known of our own time was the Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Cahill, orator, preacher, and publicist. He was born 1796 and died in 1864. For many years about the middle of the present century his pen was a power in the Irish press, and his revelations of British intrigue, duplicity, and oppression were read with avidity in every court of the Continent, and aided largely in frustrating British policy in France, Austria, and other countries. Dr. Cahill was one of the most eloquent men of his day, and a scientist of no ordinary merit. He died in Boston, Mass., while visiting the United States, and his remains were removed to Ireland a few years ago with great funereal pomp and interred in the National Cemetery of Glasnevin, Dublin.

Another member of this family has acquired distinction as a sculptor in our time, and has produced some works of genuine excellence. Among these may be mentioned the colossal statue of the "The Liberator," in Ennis, in the County of Clare, commemorating the return of O'Connell to Parliament, in the famous Clare election of 1829 which eventuated in Catholic Emancipation.

THE CONNERY OR CONROY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE Connery or Conroy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Cahal McRory O'Connery, King of Connaught in the eleventh century. The ancient name was Cahal and signifies "Beautiful." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Carlow.

Another family of this name—the McConroys—were Lords of Dealbh-na-Thire-da-locha, or Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now

the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the County of Galway. They had lands also in the Counties of Limerick and Leitrim.

The McConroys, who are of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to King from the erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, or Son of the King, but the true Anglicized form of the name is McConroy.

Of this family was Florence Conroy, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born in Galway in 1560. He was educated in the Netherlands and in Spain and entered the Franciscan Order in the latter country. Appointed Provincial of the Franciscans in Ireland in 1588, he sailed in the Spanish Armada, but he has left us no record of his adventures with that ill-fated expedition. In 1602 he acted as chaplain to Hugh Roe O'Donnell, during the fatal illness of that chieftain, at Simancas, Spain, and attended the burial of his remains in the Monastery of St. Francis in Valladolid. In 1610 Florence Conway was appointed Archbishop of Tuam, but the persecution of the Catholics that then prevailed prevented him from occupying his see. He succeeded in founding the famous Irish College at Louvain, Belgium, where his remains now repose. He is the author of numerous learned writings.

THE FLYNN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 79, 172, and 200. Plates 10, 36, and 39.)

THE Flynn family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The ancient name was Flann, signifying "Red." There were two branches of the O'Flynns, the one holding possessions in the present Counties of Antrim and Down and the other in the Counties of Antrim and Roscommon. The former belonged to the tribe of Hy Tuirtre, a branch of the Hy Many, founded by Fiacha Tort, son of Colla Vais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315; the other belonged to the Clanna Failga tribe, founded by Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, or Cahir the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144.

The O'Flynns, now O'Lynns, and the O'Donnellans were Chiefs of

Ui Tuirtre. The territory of Ui Tuirtre lay along the northern shores of Lough Neagh and the River Bann and extended to Slieve Mis, comprising the baronies of Toome and Antrim, and was afterward known as Northern Clanaboy. These O'Flynnns were among the most warlike opponents of John de Courcy and the early Anglo-Norman invaders.

The O'Flynnns, Chiefs of Siol Maolruain, possessed a large district in the barony of Ballintobher, County of Roscommon, in which lay Slieve Ui Fhloinn, or O'Flynn's Mountain, and which comprised the parishes of Killkeevan and Kiltullagh and also part of the parish of Ballynakill, in the barony of Ballymoe, County of Galway. Lough Ui Fhloine—O'Flynn's Lake—lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, that is, the town of O'Flynn's Lake. O'Flynn's castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake. Others of this name were settled in Munster.

O'Flynn was Chief of Arda, a territory in the barony of Carbery, and Hy Baghamna, now the barony of Ibane, and Barryroe, adjoining Carbery, in the County of Cork. These Flynnns were of the line of Ith, uncle of Milesius. The name is also met with in Clare and other localities.

THE CAHAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 58 and 142. Plates 27 and 60.)

THE Cahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Sionagh and signifies "The Fox." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo, Galway, and Carlow. The O'Cahans, or O'Canes, were chiefs in Aidhne, or South Fiachra, and were descended from Gauire Aidhne, a king of Connaught in the seventh century.

Major-General O'Cahan was a brave soldier and skillful commander in the wars, 1641-52. He was killed at the battle of Scarriffthollis, 1650. A notable man of this name was Dr. Robert Cane, an Irish Nationalist, born in 1807. He was a friend of John Banim and Smith O'Brien, and

in 1848 he was imprisoned for a time under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He was instrumental in founding the Celtic Union for the publication of works relating to Irish history. His "Williamite and Jacobite Wars" and Supple's "Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland" appeared in the projected series.

THE KEEGAN OR O'KEGGAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 41 and 193. Plates 20 and 39.)

THE Keegan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463, son of Dathu, last pagan monarch of Ireland. The ancient name was Egan, signifying "Philosopher." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Leitrim. The family is still numerous in those counties, especially in the latter.

A well-known member of this family was John Keegan, poet and patriot. He was a native of Queens County and died in 1849 at forty years of age. He was brought up among the humblest class of people, shared their privations and sorrows, and sympathized and acted with them on all occasions. He was a constant contributor to the Nation and other periodicals and his writings in prose and verse display much beauty and tenderness of feeling. His ballad on "Caech the Piper," is the best known, perhaps, of his writings.

The late Very Rev. William Keegan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Brooklyn, was also a descendant of this family, and in its long line of great and good members there was none worthier than he. His name will always be intimately associated with the foundation and growth of the Church in the Diocese of Brooklyn, one of the most prosperous in the United States. The late Rev. James Keegan of St. Louis, Mo., was a native of the County of Leitrim. He was one of the most erudite Irish scholars of the day and a poet and writer of a high order of merit. He died recently in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

The O'Keggan family is a branch of the O'Keegans and it held possessions in the County of Donegal.

THE KEATING FAMILY.

(Crest No. 224. Plate 13.)

THE Keating family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, his fifth son, and belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, son of Amergin, who was removed in the fourth degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name of this family was Keitherny, signifying "Sturdy Soldier." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tipperary.

Another family of this name was settled in its various branches in the Counties of Wexford, Kildare, Carlow, Waterford, Tipperary, and Cork, in all of which they held high rank and large possessions. The latter, however, traces its lineage to one of the pioneers of the Norman invaders. An English family, also of this name, came to Ireland and settled in the County of Limerick in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The Keatings were from the first down to our own day distinguished for their prominence in national and political affairs, and they were noted for their courage and hospitality. Halis Keating was the founder of this family and he had his principal estate or residence at Baldwinstown, in the County of Wexford. In the reign of Henry the Seventh we read that James Keating, Prior of Kilmainham, stormed Dublin Castle and held it against the Government for many months. It was, therefore, enacted by the English Parliament that no person born in Ireland should ever thereafter be Prior of Kilmainham. The Keatings of Carlow rendered such good service to the great Earl of Desmond in his rebellion that the entire sept, branch, and name were outlawed. Many of these Keatings married into powerful families and their descendants rose to high distinction both in Church and State.

In the ruined church of Turbid, in the County of Tipperary, repose the remains of the Rev. Geoffry Keating, who, to great erudition, united an ardent love of his race and country, and wrought for many years in constant peril and privation and under the most adverse circumstances for the benefit of both.

Mr. Edward F. and Mr. Joseph T. Keating of Brooklyn, N. Y., are descendants of this family.

THE DEMPSEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 272. Plate 45.)

THE Dempseys are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the Heremon line. The ancient name was O'Dimasaigh and signifies "Estimable." The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, 144 A. D. The Dempseys are of the same descent as the O'Conors Faily. They were Princes and Lords of Clanmaliere and Offaley and were sometimes styled Barons of Phillipstown and Viscounts of Clanmaliere.

Their territory of Clanmaliere embraced parts of the baronies of Geashill and Phillipstown, in Kings County, with part of Portneinch, in Queens County, and part of Offaley, in Kildare, including Monasterevan and the adjoining districts.

The O'Dempseys had many castles in Kings County, the principal one of which was at Geashill, besides one in the barony of Offaley, in Kildare, and one at Ballybrittas, in the barony of Portneinch, in the Queen's County. This beautiful country was transformed into shires in the reign of Queen Mary and the seat of the O'Dempseys was changed to Philipstown, in honor of her husband, Philip of Spain. This territory was the scene of many fierce encounters with the English of the Pale after the Anglo-Norman invasion, in which the O'Dempseys bore a distinguished and patriotic part.

In the twelfth century they waged war against the Anglo-Normans under Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who, in the year 1173, together with his son-in-law, Robert de Quiney, or de Quincy, constable and standard-bearer of Leinster, marched at the head of a powerful force into Kildare and Offaley. The English were defeated with great slaughter by the Irish clans, commanded by the O'Dempseys, Chiefs of Clanmaliere, the standard-bearer, de Quincy, being among the slain.

The affair is thus mentioned in Harris' *Hibernica*: "From thence Strongbow went to Kildare, making many incursions into Offaley upon O'Dempsey, lord of that country, who refused to come unto him and to deliver hostages; the earl, to subdue him, made a journey in person upon him; Offaley was burned and harassed, the whole prey of the country taken, and the army retired toward Kildare; in the retreat the earl, with a thousand men, marched in the vanguard, and the rear was

commanded by Robert de Quincy. In the pass, when the vanguard was passed, O'Dempsey came upon the rear, at which charge Robert de Quincy and many others were slain, and the banner of Leinster lost; and for his death, as well by the earl as by the whole army, great lamentation was made."

It was not until after the Elizabethan wars that the O'Dempseys lost their possessions.

THE MCGINN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 293. Plate 18.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled McGinn, Maginn, McGin, McGuinn, and McGunn, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and ancestor of that branch of the Hy Brune tribe named after him. The ancient name was O'Connor, which signifies "Grandson of Helper." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Galway.

Dr. William Maginn was the most famous representative of the name in modern days. He will hold an enduring place in the literature of this country. He was born in Cork in 1794 and was manager at the age of twenty of a school establishment. When Blackwood's Magazine was started in 1817, Maginn became a contributor to it and helped largely to establish its reputation. "He wrote," says a biographer, "without labor and without limit. His thoughts gushed forth in exuberant abundance, clothed in rich and varied phraseology. He was the first Irishman who disclaimed the low, disgusting caricatures which had been written and published in London as the songs of Ireland. He repudiated the paternity of the 'Murtagh Delany' and 'Larry McFig' school of ballads, which were at one time so popular on the English stage, but which are now regarded as Irish songs only by the vulgar and illiterate. Irishmen were then introduced to English society as the drunken helots and gladiators of old were introduced to disgust and amuse their masters; and much of English dislike and many of its

prejudices may be traced to this source." So highly were his abilities esteemed that Murray, the publisher, placed in his hands the letters and papers of Byron for a biography of the poet, a work subsequently transferred to the still more worthy hand of Thomas Moore.

In 1830 Maginn founded *Frazer's Magazine*, of which he was a long time editor. His essays and poetical contributions rank with the best of his generation.

Most Rev. Dr. McGinn, Bishop of Derry in the early half of the present century and one of the greatest of modern Irish churchmen, was another illustrious descendant of this family. He was one of the ablest and most active men of his time and possessed unbounded influence with his people. He did much to break the power of Orange ascendancy in Ulster and he was as stanch a defender of his country as of his religion. After the collapse of the Forty-eight Insurrection, he concealed in his own house some of the "rebels" that were sought by the British authorities, and effected the escape of D'Arcy McGee by dressing him in the clerical garb of one of his priests, and passing him on board ship through the unsuspecting police and spies as "a missionary for America." After the death of this eminent prelate in 1859, McGee wrote his biography—a most interesting volume.

THE FINNERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Finnerty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350, and father of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was *Feineachta* and means "Genealogist." The title of the heads of the sept was Lord of *Offhiley*, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Kerry and Roscommon.

The O'Finnertys were Chiefs of Clan Conmaigh and of Clan Murchada, districts in the two half baronies of Ballymoe, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, in the O'Kelly's principality of Hy Maine. The O'Finnertys here mentioned were of the Clan Colla, and two distinct

chiefs of them are given by O'Dugan—one of them, Finnerty of Clan Murrough of the Champions and the other, Finnerty of the Clan Conway. The O'Finnertys, Chiefs of Clan Conway, had their castle at Dunamon, near the River Suck, in the County of Roscommon.

According to McFirbis and the tradition of the country, the O'Finnertys were seated on both sides of the River Suck and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present County of Roscommon, and that called Clannconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the present County of Galway, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of Burkes called MacDavids, who descended from a furious heroine named Nuala na Meadoige, the daughter of O'Finnerty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of MacDavid, Lord of Clanconway, and by whose treachery the O'Finnertys, her own tribe, were dispossessed.

It is stated in some old authorities that the O'Finnertys had the privilege of drinking the first cup at every royal feast.

The name of O'Finnerty, or O'Finaghty, is conspicuous in Irish annals, both in Church and State. Bishop O'Finaghty, known as John of Roscommon, who lived in the early part of the fourteenth century, was one of the most learned men of his time. Feargal O'Finnerty, who died in 1155, is mentioned by the Four Masters as "a noble priest of Roscommon" and "a man of distinction," and Suibhne O'Finnerty, Bishop of Cill-dara, who died A. D. 878, was noted for his learning and piety. Many of this name are mentioned among the bards and learned men of Ireland.

Peter Finnerty, one of the ablest journalists of his day, was born at Loughrea in 1766. In 1797 he was editor and proprietor of the "Press," the organ of the United Irishmen, and which numbered at that time among its contributors Curran and Moore. He was tried by the Government for libel and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the payment of a fine, and to stand in the pillory in Green Street, Dublin. Arthur O'Connor, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and other distinguished members of his party attended him while in the pillory. In 1809 he accompanied the Walcheren expedition as an army reporter, being, perhaps, the first of war correspondents. He was afterward imprisoned

for eighteen months for libeling Castlereagh by telling the truth about him.

A prominent member of this family is the Hon. John F. Finerty of Chicago, editor of the "Citizen" and former member of Congress for that city. Mr. Finerty is a man of great force of character, an eloquent orator, and a vigorous and versatile writer.

Another member of this family is the Hon. Owen Francis Finnerty, an able young lawyer of New York City and a present Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CONNELLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 46. Plate 40.)

THE Connellan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon. The founder of the family was the famous Conal Gulban, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages and ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials. Conal Gulban was the ancestor of the Kinel-Connel, or race of Conall, that is, of the O'Donnells and their correlative families in the territory of Tirconnell. The ancient name of the O'Connellans was Conallain, which signifies "Prudent." Their possessions were located in Mayo and Tyrone. The head of the sept was Chief of Bun-*ui*-Conniallan, now Bunnyconnellan, a district in the barony of Gallen, County of Mayo, and also of Cloonconnellan, in the barony of Kilmain.

The O'Connellans were also Chiefs of Crioich Tullach, in Tyrone. This clan are descended from Leogare, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century, and are of the same family as the O'Coindealbhain, O'Kendellans, or O'Connellans, Princes of Ibh-Laoghaire, or Ive-Leary, an extensive territory in the present Counties of Meath and Westmeath, which was possessed by the descendants of Leary, monarch of Ireland at the time of St. Patrick. The parish of Castletown Kendallan, in Westmeath, shows one part of this ancient territory and the townland of Kendellanstown, near Navan, shows another part of it. The O'Connellans were Princes of Hy Leary in the tenth and eleventh centuries, but branches of this family in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries settled in the Counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo.

THE ELLIGOTT, ELIGOD, OR ELLIOT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 190. Plate 37.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled Elligott, MacElliod, McEligott, Eligod, and sometimes MacLeod, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch and oldest of those who conquered the Tuatha de Dannans and colonized Ireland. The McEligotts belonged to the Kianachta tribe and thus were of the united blood of Heber and Heremon. Kiann, the founder of the tribe, was the son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name, Eligod, signifies "Eloping." The title of the head of the clan was that of Brehon, and the clan lands were located in the present County of Kerry. It was from this family that the parish of Ballymacelligott, in the barony of Troughenackmy, in that county, received its name.

The McEligotts held their possessions until a comparatively late date. On the outbreak of the Revolution in Ireland, they were among the most ardent of the supporters of King James the Second.

A distinguished member of this family, Colonel Roger MacElliott, sat in King James' Parliament in Dublin, in 1689, for Ardfert, in the County of Kerry, and during the same year he was Governor of Kinsale and of Cork. He had formerly served as colonel in the Dutch Republic with distinction, but came to Ireland to aid in the Jacobite cause. He was given command of a regiment, which he led at the battle of the Boyne. He afterward defended Cork for four days with a handful of men against the army of Marlborough, sustained by a powerful fleet, and after capitulation was conveyed to the Tower of London, where he was confined for six years. After the treaty of Ryswick he went to France, where he was appointed colonel of the Clancarty Infantry Regiment.

The McEligotts contributed several officers, including a major-general, to the armies of France, the name being represented in the officers list of nearly all the regiments of the Irish Brigade. This family also supplied a major-general and a baron to the Austrian service during the reign of Empress Maria Theresa.

THE O'HEA, HAY, OR HUGHES FAMILY.

(Crest No. 318. Plate 42.)

THIS family, whose name is variously written Hea, Hay, Hayes, and Hughes, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Olliol Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caba, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Ease and signifies "Old." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Meath.

In the last-mentioned county the O'Hayes, or O'Hughes, were Chiefs of Odhbha (probably Odra or Oddor, in the barony of Skrine, near Tara). The O'Hayes, or O'Hughes, were also Chiefs of Fearnmhoighe, or Fernmoy, a district in the County Down, on the borders of Antrim, in the barony of Lower Iveagh. There were other chiefs and clans of this name in Mayo and Sligo, and the O'Hughes were Chiefs of Esruadh, now Ballyshannon, in the barony of Tir Hugh, in the County of Donegal. The same family were Lords of Tuath-Luirc and Ui-Fiachrach-Ard-stratha. The territory of Tuath-Luirc is the barony of Lurg, in the County of Fermanagh, and the territory of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-stratha extended from the northeast boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the County of Tyrone. The name—in Irish O'Haedha—is very common throughout the province of Ulster, where it is Anglicized Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously Anglicized O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

The late John Hughes, first Archbishop of New York, was of the northern branch of this family. He was one of the greatest prelates of the Church in America. He succeeded in having the existing school system modified in favor of Catholics and he afterward laid the permanent foundation of the parochial-school system. He was the recognized exponent of Catholic thought in his day and the organization and extension of the Church, not only in New York, but throughout the United States, was largely due to his energy and statesmanlike ability. By his firmness and decision during the Know-Nothing outbreak, he saved New York from murder and arson, and in 1863 he materially assisted in quelling the draft riots. At the outbreak of the Mexican

War he was requested by the United States Government to accept a diplomatic appointment with a view of bringing about a restoration of peace, and during the Civil War he was sent to Europe by the Government on a diplomatic mission to counteract the unfriendly feelings that had been excited by Confederate emissaries in certain European cabinets, especially that of France.

Archbishop Hughes was always a staunch advocate of Irish nationality and at a meeting in New York, in 1848, for the purpose of raising funds he said: "I attend to show that in my conscience I have no scruple in aiding this cause in every way worthy a patriot and a Christian. My contribution shall be for a shield, not for a sword," he added, "but you can contribute for what you choose."

No man ever exercised a deeper or wider influence on the Catholic Church and the Catholic mind in the United States, and this influence was gained without seeking it, held without effort, acknowledged, and used only for the highest purposes.

THE DEVLIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 43. Plate 47.)

THE Devlin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetime, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon and son of Carbre Liffchair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Dubhlein and signifies "Defiance." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone. The O'Devlins were Chiefs of Muintir Dubhlin, near Lough Neagh, on the borders of Derry and Tyrone. O'Dubhlein, or O'Devlin, was a chief also in Corran, in the present County of Sligo. This family of Corca-Firtri, in the County of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the County of Tyrone, adjoining that of Londonderry.

Perhaps the most noted of this name was Anne Devlin, the niece of Michael Dwyer, the Wicklow Chieftain, and the faithful friend of Robert Emmet. She was born about 1778. When Emmet was per-

fecting his plans at Rathfarnham she was in his service and gave him important assistance. After the collapse of the insurrection she acted as intermediary between Emmet, who was hiding in the mountains, and his friends in Dublin. After her arrest she was subjected to the most brutal tortures by the military authorities to compel her to reveal Emmet's place of concealment, but she steadfastly resisted. She was several times strung up and hanged until nearly dead and her body jabbed with bayonets until covered with blood, but her fidelity was proof against both brutality and blandishment. She was liberated after two years' imprisonment.

In 1843 Dr. Madden visited with her the scene of her service with Emmet, more than forty years before. "The extraordinary sufferings endured," he writes, "and the courage and fidelity displayed by this young woman have few parallels, even in the history of those times. This noble creature preserved through all her sufferings, and through forty subsequent years, the same devoted feelings of attachment to that being and his memory which she had exhibited under the torture in her solitary cell in Kilmainham Jail." She modestly shrank from obtruding herself on the public because of her heroic devotion to the patriot-martyr. In her old age, through adversity and misfortune, she lived a solitary life, almost forgotten and unknown, except among the humble people. She died in Dublin in September, 1851, and a monument has been erected over her grave in Glasnevin, through the action of Dr. Madden.

There are many of the name in the United States who have acquired prominence in the professions and in business. Among the latter may be mentioned the late Jeremiah Devlin, the well-known New York merchant, and Mr. Joseph A. Devlin, the wealthy contractor of that city.

THE DELANEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 97. Plate 61.)

THE Delaney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. Thus

the blood of both Heber and Heremon is united in this sept. The ancient name was Deaghlabhairb, which signifies "Proper in Speech." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare and Roscommon. The Delaneys were also Chiefs of Tuath-an-Toraidh and a clan of note in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queens County, and also in Kilkenny.

There have been many prominent persons of this name. Denis Delane, who died in 1750, was one of the first actors of his time. The Rev. Patrick Delany, D. D., Dean of Down, a Protestant clergyman, was celebrated for his eloquence and abilities. He was the friend and intimate of Swift, Gay, and Bolingbroke and many of the other celebrities of the day, all of whom he was wont to delight with his wit and learning. The late Mr. Delane of the London "Times," one of the greatest of British editors, was a descendant of this ancient sept. Several of this name occupy prominent and influential positions in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John C. Delany of Harrisburg, Pa., a man than whom none in the State is more deservedly esteemed, and the late Mr. Arthur Delany of New York.

THE McNAUGHTON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 145. Plate 62.)

THE name of this family is variously spelled McNaughton, O'Naughton, Naghten, Neaghtain, Noughten, and Norton. The McNaughtons are descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the Heremon branch and belonged to the Hy Many tribe, which was founded by Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, King of Ireland, A. D. 285. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of the latter. The ancient name was Neaghtain and signifies "Neutral." The Naughtons and O'Mulalays are given by O'Dugan as the two Chiefs of Maen Magh, or Moenmoy, a territory which, according to O'Flaherty, derived its name from Moen, one of the sons of Ugani. This territory was an extensive plain, embracing a great part of the present baronies of Loughrea and Leitrim, in the County of Galway. Previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion each of these two powerful families possessed

in turn the chieftainship of this large and fertile district, according as the power of either preponderated.

The Naughton family removed from Moen Magh into the Faes or Fews of Athlone, in the County of Roscommon. The last chief of the sept was Shane O'Naughton, who died during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, May, 1587. Some of the family retained a considerable portion of their ancestral territory down to our own day. A branch of this family took up their residence at Lisle, Flanders, and some of them attained rank and distinction abroad. Among those who attended the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, when he married the Princess Elizabeth, was a Baron O'Naghten. Another branch of this ancient sept were chiefs in the present Counties of Limerick and Clare.

THE DOWD FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE Dowd family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The name is variously written Dowd, Doud, Doude, Dowds, Dowde, Dowdy, and Doody. The ancient name was Dubha, signifying "The Dark." The title of the chiefs of the sept was Prince of Hy Fiachra, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland in the middle of the fifth century. This latter was the son of King Dathi, one of the most celebrated of the Irish monarchs, who carried his victorious arms into Gaul, where he was killed by a stroke of lightning, A. D. 429. Dathi was the last pagan monarch of Ireland. The O'Dowds took their name from Dubdha, one of their ancient chiefs. Hugh O'Dowd, Lord of North Connaught, who died in the year 981, was the first person called Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dowds have taken their hereditary surname.

Their territory comprised nearly all of the two counties named, and they retained their possessions until the Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated. They were inaugurated as Princes of Hy Fiachra, or North Connaught, at Carn Amalgaidh, or Carnawley, near

Killala, supposed to be the hill of Mullaghearn (where King Auley was buried), while, according to other accounts, they were inaugurated on the hill of Ardnaree, near Ballina.

The O'Dowds appear from history to have been a valiant race, and many of them even down to modern times were remarkable for their strength and stature, even among the clans of Sligo and Mayo that were noted for the size and strength of many of their men.

THE KENNELLY OR KENEALY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 289. Plate 25.)

THE Kennelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through Ir, the fifth son of that monarch. They belonged to the Clanna Rory tribe, founded by Heber Donn, son of Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearneach, son of Amergin. The name Kennelly—in Irish O'Ceannfaola—signifies "Perseverance," and is taken from Cinfhaeladh, a chief. The chiefs of this sept had their ancient patrimony, or clan lands, in the present County of Limerick, where they ruled the baronies of Connello in conjunction with the O'Sheehans and O'Cullens.

The name is honorably mentioned in Irish history. One of this family was a lieutenant-colonel in the Regiment of Lally, in the Irish Brigade in France, and accompanied that gallant officer to India when he was sent thither to defend French interests against the English. This officer made a brave defense against a greatly superior force at Carangoly. He attained the grade of brigadier-general in 1769, and after his death his wife was pensioned in consideration of his services. Edward Kenealy, a poet and one of the most learned of modern scholars and counsel in the celebrated Tichbourne case a few years ago, was another descendant of this family.

The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the County of Limerick.

THE LEAHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 241. Plate 25.)

THE Leahy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483, of the Eoganacht tribe. The ancient name was Leagha and signifies "Physician." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Kerry and Tipperary. The Leahys were also chiefs in Hy Maine, a territory in Galway and Roscommon, and were chiefs of Caladh, a district in the barony of Kilconnell, County Galway. They are thus mentioned by O'Dugan:

"The brave O'Leahys I must mention,
Chiefs of the broad lands of Caladh,
Men who won and held the sway
Of Caladh by Shannon of clear streams."

There have been many noted names of this family. Among those of modern date may be mentioned the late Most Rev. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel. This prelate was a man of great learning and eloquence, and exercised a deep influence among the Irish people of his day. Some of the name are among the most prominent merchants in New York. Among them may be mentioned Mr. David T. Leahy, one of the original organizers of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

THE CLANCY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 252. Plate 53.)

THE Clancy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Clanach, which signifies "Virtue." The possessions of the sept were located in

the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Clare. Some of these O'Clancys of Thomond were celebrated brehons and distinguished for their learning. Others of this family were chief brehons of the Earls of Desmond.

Another branch of this family, the MacClancys, held possessions in the Counties of Tipperary, Mayo, and Monaghan. Those in the last-named locality were Lords of Dartry, the present barony of that name in the west of the County of Monaghan, adjoining Lough Erne. This branch had for its founder, A. D. 194, Faha Canan, sometimes written Caha Fanan, of the line of Lugadth, son of Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. Many of these Clancys were ollavs, brehons, and learned men.

The Clancys are numerous in Ireland, in the United States, and the British Colonies, and many of them have attained honorable positions in the various walks of life. The Hon. John J. Clancy, M. P., of Dublin, Ireland, ex-high sheriff and ex-mayor of that city and a journalist and writer of reputation, is a descendant of this family. In New York journalism the name has been among the best representatives of the profession, and in Brooklyn the name has been honorably represented by the Hon. John J. Clancy and the Hon. John C. Clancy, ex-member of Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DEASY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 215. Plate 32.)

THE Deasy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Suidhe, brother of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Deasad and signifies "Prettiness." The possessions of the clan were located in ancient Deisi, in Munster.

Deise, or Deisies, was a territory comprising the greater part of the present County of Waterford, with a part of Tipperary, and derived its name from the tribe of the Deisigh (whence Deasy), also called Desii. Their original territory was in Meath and was called Deise Teamrach, or Deise of Tara, because situated near Tara; and the name of this

ancient territory is still retained in the two baronies of Deece, in the County of Meath.

In the reign of Cormac McArt, the one hundred and fifteenth monarch of Ireland, Aongus, or Æneas, Prince of Deise, in Meath, grandson of Fiacha Suidhe, resenting the exclusion of his own branch of the family from the monarchy, waged a rebellion against Cormac McArt; but Cormac having quelled the rebellion in seven successive battles drove Aongus and his successors into Munster, where they obtained settlements from Ollioll Ollum, then King of Munster, who granted them the lands extending from the River Suir southward to the sea and from Lismore to Cean Criadain, now Creadan Head, thus comprising almost the whole of the territory afterward called Waterford, and they gave to that country the name of Deise, or Nandesí, which was called Deisi, in Munster, to distinguish it from Deise, in Meath. The Desians being numerous and powerful in Munster, Aongus, or Æneas, King of Munster in the fifth century, conferred on them additional lands and annexed to their territory Magh Feimin, which extended north of the River Suir as far as Corca Eathrach, comprising the country called Machaire Caisil, or the Plain of Cashel, and districts about Clonmel, forming the present barony of Middlethird, with part of Offa, in Tipperary. The territory comprised in this grant of King Aongus was distinguished by the name of Deise Tuaisceart, or North Desie, and the old territory in Waterford was called Deise Deisceart, or South Desie. The name of Deisie is still retained in the two baronies of Decies, in the County of Waterford.

The Deasys were chiefs also in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe. The name was honorably noted in the Irish Brigade in the service of France.

THE COLLINS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 262. Plate 29.)

THE Collins family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The chief of this tribe was the McCarthy More, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, King of Cashel and Munster. The ancient name was Cullen, meaning "Fair-

haired." The chief of the Clan Cuilleán had large possessions in the present County of Tipperary.

Many of this name occupy an honorable place in Irish annals. John O'Cullane, or Collins, was one of the most meritorious of the Irish poets of the last century. Many of his productions have been admirably rendered into English by Sir Samuel Ferguson and others.

There have been many distinguished members of this family in the United States, notably the late Jerome J. Collins, the meteorologist and discoverer of the law of storms. It was he who invented and perfected the system of predicting the meteorological changes, by which storms can be accurately foreshadowed and located, and people forewarned of the approaching danger. Mr. Collins lost his life a few years ago in the unfortunate Jeanette polar expedition.

Another conspicuous member of the name is General P. A. Collins, the present United States consul-general in London, England, and formerly member of Congress from Boston, Mass. As an orator and lawyer, General Collins enjoys a national reputation. The late William Collins, poet and journalist, of New York, was also a descendant of the Munster Collinses, although born in the County of Tyrone.

THE CORCORAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 9. Plate 2.)

THE Corcoran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Carcran and signifies "Prisoner." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary. The Corcorans were Chiefs of Clan Rooney "of the Flowery Avenues," in that country.

A prominent representative of this name was General Michael Corcoran of the United States Army during the late Civil War. He was born in Ireland in 1827 and came to the United States in 1849. He came into prominent notice in 1860, by refusing to parade the Sixty-

ninth Regiment of New York, of which he was colonel, in honor of the Prince of Wales, then visiting America. At the outbreak of the war, he took the field with his regiment. He fought with distinguished valor at Bull Run, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was exchanged the following year and raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He raised a command, known as the Irish Legion, and served with marked credit until 1863, when he was accidentally killed by falling from his horse.

The late W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., the distinguished philanthropist, was also a descendant of this family.

THE O'HARE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 275. Plate 45.)

THE O'Hare family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch and first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The original name was Hehir, signifying "Man of Exploits." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare and Armagh. The O'Hares were Lords of Magh-Adhair, in the former county.

Magh-Adhair was a level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the County Clare, i. e., Thomond, so called poetically from the land of Magh-Adhair, the place where the O'Briens were inaugurated. This place, now called in English Moyry Park, is situated in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney, barony of Upper Bunratty, about three miles and a half west from Tulla. The mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is still to be seen at this place. It is of an irregular form, and measures 102 feet in length and 82 feet in breadth. The O'Hares were driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin and they settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain. The tree of Magh-Adhair, under which the O'Briens were inaugurated, was cut down and the roots dug up from the earth in the year 981 by Mealseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

Among the modern nobility the Hares are barons in Coleraine, Tir-Owen, and barons of Ennismore, in the County of Kerry.

The name is still very numerous in Ireland, the United States, and the British Colonies. It has furnished many eminent men, especially in the ranks of the clergy. The Rev. P. F. O'Hare, the learned and eloquent pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a descendant of this family. Another eminent divine of this name is the Rev. John B. O'Hare of the Diocese of New York, equally distinguished for his piety, learning, and varied acquirements.

THE MANNING FAMILY.

(Crest No. 210. Plate 32.)

THE Manning family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, fifth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Conal Kearneach, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the Clanna Rory tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Maoineach and signifies "The Rich." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Galway.

The O'Mannings, O'Mainnins, O'Mannins, or O'Mannions, as the name is written, were chiefs of Sodhan, a large territory in the barony of Tiaquin made into six divisions, called the Six Sodhans. The O'Mannings had their chief residence at the Castle of Clogher, barony of Tiaquin, County Galway, and afterward at Menlough, in the parish of Killascobe, in the same barony. The other chiefs given by O'Dugan in the Six Sodhans were Mac-an-Bhaird, MacWard, or Ward, O'Sgurra, or Scurry, O'Lennain, or Lennon, O'Casain, or Cashin, O'Gialla, or O'Giallain, rendered Gealan, Gilly, and Gill, and O'Maigins, or Magin.

There are many prominent persons of the name in Ireland and America, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Daniel Manning of Albany, N. Y. ✦

THE FALVEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Falvey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Falgha, which means "Joker." The chief of the sept was styled Lord of Corcaguiney and his possessions were located in the present County of Kerry.

The Falveys are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Corca Duibhne and of the territory from the Mang westward to Fiontraigh, or Ventry. Corca Duibhne is now the barony of Corcaguiney, in the County of Kerry. The O'Falveys were powerful chiefs and in ancient times held the rank of hereditary admirals of Desmond.

THE BILREY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Bilrey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Bilrigh, signifying "Small King." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Mayo.

The O'Bilreys were chiefs of Hy Conall Guara, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the County of Limerick.

The Bilreys were a sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated from a remote period in the plain of the County of Limerick. They are of the same race of the O'Donovans, but sank into obscurity after the beginning of the twelfth century, and the O'Donovans took their place and remained the dominant family in this plain until about the period of the English invasion.

THE McAFFREY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 6. Plate 2.)

THE McAffrey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioich, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon and son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was McGuire and signifies "Valiant." The head of the clan was styled standard-bearer, and the possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Westmeath.

The Clann Caffry were a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of McCaffry.

This name is still numerous in Fermanagh and some of this family who removed to Clann Keherny, in the west of the County of Roscommon, now call themselves McGaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

THE McKINLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 323. Plate 65.)

THE McKinley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, first King of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Eocha Dubhlein—so called from his having been nursed in Dublin—brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon and the one hundred and twentieth monarch of Ireland, A. D. 285. Eocha had three sons, known as the Three Collas.

These, undertaking to restore the succession in their own line, took up arms against their uncle, who perished in the battle of Dubhcomar, after a reign of thirty-seven years. His son, Muredachus Tireach, having fought and defeated Colla Uais after a reign of four years, banished him and his two brothers and three hundred of their principal chiefs into Scotland. Through the interposition of their grandfather and the media-

tion of the Druids, they were subsequently permitted to return to Ireland. Only twenty-seven of the three hundred who accompanied them to Scotland came back, the others preferring to remain. Having no possessions to support their dignity or gratify their ambition, they availed themselves of a specious pretext to make war on the King of Ulster. Having raised an army of seven thousand men, composed in part of Connaught auxiliaries and malcontents from the neighboring territory, they entered Ulster, defeated the King in the present barony of Farney, in Monaghan, burned his famous palace of Emania, and took possession of that portion of Ulster formerly called Oriel, and now embracing the Counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and a portion of the Counties of Down and Antrim.

Colla Uais, the eldest of the brothers, was the ancestor of the MacDonnells, MacDugalds, and MacAlisters of Scotland; Colla Mean of several of the Monaghan clans; and Colla da Crioch, the youngest of the Monaghan clan, of the MacMacMahons, the Maguires, the O'Hanlons, the McCanns, the O'Neylans, the McKinleys, etc.

Many of this name have acquired distinction and honorable position in America. The first Governor of the State of Delaware was John McKinley, born in Ireland in the year 1724. Having studied medicine he came to America and soon rose to eminence in his profession. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He was captured by a party of British soldiers the night after the battle of Brandywine and held prisoner for some months. He died in 1796.

John McKinley, an eminent jurist and descendant of this family, was born in Virginia in 1780. He removed to Alabama, where he served for a time in the State Legislature. He was United States senator from that State from 1826 to 1831 and a member of the House of Representatives from 1833 to 1835. President Van Buren appointed him a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1837, which position he held until his death in 1852.

William McKinley, statesman, was born in Ohio in the year 1844. On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, being then in his seventeenth year, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry of his State. He was promoted to the grade of captain, and after serving with his regiment to the close of the war he was mustered out with the rank of brevet major.

Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar and succeeded

rapidly in his profession. From 1869 to 1871 he was prosecuting attorney for Stark County, Ohio, and was subsequently elected a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses. In Congress Mr. McKinley took a special interest in the tariff question and the subject of American industries.

He led the Ohio delegation at the National Republican Convention in 1888, and, at one point, when it seemed that he might secure the nomination, he promptly and emphatically refused to let his name be used as the delegation had been sent in the interest of John Sherman. In 1892 he was one of the most prominent of the candidates for the nomination of his party for the presidency. During President Harrison's administration Mr. McKinley had charge of the tariff question in Congress, and the measure then passed, to which his name was attached, occasioned much discussion, and gave Mr. McKinley's name great prominence both here and abroad. In 1891 Mr. McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio and re-elected in 1894.

THE SHANAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 71. Plate 30.)

THE Shanaghan, Stranahan, or Shannon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heber, third son of that monarch. The Shanaghans belonged to the Dalcassian Tribe, from their founder, Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. They are also of the blood of Heremon, through Sabia, mother of Cormac Cas and daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. One of the ancestors of the Shanaghans was Lorcán, a king of Munster and grandfather of Brian Boru.

The ancient name was Siansianach and signifies "Resounding." It is sometimes erroneously translated Fox.

The Shanaghans held possessions in the present Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. They were also chiefs of a territory called Feadha Hy Rongaile, or the Woods of Hy Rongaile—comprising the country about Eibhline; and as Slieve Eibhline is stated in the old

writers to be near Cashel, this territory appears to have been situated in the barony of Middlethird or of Eliogarty.

The Shanaghans were prominent in the continued wars against the Anglo-Normans down to the time when they were finally deprived of their estates. At the battle of Beal-An-Atha-Buidh, or the Yellow Ford, where Owen Roe O'Neil cut to pieces the English army, killing its commander, Sir Henry Bagnall, and twenty-three of his captains and capturing all the enemy's munitions and provisions, the Shanaghan clan were conspicuous for their share in the victory. Dr. Drennan, in his vigorous ballad on that historic event, thus alludes to them:

Near the Chief, a grim tyke, an O'Shanaghan stood,
His nostril dilated seemed snuffing for blood;
Rough and ready to spring, like the wiry wolf hound
Of Ierné, who, tossing his pike with a bound,
Cried, "My hand to the Sassenach! ne'er may I hurl
Another to earth if I call him a churl!
He finds me in clothing, in booty, in bread—
My Chief, won't O'Shanaghan give him a bed?"

There are many of the descendants of this family in Ireland and America occupying honorable positions; among the latter may be mentioned the present Catholic Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, popularly styled "Brooklyn's First Citizen," whose name has been identified with the growth and development of that city, and who enjoys the unique distinction of having a public statue erected in his honor by his fellow-citizens during his lifetime.

THE MCAULEY, MAGAWLEY, OR MACAULEY FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 105 and 58. Plates 61 and 27.)

THE McAuley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Auly

and signifies "Echo, Son of Rock." The head of the sept was styled Prince of Calry of the Ports.

The possessions of the McAuleys were located in the present County of Westmeath. The territory called Calry comprises the present parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clanlonan, in Westmeath; and the ports alluded to in the above passage were those of the Shannon, to which this parish extends; according to MacGeoghegan, the McAuleys, Lords of Calry, also possessed part of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the Kings County. A sept of the Maguires took the surname of Magawley and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

Mary Catherine McAuley, the foundress of the Order of Mercy, was born in the County of Dublin in 1778 and died in 1841. The Order which she founded numbers to-day hundreds of convents and is one of the most efficient of the orders engaged in the work of charity.

The late General Daniel Macauley, formerly mayor of Indianapolis, Indiana, and who distinguished himself for gallantry in the late Civil War and was subsequently connected with the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, was a descendant of the Irish MacAuleys. His brother is one of the most prominent actors of the day.

THE MULLIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 114. Plate 30.)

THE Mulligan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his fifth son Ir. The founder of the family was Heber Donn, son of Ir. The ancient name was Maologan and signifies "Dullwitted."

The heads of the sept were styled Princes of Moyliffe, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Mayo, Londonderry, and Cavan. In the last-named county the Mulligans and O'Dalys were hereditary bards to the O'Reillys. The Mulligans were also chiefs of Tir MacCaerthain, in the County of Londonderry. The name of this territory is still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenaught, in

that county. The O'Mulligans, Anglicized to Molyneux, were also a clan in Tyrone.

Colonel James A. Mulligan, a distinguished soldier of the late Civil War, was a descendant of this family. He was born in Utica, N. Y., 1830, and died at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864. At the opening of the war he raised an Irish regiment, the Twenty-third Illinois, and defended Lexington, Mo., from July until September, 1861, holding the town against large odds. He afterward had command of Camp Douglas and took part in several engagements. He declined the rank of brigadier-general, preferring to remain with his regiment. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded while charging the enemy's lines, and, on seeing the colors were liable to be captured, he made the men who were bearing him from the field abandon him to save them, repeating his order, when they hesitated: "Lay me down and save the flag." He died in the hands of the enemy.

THE CARMODY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 84. Plate 62.)

THE Carmody family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was O'Meadhra and signifies "Joyful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Clare and Tipperary.

Among the noted members of this family may be mentioned Mr. Timothy Carmody, who left Ireland at an early age and acquired distinction in London, England. There he built up a lucrative business, and, during the prolonged troublous period from 1848 until 1870, the beginning of the Land League movement, he upheld the cause of his country with untiring zeal and energy. He was an uncompromising opponent of British rule in Ireland; yet his judgment was tempered by wisdom in advising his countrymen to abide a fitting opportunity. His son, Dr. William T. Carmody, a graduate of Douay College, France, was

for many years a resident of New York, where he died at an early age. He possessed in an eminent degree manly friendship, uniform courtesy, genial hospitality, and whole-souled generosity.

THE MCRORY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 288. Plate 54.)

THE McRory family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Leigh, son of Rory O'More, of the race of Ir, who gave his name to the Clanna Rory tribe, in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Rory and signifies "Great Knowledge." The possessions of the sept were located in Kings County. The McRorys, Anglicized McRogers, were chiefs of Kilwarlin, in ancient Ulidia, which embraced the present County of Down and a portion of Antrim.

A McRory, in 1342, was constable to the O'Conors and was leader of a band of Scotch gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were in the pay of the King of Connaught. The McRorys descend from Rory, the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the McDonnells of Scotland and Ireland. The McRorys, McDonnells, and McDowell were called the Clann-Samhairle or Clann-Sorley.

The McRorys, or Rogers, were also chiefs of Tealach Ainbith and of Muintir Birn, districts in the baronies of Dungannon and Strabane, in the County of Tyrone.

There were chiefs of the name likewise in Siol Anmacha, or Silancha, which ancient territory comprised the present barony of Longford, in the County of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, on the other (Leinster) side of the River Shannon, near Banagher, in Kings County.

There are many of this name in Ireland and the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John J. Rogers of New York City, and Mr. James J. Rogers of Brooklyn, N. Y., both of whom are prominent and honorable representatives of the name.

THE McENEIRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 148. Plate 31.)

THE McEnairy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Enrach, meaning "Solitary." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick.

The McEnairys were chiefs of Corca Muiceadha, also called Conaill Uachtarach, now the barony of Upper Conello, in the County Limerick. The McEnairys were descended from Mahoun (Anglicized Mahon), King of Munster and brother of Brian Boru, and had their chief residence at Castle McEnairy. The name has been Anglicized McHenry and Fitzhenry.

THE DOWLING FAMILY.

(Crest No. 268. Plate 31.)

THE Dowling family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founders of the family were Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144, and Feidlim, son of Eana Kinscalach, King of Leinster, A. D. 350, also of the line of Cathire More. The ancient name was Dubhleir, signifying "Defiance."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cavan. The Dowlings were also chiefs of Siol Elaigh and the Lagan; this territory of Siol Elaigh is now the barony of Shillelagh, in the south of the County of Wicklow. The O'Dowlings were also chiefs in Queens County, with the title of Lords of Laeighis, or Leise. Some of this family have Anglicized the name to Laing.

Bartholomew Dowling, the author of the popular and spirited ballad on "The Brigade at Fontenoy" and other poems, was a native of Limerick. He came to the United States in 1851 and went to Cali-

fornia, where he made and lost a fortune two or three times in succession.

Right Rev. T. F. Dowling, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton, Ont., one of the most eloquent and learned of the Canadian hierarchy, and Mr. Victor J. Dowling, one of the prominent young lawyers of New York City, are descendants of this family.

THE DINEHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Dinehan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Din-eghan and signifies "Defiant."

The possessions of the clan were located in the County of Limerick. The O'Dinehans, or O'Downings, were chiefs of Uaithne, now the barony of Owneybeg in Limerick; and the O'Dinans, another branch of the family, were chiefs of Eoganacht Uaithne Ageamar (Owney Agmar). This territory comprised part of the Counties of Tipperary and Limerick, now the baronies of Owney and Owneybeg.

THE BRESLIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Breslin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Breislin, signifying "Prince."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Tipperary. The O'Breslins were chiefs of Hy-Athy of Ely, which appears to have been a part of Ely O'Carroll, situated near the Shannon; and these O'Breslins were probably a branch of the O'Breslins of Donegal, who were brehons or judges to the O'Donnells, princes

of Tirconnell, and to the MacGuires, princes of Fermanagh. The latter were chiefs of Fanaid, or Fanad, on the western shore of Lough Swilloy, extending to Mulroy Lough and from the sea to Rathmeltan.

Many of the name were learned men and eminent ecclesiastics. There are many of the name in the United States, prosperous merchants, manufacturers, and business men, among whom may be mentioned in New York City Mr. Michael P. Breslin and Mr. Thomas Breslin.

THE MULLADY OR MULLEDY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 205. Plate 34.)

THE Mulledy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Mahlady, which signifies "Modesty." The name was taken from Maolanedy, brother of Fearghail, ancestor of Ferrall.

The heads of the sept were styled Chiefs of Broglie, and their possessions were located in the present County of Westmeath. Brogha, the district of the O'Mulledys, comprised part of the present baronies of Delvin and Farbill, in the County of Westmeath, and appears to have adjoined McCoughlan's territory, and was probably part of the barony of Garveycastle, in Kings County, and of Clonlonan, in Westmeath, in which county in former times there were many families of the Mulledys.

THE SCANLAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 258 and 5. Plates 49 and 1.)

THE Scanlan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Ir, fifth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Irial, son of Conal Kearnach, son of Amergin, the fourth in degree from Rory O'More who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Scamhghlonn and signifies "The Joker."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of

Armagh. Another branch of this name were chiefs in the County of Cork. This family was founded by Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483, and belonged to the Eoganacht Tribe, of the line of Heber. The O'Scanlans held possessions in the barony of Pubhlebrien, in the County of Limerick, and they were also a clan of note in Kerry. The MacScanlans were chiefs in ancient Oriel, the present County of Louth.

Many of this family were distinguished as ecclesiastics and writers and learned men from a very early period.

THE RONAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 151. Plate 22.)

THE Ronan family was descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Ronain, which signifies "Strong" or "Fat."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Mayo. Families of this name were also settled in the Counties of Waterford, Meath, and Roscommon. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the "O" is never prefixed in the Anglicized form, which is Ronane in the South of Ireland.

This family has given many eminent ecclesiastics to the Irish Church, and many others of them have been noted for their talent and learning.

THE FLANAGAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 302 and 248. Plates 31 and 59.)

THE Flanagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Flannagain and signifies "Red Man."

The possessions of the sept were in the present County of Water-

ford. The O'Flanagans were Chiefs of Uachtar Tire and of Kinel Arga. It appears that there were two chiefs of these O'Flanagans, one of Kinel Arga, a district in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County, and the other of Uachtar Tire, or the Upper Country, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford.

Another branch of the O'Flanagans, descended through the line of Heremon, were chiefs of Clan Cathail, a territory in the barony of Roscommon, north of Elphin; and O'Dugan mentions another clan of the name as chiefs of Comar, beside "O'Braoin's Country," in the County of Meath. The O'Flanagans were also Lords of Tura in Fermanagh, and many of the name were settled in Monaghan and other counties.

THE MCARTHUR OR ARTHUR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 89. Plate 41.)

THE McArthur family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cathal, King of Munster, A. D. 734. The ancient name was Artureigh, signifying "The Sailor."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick. In the latter county the McArthurs were chiefs in the barony of Pubhlebrien.

Among the notable personages of this name may be mentioned Rev. James Arthur, a Dominican friar in the Abbey of St. Stephen, Salamanca, professor of divinity and author of a "Commentary on Aquinas" and other works. Dr. Thomas Arthur, a Catholic physician, was born in Munster in 1593. He studied on the Continent, and after his return to Ireland became the leading practitioner of his time. Many of the most distinguished personages of the day were among his patients. During the Penal Laws many of the most eminent of the Irish physicians were Catholics, medicine being the only profession left open to them.

There are several of the name prominent in the United States. The late Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, was a descendant of this family.

THE AHERN OR O'HERN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 282. Plate 44.)

THIS family, whose name is variously spelled Ahern, Ahearne, Hearne, Heron, and O'Ahern, is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Aighearn, which signifies "Joy." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cork.

The Ahern branch of this family held possessions in Cork, Limerick, and Clare. The O'Herms were also chiefs of Hy-Cearnaidh, or O'Kearney, in the County of Tipperary. This branch of the O'Aherms, or Hernes, is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

Over Ui Cearnaigh of valiant hosts,
Rules O'Echtigern of the land of tribes;
A joyful country is that of the upright man,
As far as the hospitable port of the Shannon.

THE McCANN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 66. Plate 46.)

THE McCann family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The ancient name was Cannach and signifies "Handsome." The chiefs of the sept were styled Princes of Clan Bresail, and their possessions were located in the present County of Armagh.

This was the territory of the Ui-Breasal, or as they were called, the Ui Breasal Macha, descended from Breasal, son of Phelim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-Crioch. In later ages this territory was more usually called Clann Breasal, Anglicized Clanbrazil or Clanbrassil. The tribe of O'Garveys were the ancient chiefs of this territory, but in

more modern times it belonged to the McCanns, who were descended from Rochadh, the son of Colla da Crioich, grandson of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The McCanns, Lords of Clan Bresaoil, took their name from Cana, younger son of Mahon, Lord of O'Neill.

THE MULLANEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 119. Plate 7.)

THE Mullaney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The blood of Heremon is also united with that of Heber in this family, through its founder, Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Miollainneach, which means "Thoughtful." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Waterford, Sligo, and Longford.

There are many notable names of this family in Irish history, especially in the ranks of the clergy. In the United States the best known of the name was the late Brother Azarius of the Christian Brothers. His works on "The Development of English Literature," "Philosophy of Literature," "Aristotle and the Christian Church," "Culture of the Spiritual Sense," and other subjects are universally acknowledged to be the best produced on those questions in our day. His brother, Rev. John F. Mullaney of the Diocese of Pittsburg, Pa., is one of the founders of "The Catholic Summer School" of Plattsburg, N. Y.

THE PHELAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 132. Plate 14.)

THE Phelan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Suidhe, brother of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Feallamh, meaning "Philosopher." The title of the chief was Prince of Decies.

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Waterford.

Malachy O'Phelan was Prince of Desi at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion. Soon after they lost their possessions and rank in the County of Waterford, and their territory was transferred to the Le Poers and other Anglo-Norman settlers, but there still survive several families of the O'Phelans, or Phelans, in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queens County.

THE McHUGH FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 28 and 295. Plates 51 and 54.)

THE McHugh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Eachach, or Eocha, of the race of Ir. The sept belonged to the Clanna Rory Tribe, so called from its founder Heber Donn. son of Ir. The ancient name was McKeogh, meaning "Son of Speaker."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal, Roscommon, Cavan, and Meath. In the latter county the McHughs were located in Muintir Tlamain, while the McHughs of Galway were chiefs of Clan Cosgraidh, a district on the eastern side of Lough Corib.

THE SIONAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 58. Plate 27.)

THE Sionagh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was

Cahaney and signifies "The Fox." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Westmeath.

The O'Sionnaighs, or Foxes, were Lords of Teflia in the latter county. O'Dugan, in his topography, gives O'Catharnaigh as head prince of Teflia; hence the name Sionnaigh has been rendered Catharnaigh, or Kearney. The chief branch of this family took the name of Sionnach O'Catharnaigh, and the word Sionnach signifying "A Fox," the family name became Fox, and the head chief was generally designated Au Sionnach, or the Fox.

They were, as stated, of the race of the Southern Hy Nial, and their territory was called Muintir Tadhgain, which contained parts of the baronies of Ratheonrath and Clonlonan, in Westmeath, with part of the barony of Kilcourcy, in Kings County. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Foxes got the title of Lords of Kilcourcy.

THE MULBRENNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 304. Plate 24.)

THE Mulbrennan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son, Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Maolbreanoin and signifies "Farmer."

The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Roscommon. The Mulbrennans, Anglicized Mulrenan, were chiefs of Clan Conchobhair, or Clan Conor, a district near Cruachan, or Croaghan, in the barony and County of Roscommon. The exact limits of the cantred of Clan-Conor, the territory of O'Mulrenan, cannot now be determined, as this family sank at an early period under O'Flannagan and O'Connor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clan-Conor a subsection of the Clan-Cahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin in the County of Roscommon. Mael Brenainn, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies "The Servant or Devoted of St. Brendan."

THE CASSIDY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 283. Plate 55.)

THE Cassidy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, King of Connaught in the third century. The ancient name was Ua Casside and signifies "Rapid." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare, Londonderry, and Monaghan. The Cassidys were chiefs of Coole, in Fermanagh, and were hereditary physicians to the Maguires.

Many of the O'Cassidys were distinguished ecclesiastics and historians, among them Roderick MacCassidy, Archdeacon of Clogher, who partly compiled the "Annals of Ulster." There are many of this name in Ireland and the United States to-day, holding honorable positions in the mercantile world, among whom may be mentioned Mr. James Cassidy, the wealthy merchant of Brooklyn.

THE SLEVIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Slevin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Sleibni, who was descended from Feidlimidh, fourth son of Eogan, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. The ancient name was Slambain, which means "Highway Robber." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Tyrone and Longford.

Gilla-Comgaill Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Ireland, who died A. D. 1031, was ancestor of the sept of O'Slevin. The clan was originally seated west of Lough Foyle, but was in after-times driven thence by the race of Conal Gulban. There were several distinguished poets of this name, such as Muredach O'Sleibhin, chief poet of the North of Ireland, who was slain in A. D. 1022, Domnall, who died in A. D. 1168, and others.

THE O'DEA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 99. Plate 27.)

THE O'Dea family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was King Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland. The O'Deas belonged to the Dal Cais tribe, thus uniting the blood of both Heber and Heremon. The ancient name was Brian, signifying "The Author." The name O'Dea was taken from O'Deadhaig, one of their ancient chiefs. The title of the chiefs of the sept was Lord of Slieve Ardagh, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Clare. The O'Deas were chiefs of Dysart O'Dea, now the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, County of Clare.

About the year 1584, when the description of the County of Clare, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, was written, the only places marked belonging to the O'Deas are Beallnalyke (near Ruane) and Moghowny, belonging to Mahowne O'Dea, and Desert, belonging to Donell Moel O'Dea. The O'Deas were also chiefs of Carbery, County Cork. The O'Deas are given by O'Heerin as chiefs of Sliabh Ardagh, now the barony of Slieveardagh, in the County of Tipperary.

THE McNENY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 117. Plate 58.)

THE McNeny family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught, of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Neanach and signifies "Comical."

The title of the chief was Prince of Dunamaine, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. This name has been Anglicized Bird. The McNenys were chiefs of Kinel Naena in Tyrone, bordering on Monaghan.

Of this family was Count O'Neny of Brussels, in the Austrian service under the Empress Maria Theresa.

THE MULRENAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 53. Plate 23.)

THE Mulrenan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Maoilrenan, which signifies "Ready" or "Devoted."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Mayo. The O'Mulrenans were chiefs of Hy-Eachach Muaidhe, a district extending along the western bank of the River Moy, between Ballina and Killala. They were also chiefs of Clan Conchobhair, or Clan Conor, a district near Cruachan, or Croaghan, in the barony and County of Roscommon. The exact limits of the cantred of Clan-Conor, the territory of O'Mulrenan, cannot now be determined, as this family sank at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Connor Roe, but its whereabouts may be determined by O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clan-Conor a subsection of the Clan-Cahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin in the County of Roscommon.

THE MULDOON OR MELDON FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 247 and 53. Plates 59 and 23.)

THE Muldoon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathire More, or Cathire the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Maoilduin, which means "Governor of Fort."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Roscommon. The O'Muldoons, Anglicized Meldon, were also chiefs of Muintir Maolduin and Feara Luirg, now known as the barony of Lurg, in the County of Fermanagh. Clans of this name were also settled in

Mayo and Sligo. The Muldoons were likewise chiefs of Eoganacht Aine, now the parish of Knockaney, in the barony of Small County, County of Limerick. The O'Muldoons in the barony of Lurg, in the north of Fermanagh, are still numerous, but are somewhat reduced from the high and powerful position they once occupied.

Another branch of the same family, settled in the County of Roscommon, were descended from Earca, son of Olliol Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463.

THE COSGROVE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 123. Plate 64.)

THE Cosgrove family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cosgrach, which signifies "Victorious."

The MacOscars and MacOsgars (Anglicized McCuskers and Cosgroves), according to O'Dugan, possessed a territory called Fearra Rois—signifying the Men of the Ross—which comprised the district of Magheross about the town of Carrickmacross, in the County of Monaghan, with the parish of Clonkeen adjoining, in the County of Louth. In ancient times the O'Cosgroves, with the O'Keefes and O'Dugans, were chiefs in Fearnmuighe Feiné, now the barony of Fermoy, in the County of Cork. The O'Cosgroves were also chiefs in Sualan, which comprised the greater part of the barony of Ballinacor, called O'Byrne's Country, in the County of Wicklow. In the County of Wexford the O'Cosgroves were chiefs of Beantraide, now the barony of Bantry.

The McCoscrysts, or Cosgroves, in Wicklow County and Queens County, changed their names to Lestrange or L'Estrange.

THE FAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 140. Plate 64.)

THE Fagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, 379,

and ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials. The ancient name was Faghaine, signifying "The Prophet."

The possessions of the sept were located in Kings County, Meath, and Westmeath. There were many highly respectable families of this clan, the head of which had the title of Baron of Feltrim in Fingal. The O'Fagans, or MacFagans, are considered by some to be of English descent. D'Alton, in his "History of the County Dublin," mentions some of this family, who in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries were high sheriffs in Meath and Dublin.

The name is still numerous in the Counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Dublin and in America. Among its representatives in America may be mentioned Senator Fagan of Long Island City, N. Y.

THE KENNY FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 178 and 219. Plates 56 and 59.)

THE Kenny family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the celebrated warrior, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from the Chieftain Rory O'More, who gave his name to his tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Kenny and signifies "The Weary."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal. They were chiefs in Moy Ith, situated partly in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal, and partly in the barony of Tirkerran, in Derry. There were also chiefs of the name in Iorras, now the barony of Erris, in Mayo, and in Muintir Cionaith, a district in the barony of Moycarnon, County Roscommon.

James Kenny, a popular and prolific dramatic author, was a descendant of this family. He was born in 1780 and died in 1849. He produced many very attractive pieces, which brought him in large returns, yet he was always poor and died in poverty.

THE KEAN OR KEENE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 220. Plate 60.)

THE Kean family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cathain and signifies "Valorous."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary. The Keanes, or O'Canes, were Chiefs of Hy Fodhladha, a district supposed to be on the borders of Tipperary and Waterford.

Many of this name have acquired distinction in various walks of life. Among them may be mentioned Lord John Keane, born in 1781, who served with distinction in the British service in the Peninsular War, in Egypt, in the American War of 1812, and in India. The Most Rev. J. J. Keane, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., is also a member of this family and Dr. Joseph A. Kene, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE McHENRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 142. Plate 60.)

THE McHenry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Enna, of the Northern Hy Nials, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Cahane and signifies "Grandson of Beloved."

The title of the chief was Chief of Clan Magnus na Banna, and the possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Londonderry. The McHenrys, sometimes called Fitzhenrys, were Chiefs of Corca Muiceadha, also called Conaill Uachtarach, now the barony of Upper Conello, in the County Limerick. The McHenrys were descended from Mahoun, Anglicized Mahon, King of Munster and brother of Brian Boru, and had their chief residence at Castletown McHenry.

THE HANLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 184. Plate 21.)

THE Hanley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Hanlach and signifies "Chronicler."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Roscommon. The O'Hanleys were Chiefs of Kinel Dobhtha, a large district in the barony of Ballintober, along the Shannon. It formed part of the Three Tuatha, or the Three Districts. The chiefs of the sept were styled Princes of Corcachlain.

The name is numerous still, and many of its representatives hold honorable positions in the United States. Among them may be mentioned Mr. John Hanley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE McEVOY OR McAVOY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 126. Plate 19.)

THE McEvoy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315, and son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught. The ancient name was Vais, which signifies "Goodness."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Westmeath and Queens County. The territory of the McEvoy's appears to have been situated in the barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. They also possessed a territory in Teffia, called Ui Mac Uais, now the barony of Moygoish, in Westmeath. Some of them have changed the name to McVeagh.

THE BANNON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE Bannon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, eighth son of that monarch. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Bannach, signifying "Active." The Bannons were Chiefs of Ui Dechi, which is thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

"Ui Dechi, the fine district of hills,
The extensive land of fair fortresses,
A fruitful country which they inherit,
Is the estate of the tribe of O'Bannan."

Ui Dechi, the territory of the O'Bannons, was situated in the north of Tipperary, where there are still many families of the name. Another clan of this name were settled in the County of Mayo. There were several eminent bishops and ecclesiastics of this name from the tenth to the fifteenth century.

This name has been changed to that of Banim—the distinguished poet and novelist, John Banim, being the first to adopt the modernized form of the name. He was born in Kilkenny in 1798. He began life as an artist, but drifted into literature, and for a time made only a precarious living. In conjunction with his brother Michael, he began the series of stories, "The Tales by the O'Hara Family," which will always hold a place in Irish fiction. He died in 1842.

"As an Irish novelist," writes a competent critic, "his character stands very high; second, indeed, to no one. His burning love of religion and country was traced by him in letters of fire, and his indignant sincerity gave him a power which few possessed before him. His temperament was sensitive and gloomy; hence he depicted the darker passions and more sullen traits of the character of his countrymen. His novels are strong and full of fire, replete with powerful and striking energy, both moral and physical—equally indicative of tenderness and strength. His ballads are very national, full of natural feeling, and of true fidelity to Irish character."

THE MORIARTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 249. Plate 44.)

THE Moriarty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The Moriartys belonged to the Eoganacht tribe, founded by Eogan More, or Eogan the Great, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles. The ancient name was Moirheart and signifies "Justice."

The possessions of the Moriartys were located in the present County of Kerry, where they were Chiefs of Aes Asdi of Orlar Eltaigh, a district that comprised the parish of Templenoe, in the barony of Dunkerron.

The name is still numerous in Ireland and the United States. The Hon. Thaddeus Moriarty, the well-known New York merchant, is a descendant of this family.

THE CONWAY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 195. Plate 10.)

THE Conway family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conla, son of Caolbhach, last King of Ulster of the race of Ir. The ancient name was Conway and means "A Bearer." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Longford.

General Conway, a distinguished man of this name, was born in Ireland in 1733. He entered the French army, where he attained the rank of colonel and the Order of Chevalier of St. Louis. He came to the United States at the outbreak of the Revolution, where he was made brigadier-general. He commanded his brigade with distinction at Brandywine and Germantown, and was soon after raised to the rank of major-general. His course in connection with the so-called Conway cabal, whose object was to substitute General Gates in the supreme

command instead of Washington, rendered him unpopular, and he resigned and returned to France. In 1784 he was made *marechal-de-camp* and was appointed governor of all the French possessions in the East Indies. He was created a count shortly before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

THE TRACY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 96. Plate 57.)

THE Tracy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483, son of Aongus, King of Munster, A. D. 450, descended from Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was *Traiseach* and signifies "Warrior."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. The Tracys were also Chiefs of *Ui-Bairrche*, a territory comprising the barony of *Slievemargy*, in the Queen's County.

THE COONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Cooney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was *Coonaght* and signifies "Prosperity." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone. This name is also Anglicized *Coyne*.

The name is still numerous in Ireland and in the United States. Among its representatives who have acquired distinction may be mentioned Judge M. Cooney, of California, a jurist of national reputation, whose aid and counsel have always been at the service of his countrymen in every movement for the promotion of their interests.

THE GRIFFIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 120. Plate 64.)

THE Griffin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Gribhean and signifies "The Griffin." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Cork.

The best-known representative of this name was Gerald Griffin, the distinguished novelist and poet. He was born in Limerick in 1803, and his literary tastes were exhibited at a very early age. While yet a mere boy he wrote for the papers and published several poems of marked beauty. When nineteen years of age he wrote a play of acknowledged merit, and, much against the wishes of his relatives, proceeded to London in quest of fortune. He remained in the metropolis some years and met with but indifferent success. He made the acquaintance of John Banim and others, who befriended him as far as he would allow them, but he was too proud-spirited to accept favors or let his relatives at home know his painful condition. The privations he suffered so undermined his health that he never fully recovered.

At length he gained the recognition he deserved, his "Hollandtide Tales" being a pronounced success. His best-known production is that intensely dramatic novel, "The Collegians," dramatized under the title of the "Colleen Bawn." Many of his other works, namely, "Tales of the Munster Festivals," "Tales of a Jury Room," and his historical novel, "The Invasion," are deservedly popular, while many of his poems are among the most beautiful in English literature. Just as he had achieved the success he so much coveted, his mind turned from worldly to spiritual affairs and he joined the Order of the Christian Brothers in Dublin. He devoted himself to his new sphere of duty with ardor, and died of fever, June, 1840, in his thirty-sixth year. He was buried at the North Cork Monastery, where a simple slab with the name Brother Joseph—his name in religion—marks his grave. Unfortunately, before

retiring from the world Griffin burned nearly all of his unpublished writings.

The name is still numerous in Munster, and there are many prominent representatives of it, both among the clergy and laity, in the United States. Of the latter we may mention Dr. John Griffin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a gentleman distinguished alike for his personal qualities and professional ability.

THE McQUIRE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 93. Plate 23.)

THE McQuire family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463, and son of Dathy, last pagan monarch of Ireland. The ancient name was Guaire and signifies "Noble." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE QUIRK OR CUIRC FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 239 and 5. Plates 53 and 1.)

THE Quirk family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Quirc and signifies "The Knife."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tyrone and in the barony of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath. Another branch of this family, deriving its descent from Eogan More, son of Olliolt Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148, held possessions in the present County of Tipperary, where the chiefs were known as Lords of Musciy Cuirc.

THE BRODY, BRODER, OR BRODERICK FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Brody family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Brodach and signifies "Exciter."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Wexford, Mayo, and Kilkenny. In the latter county they were Chiefs of Hy-n-Eirc, now the barony of Iverk. The O'Broders are also mentioned as Chiefs of Carruic Bachuighe, still traceable by the name Car-rickbrack in the barony of Inishowen, County of Donegal.

A noted representative of this family was Senator Broderick of California, one of the pioneers of that State, who was killed in a duel with Judge Terry, afterward killed by a United States marshal in the performance of his duty.

THE BOLGER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Bolger family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Bollsgaire and signifies "The Herald." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Carlow.

There are many of this name in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Captain James P. Bolger, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE KINAHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 264. Plate 25.)

THE Kinahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Suidhe, brother of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Cinnean and signifies "Thin." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Waterford.

THE FINEEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 174. Plate 56.)

THE Fineen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Finneen, which means "Little Soldier."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kerry. The Finneens were a branch of the McCarthys or, according to others, of the O'Sullivans. They were a clan of note in that locality for centuries.

THE FINNEGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 30. Plate 57.)

THE Finnegan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Fingin, and the clan held possessions in the present Kings County. The Finnegans were chiefs also in the barony of Moycarnon, County of Roscommon.

Of this family was Mathias Finnucane, one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who died in 1814. There are several of the name in Ireland and America, and it is especially well represented in the ranks of the clergy.

THE MCCARTRON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 271. Plate 55.)

THE McCartron family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Cartron and signifies "Friendly." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE LONEGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 270. Plate 55.)

THE Lonegan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Lonegan and signifies "Scoffer." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Down and Roscommon.

THE FLANNELLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 204. Plate 56.)

THE Flannelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Flanhnaidhe and signifies "Red Eyed." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE McANULTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McAnulty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Mc-

Nulty and signifies "Son of Noble." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Cavan.

The name is frequently spelled McNulty and Nulty. There are many of this family in Ireland and the United States to-day. In the latter country among its representatives occupying prominent positions in professional and business life, may be mentioned Major Peter McNulty, the wealthy Brooklyn merchant.

THE MCNIELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McNiell family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Nial and signifies "Champion." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Antrim.

THE MCHOMALTAIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE McHomaltain family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Chomaltain and signifies "Foster Brother." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Leitrim and Donegal.

THE MCANANY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 117. Plate 58.)

THE McAnany family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, son of Carbre Lif-feachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Neny and

signifies "Comical." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Monaghan.

At the battle of Benburb, June 5, 1646, Colonel Patrick McNeny, with his brother-in-law, Bernard McMahon, son of Hugh, Chief of Monaghan, commanded Owen Roe O'Neill's cavalry and contributed largely to that decisive victory.

THE DOWLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 167. Plate 57.)

THE Dowley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Dubhlaidh and signifies "Dark." The possessions of the clan were located in Queens County.

THE COSTELLO FAMILY.

(Crest No. 195. Plate 10.)

THE Costello family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conla, son of Caolbhach, last King of Ulster of the race of Ir. The ancient name was Cosheath and signifies "Swiftfooted." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Donegal.

In Meath there was an Anglo-Norman family named Nangle, who became Barons of Navan, and many of them took the Irish name of MacCostello, and from them the barony of Costello, in Mayo, derived its name.

THE O'CONAIL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 117. Plate 58.)

THE O'Conail family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Carthan, third in descent from Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Conail and signifies "Love." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Londonderry.

THE DENEHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 49. Plate 47.)

THE Denehy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Deonaightheach and signifies "Willing." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Cork.

THE GILFOYLE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 42. Plate 47.)

THE Gilfoyle family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Fiacha Mulliathan, son of Eogan More, son of Ollio! Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Giollafoile and signifies "Little Child."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary. The McGilfoyles, or Gilfoyles, were Chiefs of Clan Quinlevan, and were located on the borders of Tipperary and Kings Counties.

THE BROснаHAN OR BROSNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE Brosnahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the famous warrior, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, of the Irian race, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Brosnaghan and signifies "Exporting." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kerry.

There are many of this name in the United States, among whom may be mentioned Mr. John Brosnan, of New York City.

THE GALLAVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 52. Plate 40.)

THE Gallavan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Geallachan and signifies "Contender." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cork.

THE McFERGUS OR FERGUSON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 189. Plate 37.)

THE McFergus family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Fiacha and signifies "The Worthy." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Leitrim.

The MacFerguses were hereditary erenachs of the Churches of Ros-sinner; their name has been Anglicized Ferguson.

THE CONIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 117. Plate 58.)

THE Conigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Conagan and signifies "Equal." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE BEGLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Begley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Boglach and signifies "The Marble." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Donegal.

THE McKEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 67. Plate 46.)

THE McKey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, who was the son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Gaid and signifies "Father." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Leitrim and Donegal.

THE KINDELLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 107. Plate 45.)

THE Kindellan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Coindhealbhain and signifies "Handsome Persuader." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Meath, and the head of the clan was styled Prince of Meath.

This family took their hereditary surname from Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire MacNeill Naighialla, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.

THE GOMOGÉ FAMILY.

(Crest No. 62. Plate 45.)

THE Gomogé family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Crimthine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Gormhac and signifies "Grandson." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo. The O'Gomogés were chiefs also in Cearra, now the barony of Carra, in the County of Mayo.

THE McFINGAH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 298. Plate 44.)

THE McFingah family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Fionga and signifies "Soldier." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Londonderry.

THE LENAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 263. Plate 44.)

THE Lenaghan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Lenaghan, and signifies "Surgeon." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary.

THE MCGARRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 306. Plate 42.)

THE McGarry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Garach, and signifies "Useful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

There are many of the name in Ireland and the United States, among whom may be mentioned the late James McGarry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a man of excellent qualities and sterling character. His son, Mr. James McGarry, possesses many of his father's excellent qualities.

THE CONLIVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 107. Plate 45.)

THE Conlivan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Coindhealbhaín, and signifies "Handsome Persuader." The head of the clan was styled Chief of Laogare, and their possessions were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE HEARN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 266. Plate 42.)

THE Hearn family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Haugbern and signifies "Joy." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Clare.

THE QUINLIVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 81. Plate 41.)

THE Quinlivan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Conlivan and signifies "Handsome Persuader."

The heads of the sept were styled Chiefs of Clonifferran, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Clare and Tipperary. Some of the Quinlivans have changed their name to Quinlan.

THE QUINLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 81. Plate 41.)

THE Quinlan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was McCuillen and signifies "Son of Comrade." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Antrim.

Among the many of this name in America may be mentioned Major Quinlan of New York City, a distinguished officer of the Irish Brigade in the late Civil War and a man of the most estimable qualities.

THE CONKLIN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 92 and 103. Plates 36 and 62.)

THE Conklin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Clare.

THE McREEDY OR RIADY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 34. Plate 40.)

THE McReedy or Riady family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Riada and signifies "The Umpire." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick.

THE DUNNADY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 191. Plate 39.)

THE Dunnady family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was O'Donavan, meaning "Son of Destroying."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kerry. The O'Dunnady's were Chiefs of Slieve Luachra, that is, the district about the mountains of Slieve-Lougher, on the borders of Limerick and Kerry. They are thus mentioned by O'Heerin:

“The plain of Luachra, a productive country,
Belongs to the liberal O'Dunady,
A tribe of hard fighting battles,
A district of fair, well-watered lands.”

THE CALLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 176 Plate 39.)

THE Callan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Cullen and signifies “Fairhaired.” The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Kilkenny.

THE McCORMICK FAMILY.

(Crest No. 137. Plate 38.)

THE McCormick family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Cormicain and signifies “Son of Crown.” The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Tipperary.

THE McMORE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 173. Plate 39.)

THE McMore family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founders of the family were Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144, and Dirmuid Na Nagall, King of Leinster, A. D. 1170, of the line of Heremon. The ancient name was More and signifies “Chief.” The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kildare.

THE MORONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 212. Plate 37.)

THE Moroney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Mormheamnach, meaning "Magnanimous."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Clare and in the barony of Lower Connello, in the County of Limerick.

THE GARVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 127. Plate 38.)

THE Garvan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Gearbhain and signifies "Wounder." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary.

THE HAMLIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 73. Plate 33.)

THE Hamlin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Aimhedach and signifies "Unskillful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Antrim.

THE MCGILLIGAN OR GILLIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McGilligan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of Conal Kearnach, of the Clanna Rory tribe and fifth in degree from Rory O'More, Chieftain in Ulster, who gave the tribe its name, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Gilligan and signifies "The Obedient."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal. The McGilligans were chiefs also in the Counties of Cavan and Longford.

Among the representatives of this family in the United States, may be mentioned Mr. John Magilligan, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE HARGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE Hargan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the famous warrior, son of Amergin, who was fourth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Horaghan and signifies "Enchanting." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cork.

THE McGEOUGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 115. Plate 50.)

THE McGeough family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Eocha, of the Irian race. The ancient name was McKeogh, which signifies "Son of Speaker." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Roscommon.

THE GRANIGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 187. Plate 49.)

THE Granighan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and his consort, Maude, Queen of Connaught, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Granighan, which signifies "Deformed." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Roscommon.

THE McKEOWN OR McKEON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 265. Plate 35.)

THE McKeown family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Eogan and signifies "Philosopher."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Donegal, Antrim, and Cavan. A clan of the McKeons were settled also in the County of Roscommon.

THE MACKIN OR MACKEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE Mackin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Heber Donn, son of Ir. The ancient name was MacAnta and signifies "Honest." The possessions of the clan were located in Kings County. The O'Mackens were Chiefs of Mughdhorn, or Mourne, in the County of Down.

John Macken, born in Fermanagh about the close of the eighteenth century, was the author of a volume of poems and a writer of note in his day. He edited for many years the "Erne Packet or Enniskillen Chronicle."

THE BRANAIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 267. Plate 35.)

THE Branain family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Branain and signifies "The Chief." The possessions of the family were located in Queens County.

THE McCODDEN OR MCCUDDEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 78. Plate 36.)

THE McCodden family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, son of Carbre Lifeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Codden and signifies "Warrior." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Armagh.

THE DRONE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 216. Plate 33.)

THE Drone family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Amalgaid, son of Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Dron and signifies "Steadfast." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cavan.

THE HOWLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 229. Plate 33.)

THE Howley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Ollamh and signifies "Doctor." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Clare and Mayo.

THE McRODDEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McRoddén family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Croin Badhroi, son of Eocha, of the Irian race. The ancient name was Roden, which signifies "The Red." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE SEXON OR SEXTON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 161. Plate 34.)

THE Sexon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Seasnain and signifies "A Defense." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry, and Clare.

THE DURKIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 182. Plate 34.)

THE Durkin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Fergus, King of Connaught, and his Queen, Maude, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Durchain, which signifies "For War." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE HUSCARETT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 198. Plate 34.)

THE Huscarett family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Straivetime, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Ua Casside and signifies "Rapid." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Clare and Galway.

THE KEEVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 238. Plate 34.)

THE Keegan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olloil Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Caoimhan and signifies "Host." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Antrim.

THE McRODY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McRody family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Croin Badhroi, son of Eochu of the Irian race. The ancient name was Rodachain and signifies "Diligent." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cavan.

THE CARBRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 222. Plate 35.)

THE Carbry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Clan Carbre and signifies "Tribe of Carbre."

The possessions of the clan were located in Queens County. The Carbrys were also Chiefs of Tuath Binn, in ancient Meath. This is the district now called Tuaith, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clonlonan and County of Westmeath.

THE CONNEALLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 225. Plate 35.)

THE Conneally family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Conailbhe and signifies "Friendship." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway.

THE FRIEL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 257. Plate 32.)

THE Friel family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Friell and signifies "Man of Science." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Carlow.

THE McNESTOR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McNestor family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Fergus, King of Connaught, and his wife, Maude, Queen of Connaught, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Nestor and signifies "The Honest." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE NEYLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 284. Plate 31.)

THE Neylan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Colla Vais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Miallian and signifies "Champion." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Antrim.

The O'Neylans were of the race of McGuire, and took their name from Nillian, a chief of that family.

THE McITH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 130. Plate 30.)

THE McIth family is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The founder of the family was Lugaidhe McIthy, of the line of Lugaidh, son of Ith. The chief of this tribe was O'Driscoll, Lord of Baltimore. The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE DREHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 286. Plate 29.)

THE Drehan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the famous warrior, son of Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was O'Duane, which signifies "Son of the Poet." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Galway.

THE MCGLOIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McGloin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Glinn and signifies "The Fort." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Leitrim, where the McGloins were Chiefs of Rossinver.

THE McQUADE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McQuade family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Caolbhach, the last King of Ulster of the Irian race. The ancient name was Quade and signifies "A Master." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Monaghan.

The name is still numerous in Ireland, as also in the United States. The late General James McQuade, of Utica, N. Y., Mr. Peter McQuade, the prominent New York merchant, and the Most Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, are descendants of this family.

THE FLAVIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)

THE Flavin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Flaicheach and signifies "Blustering." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Waterford.

THE McGETTIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McGettigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Amergin, the fourth in degree from Rory O'More, of the race of Ir, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Gettigan and signifies "Wounded." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Donegal.

The McGettigans were chiefs of three districts called Teallach Cathalain, Teallach Duibhailbe, and Teallach Braenain, in Moy Ith,

partly in the barony of Raphoe, County of Donegal, and partly in the barony of Tirkeeran, in Derry. The McGettigans are still numerous in the Counties of Londonderry and Donegal. The late Archbishop McGettigan, Primate of Armagh, was of this family.

THE MEADE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 84. Plate 62.)

THE Meade family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Meadhra and signifies "Joyful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Clare.

General George H. Meade, of Philadelphia, Pa., who commanded the Union Army at the battle of Gettysburg, was a descendant of this Irish family, as is also Admiral Richard W. Meade of the United States Navy.

THE McCONN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 130. Plate 30.)

THE McConn family is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The founder of the family was Lughaidh McConn, son of McNiad, A. D. 173, of the race of Lugadth, son of Ith. The ancient name was Conn and signifies "Speed." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

THE McTEIGUE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 83. Plate 29.)

THE McTeigue family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Teigue, son of Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002. The ancient name was Brian and signifies "Author." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE MCGINTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 258. Plate 49.)

THE McGinty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of Conal Kearnach. The ancient name was Inty and means "Well Born." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE McHALE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McHale family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Aille and signifies "Handsome." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

The late venerable Archbishop John McHale, of Tuam, Ireland, pre-eminent as prelate, patriot, and poet among the Irish hierarchy for more than half a century, was a descendant of this ancient family.

THE NOONAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)

THE Noonan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Nuinean, which signifies "Small Man." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cork. The O'Noonans were Chiefs of Tullaleis and Castlelissen, now the parish of Tullilease, in the barony of Duhallow, in that county, in which they were hereditary wardens of St. Brendan's Church.

THE DINERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 49. Plate 47.)

THE Dinerty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483.

This clan belonged to the Eoganacht tribe, whose chief was McCarthy More, Prince of Muskerry, King and Prince of Desmond, King of Cashel and Munster. The ancient name was Deonaightheach, which signifies "Willing." The possessions of the sept were located on the borders of the present Counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny.

THE O'NEAGHTAIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 145. Plate 62.)

THE O'Neaghtain family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Neaghtain and signifies "Neutral." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Clare.

THE GEARY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)

THE Geary family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 173, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Gearait and signifies "Warrior."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Waterford.

THE McCAFFERTY OR McCAVERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McCafferty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Gallach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was O'Connor and signifies "Grandson of Helper."

The possessions of the McCaffertys were located in the present County of Mayo, and those of the McCavertys in the County of Galway.

The name is numerous in Ireland, the United States, and the British Colonies.

THE McCONMIE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McConmie family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was

Connie and signifies "The Crafty." The possessions of the clan were located in the present territory of Tyrone.

This name has been modernized to McNamee.

THE MORRISSEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Morrissey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Muirgheasas and signifies "Lord." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Tipperary.

The late Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, a noted politician of his day and a man of many sterling qualities, was a descendant of this family.

THE KEESHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)

THE Keeshan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum and Sabia, who were King and Queen of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Ceasain and signifies "Tormentor." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Kerry.

THE MCGREAL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McGreal family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Greliath and signifies "Gray-haired." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE MCTUMMY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McTummy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Tumaltagh and signifies "Meritorious." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE McAROY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McAroy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Aodh and signifies "Skillful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE RIAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 4.)

THE Riagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Riagan and signifies "Religious." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cavan.

The name is now usually written O'Regan or Regan.

THE LAVERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Laverty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Labhertach and signifies "Idle." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

The O'Lavertys were Chiefs of the Clann-Donnell, a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe but afterward driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.

THE KERNAHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Kernahan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Ceirmseachain, which signifies "The Peacemaker." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Donegal.

THE KANADAY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 4.)

THE Kanaday family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Kiann, son of Olliol Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Kianachta and signifies "Line of Kiann," who gave his name to the tribe. The head of the clan was called Chief of Moy Breagh, and their possessions were located in the present County of Londonderry.

THE HALLINAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Hallinan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Hallinan, which signifies "Handsome." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Limerick.

The Hallinans, with the McSheehys, were Chiefs of Ballyhallinan, in the barony of Pubhlebrien, County of Limerick.

THE HILLEEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 9. Plate 2.)

THE Hilleen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Trena, son of Tigernach, of the race of Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Hilleen and signifies "Little Ruin." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE CONNERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Connerty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Conchobhar and signifies "Helper." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cavan.

THE O'DONAGHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 101. Plate 40.)

THE O'Donaghy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Deon-aightheach and signifies "Willing." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway.

THE COWLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 153. Plate 17.)

THE Cowley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was McCauliffe, which signifies "Son of the Handsome." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cork.

An English family of the name of Cowley settled in Queens County after the Cromwellian wars, where they secured extensive possessions.

THE McRERY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 261. Plate 17.)

THE McRery family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Carthen, third in descent from Colla Vais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Rory and signifies "Red." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Armagh.

THE TUOHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 144. Plate 17.)

THE Tuohy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founders of the family were Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002, and Moriertach O'Brien, the last King of Ireland of the race of Brian Boru, A. D. 1089. The ancient name was Brian and signifies "Author." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cork.

THE HARTIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 147. Plate 17.)

THE Hartigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Earthoghadh and signifies "First Choice." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Tipperary.

THE GILDEA FAMILY.

(Crest No. 139. Plate 17.)

THE Gildea family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Giolladea and signifies "Servant of Science." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Limerick.

THE McVAIS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 139. Plate 17.)

THE McVais family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Vais and signifies "Beauty." The possessions of the clan were located in Queens County and the County of Westmeath.

THE NEALE OR NEELEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Neale family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Nial and signifies "Champion." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone.

THE FINNELLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 112. Plate 16.)

THE Finnellan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Feinnidhelan and signifies "Perfect Soldier." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Tipperary and Roscommon.

THE McCARTAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 259. Plate 54.)

THE McCartan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Saran, son of Caolbhach, last King of Ulster of the race of Ir. The ancient name was Carthan and signifies "Friendship." The possessions of the clan were located in Donegal and Queens Counties.

The McArtans, or McCartans, were also chiefs in the County of Leitrim and in Kinel Fogartaigh (Fogarty), now the baronies of Kinelarty and Dufferin, in the County of Down, where the McArtans are still numerous.

THE COLEMAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 77. Plate 48.)

THE Coleman family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eadrach, son of Bec, who was seventeenth in descent from Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177. The ancient name was Colma and signifies "Hardness." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Armagh.

There are many of the name in Ireland and the United States. In the latter country may be mentioned Commissioner James S. Coleman and his brother, Mr. Michael S. Coleman, the well-known contractor of New York.

THE LENNON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 131. Plate 29.)

THE Lennon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Guaire, King of Hy-Fiachras, in Connaught, A. D. 544, and of the line of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient

name was Leanain and signifies "Favorite. The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Antrim.

The Lennons were chiefs also in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the County Galway.

THE McVEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 216. Plate 41.)

THE McVey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Vais and signifies "Beauty." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Westmeath and Queens County.

THE O'DONNELLAN FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 291 and 294. Plates 18 and 54.)

THE O'Donnellan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Donnallan and signifies "Howling." The head of the clan was entitled the Prince of Tirmaccarthine, and the possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Antrim, in the barony of Leitrim, in the County of Galway.

Another branch of this name descended from Fiacha, son of Colla Vais, of the Hy Many tribe, and King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The possessions of these Donelans were located in the present County of Roscommon.

THE CONRAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 245. Plate 53.)

THE Conran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan Moré, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The

ancient name was Congrain and signifies "Cunning." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Waterford.

THE SCULLEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Scullen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Scullog, which signifies "Hospitable." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone.

THE O'BRAOIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE O'Braoin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Braoin and signifies "Large Company." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE McGLANCHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 252. Plate 53.)

THE McGlanchy family is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The founder of the family was Faha Cahan, of the line of Lugadth, son of Ith, A. D. 194. The ancient name was Glanach and signifies "Virtue." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE DEVER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 319. Plate 52.)

THE Dever family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Deaghdhair and signifies "Just Man." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE GILMARTIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 121. Plate 52.)

THE Gilmartin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Laoiseach Kean More, son of the famous warrior, Conal Kearnach. The ancient name was Guillamartin, which means "Living Boy." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Tyrone and Donegal.

THE MCGILLONDE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 121. Plate 52.)

THE McGillonde family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Amergin, fourth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was McGilmartin and signifies "Son of Living Boy." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE HAGARTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 82. Plate 52.)

THE Hagarty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Agartach and signifies "Revengeful." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Kerry and Sligo.

There are many persons of this name prominent in business circles in New York, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Michael H. Hagerty of Hagerty Brothers, glass manufacturers of New York, and Mr. J. Henry Hagerty and his brothers, oil merchants of that city.

THE MCCARTHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 290. Plate 24.)

THE McCarthan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Carthen, third in descent from Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Carthan and signifies "Kindness." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Londonderry.

THE MULKERIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 4.)

THE Mulkerin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Maolcoirin and signifies "The Just." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Galway.

THE McNALLY OR McANALLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 51. Plate 25.)

THE McNally or McAnally family is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The founder of the family was Faha Cahan, A. D. 194, of the line of Lugadth, son of Ith. The ancient name was Analach and signifies "Chronicle." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE McGIOLLKELLY OR KILLKELLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 61. Plate 5.)

THE McGiollkelly or Killkelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Giollacuilian and signifies "Bearer." The possessions of this sept were located in the present Counties of Mayo, Donegal, and Galway. They were chiefs in South Fiachra, in the last-named county.

THE CONNELLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 150. Plate 10.)

THE Connelly family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Conally and signifies "A Light."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Galway, Meath, and Donegal. The Connells were also chiefs in Fermanagh.

THE COBLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 109. Plate 5.)

THE Cobley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Ciobliochain and signifies "A Fleet." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE MULVIHILL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 38. Plate 20.)

THE Mulvihill, Mulvey, or Mulvaney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Maolvihil and signifies "The Acolyte." It is taken from Maoilmbichil, Chief of Corcaseashuail, in the County of Roscommon. The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Tipperary. The Mulvihills were of the race of Corc, King of Munster, and were Chiefs of Muscry Trehirne, in the County of Cork.

THE MACK FAMILY.

(Crest No. 160. Plate 22.)

THE Mack family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, or Doivlen, brother of Fiacha Straivetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon and son of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Mac and signifies "Son of." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE RAFFERTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 159. Plate 22.)

THE Rafferty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Ragbheartach and signifies "The Stubborn." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE GAFFNEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE Gaffney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliol Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463, and son of Dathy, the last pagan monarch of Ireland. The ancient name was Gaffney and signifies "Leader in Battle." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Cavan.

THE DAVOREN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 152. Plate 22.)

THE Davoren family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Deaghoil-each, meaning "Benevolent." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Clare.

The O'Davorans were Chiefs of Muintir Lidheagha (or the O'Liddys), the tribe name of this clan, whose territory was situated in the barony of Corcomroe, in the County Clare. O'Heerin thus mentions them:

"The O'Davorans of wise and learned men,
Chiefs of O'Liddy of whom I treat,
They belonged to the clans of Sinnell,
And are the maintainers of nobility."

THE FLATTERY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 196. Plate 58.)

THE Flattery family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Flachertach, King of Connaught, A. D. 729, and Conal Kearnach, son of Amergin, of the Irian race. The ancient name was O'Cahal and signifies "Son of Beautiful." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick.

The O'Flatterys and O'Cahills were Chiefs of Fianchora, in ancient Thomond, embracing the Counties of Limerick and Clare.

THE CREAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 301. Plate 28.)

THE Crean family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Crean and signifies "Seafarer." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE GARVEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 300. Plate 28.)

THE Garvey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Gairbsbias and signifies "Joy." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Wexford, Down, and Armagh.

THE CLANAGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 292. Plate 28.)

THE Clanaghan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century. The ancient name was Lanaghan, which signifies "The Songster." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Galway and Tipperary.

THE MCCREACHAIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 279. Plate 28.)

THE McCreachain family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Creachain and signifies "Woundgiving." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Antrim.

THE CROISAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Croisan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Croissan and signifies "Crusader." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Tyrone.

THE CRIOCHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 279. Plate 28.)

THE Criochan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Amalgaid, son of Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was McCreachain and signifies "Son of Wounder." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Antrim.

THE DINANE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Dinane family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Dinehan, which signifies "Grandson of the Defiant."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Clare, Tipperary, and Limerick. They were Chiefs of Uaithne, now the barony of Owneybeg, a territory which comprised part of the Counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

THE McCAUL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McCaul family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Magaghwel and signifies "The Proud." The title of the chief was Lord of Kinel Feradaigh, and the possessions of the sept were located in the County of Tyrone.

THE McCASKEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE McCaskey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Asceath, which signifies "Champion." The possessions of the territory were located in the present County of Tyrone.

THE MULCORNEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Mulcorney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Maolcheannach and signifies "Bashful Baldheaded." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Longford.

THE MULCAHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Mulcahy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maolchaba, King of Ireland, A. D. 610, son of Hugue the Second, of the race of Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Maolchaba and signifies "Flattering." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Tipperary and Queens County.

The well-known Irish patriot and scholar, Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcahy, of Newark, N. J., is a descendant of this family.

THE CANAVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Canavan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Caoiniughan and signifies "The Mourner." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway, where they were hereditary physicians.

THE BRIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Brigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Hagan and signifies "Capable Pleader." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cork.

THE BROLCHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Brolchan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Brollaigh and signifies "Confidence." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

The O'Brolchans, by some changed to Bradley, were a branch of the Kinel Owen. They were a numerous clan near Derry, but originally of the Kinel Feradaigh, in the south of Tyrone. There were many eminent ecclesiastics of this name in Ireland during the Middle Ages.

THE BRANIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Branigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Branaghan and signifies "Gainsayer." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Down.

THE HANVEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 239. Plate 53.)

THE Hanvey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Hanvey and signifies "Inefficient." The possessions of the clan were located in the Counties of Down and Westmeath.

THE TULLY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 141. Plate 21.)

THE Tully family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 378. The ancient name was Tullagh and signifies "The Green," or "Common."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. The McTullys were also Chiefs of Ui Laoghair, or Lough Lir, a district which lay in the barony of Lurg, near Lough Erne, toward Tyrone.

THE O'TYN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 181. Plate 21.)

THE O'Tyn family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Irial, son of the warrior champion, Conal Kearnach, fifth in degree from Rory O'More, who gave his name to the tribe in Ulster, B. C. 87. The ancient name was Tyn and signifies "The Fat." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Armagh.

THE MALLON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 95. Plate 21.)

THE Mallon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Maoladh and signifies "Prompt." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE McFEE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 126. Plate 19.)

THE McFee family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Vais, or Huais, the hundred and twenty-first Milesian King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Vais and signifies "Beauty." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Monaghan and Tyrone.

THE DEAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 34. Plate 63.)

THE Deagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Deaghghean and signifies "Favor."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway. The O'Degans were also Chiefs of Muintir Conlochta, a district in the parish of Tomgraney, in the barony of Tullagh, County Clare.

THE DEARGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 36. Plate 63.)

THE Deargan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Core, King of Munster, A. D. 360. The ancient name was Duibhgeann and signifies "Sword." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick.

THE McCLOSKEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 166. Plate 62.)

THE McCloskey family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Loskey and signifies "The Blind." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal.

There have been many eminent representatives of this family in America. Among the hierarchy may be mentioned his Eminence, John McCloskey, the late Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the first American ever elevated to the dignity of the cardinalate, and the Most Rev. Rev. William George McCloskey, Bishop of Louisville, Ky.

THE O'BRANNON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 304. Plate 24.)

THE O'Brannon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Braonain and signifies "Sorrowful." The possessions of the clan were located in Queens County. The O'Brannons were Lords of Idough and Chiefs of Kinel Eada, in the barony of Fassadinig, in Kilkenny.

THE McKESY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 309. Plate 26.)

THE McKesy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Maolmocheirges and signifies "Early Rising." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Sligo and Monaghan.

THE McCLELLAND FAMILY.

(Crest No. 308. Plate 26.)

THE McClelland family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliolt Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Lelland and signifies "Favorite." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Londonderry.

THE MINCHIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 316. Plate 26.)

THE Minchin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Munchin, of the line of Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Muinighin and signifies "Confident." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Tipperary.

THE CASHINE OR CASSIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 234. Plate 13.)

THE Cashine family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Gallach, first Christian King of Connaught. The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway. The Cashines were chiefs in the Six Sodhans, a large territory in the barony of Tiaquin, in that county.

Among the representatives of this family in the United States, may be mentioned Mr. Thomas Cassin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE MALLEDY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 250. Plate 43.)

THE Malledy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founders of the family were Fergus, King of Connaught, and Maude, Queen of Connaught, A. D. 60. The ancient name was Maioloneady and signifies "Bald." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Tyrone.

THE SHAUGHEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 307. Plate 24.)

THE Shaughen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Siansach and signifies "Melodious." The heads of the clan were styled Lords of Hy Rongally, and their possessions were located in the present County of Tipperary.

THE HORAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 169. Plate 63.)

THE Horan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Horan and signifies "A Poem." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Wicklow and Limerick.

A clan of the O'Horans were also settled in Hy-Maine, in the County of Galway.

THE McFAIL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 80. Plate 36.)

THE McFail family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Cuchorp, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Feadhail and signifies "Wild." The possessions of the clan were located in Kings County.

THE COLGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 192. Plate 37.)

THE Colgan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Carthen, third in descent from Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Colgan, which means "A Dove." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Londonderry and Kildare.

Rev. John Colgan, the Franciscan friar and famous author of the "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ" and other works, is the best known of this name. His learning, research, and industry have been universally acknowledged.

THE TOLAR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE Tolar family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Earca, son of Olliol Molt, King of Ireland, A. D. 463. The ancient name was Toladh and signifies "Piercing." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Westmeath. The O'Tolars were chiefs of Cuirene, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the above-named county. The infamous judge of this name, better known as Lord Norbury, was not of Irish origin, being descended from one of the Cromwellian planters.

THE McMORRA OR MORROW FAMILY.

(Crest No. 133. Plate 50.)

THE McMorra or Morrow family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Morough and signifies "Chief."

The heads of the sept were styled Kings of Leinster, and their possessions were located in the present Counties of Wicklow and Kildare.

The surname Morough, or Morrow, was derived from Murcha Moroch, or Morough, who was the fiftieth Christian King of Leinster. A branch of the McMorrows were also chiefs of Tealach Ainbith and of Muintir Birn, districts in the baronies of Dungannon and Strabane.

THE CORRY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 32. Plate 16.)

THE Corry family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350, son of Muiredach Tireach, King of Ireland, A. D. 320, son of Fiacha Strai-vetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon.

The ancient name was Corragh and signifies "The Rock," and was taken from Cathoil, son of Muiredach Mullethan, King of Connaught, A. D. 701. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Clare, Galway, and Mayo.

THE KEENAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 264. Plate 25.)

THE Keenan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Suidhe, brother of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148, and son of Feilim Reachtmair, King of Ireland, A. D. 130. The ancient name was Cuinean and signifies "Thin." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Waterford.

A branch of the O'Keenans were also settled in the County of Fermanagh, where many of them were distinguished as historians and poets.

Peter Keenan, a hero of the Civil War, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1834, of Irish parents. At the outbreak of the war he

was in Philadelphia, and was commissioned captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and performed many services involving personal danger, and requiring courage and judgment. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, he commanded his regiment with the rank of major. The Eleventh Army Corps on the Union right having been broken and routed, General Alfred Pleasanton ordered Keenan to charge the enemy advancing in the wood, and hold him in check until he could get his artillery in position. With less than five hundred men Keenan made his famous charge, which so startled and surprised the Confederates that they remained in their position until Pleasanton was ready, and thus enabled to check Stonewall Jackson's corps, and save the Union Army from disaster. Keenan and a large number of his force were slain. Keenan's charge at Chancellorsville has been considered fully as heroic as that of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, even apart from the difference that the latter was a blunder, and the former a superb piece of tactics.

THE MADIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 72. Plate 41.)

THE Madigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Madaigain and signifies "A Field Fort." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal. The name has been changed to that of Madden. They were Lords of Silanchia, in the County of Galway.

THE CORMAC FAMILY.

(Crest No. 135. Plate 61.)

THE Cormac family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Cormac and signifies "Son of Wrestler." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Carlow.

THE DORCHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 158. Plate 62.)

THE Dorchy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Conal Gulban, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was O'Doherty and signifies "Grandson of Spear-bearer."

The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo, where they were chiefs of Partraighe, or Partry, an ancient territory at the Partry Mountains, in that county, the location of which is marked by the present parish of Partry.

Many of this family in Mayo and Galway have Anglicized the name to Darcy or D'Arcy, and have been supposed to be some of the D'Arcys of Meath, who claim to be of English descent.

THE GIBBON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE McGibbon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Giobach and signifies "Rough." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Mayo.

Families of this name, of Norman origin, settled in the County of Cork, and a branch of the Burkes, who assumed the name McGibbon from one of their ancestors, resided in Mayo. A distinguished member of this family was Lieutenant Gibbons of Dillon's Battalion, Irish Brigade, France. One of its most illustrious descendants is Cardinal Gibbons, the eminent American prelate.

THE GREHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 321. Plate 60.)

THE Grehan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Greachain and signifies "Woundgiving." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Antrim. The McGrehans, Grehans, or Grahams were also clans of note in the Counties of Fermanagh and Kerry.

THE McCCEAD FAMILY.

(Crest No. 247. Plate 59.)

THE McCead family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiachra, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Chedaigh, which signifies "First." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Antrim.

THE QUAY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 314. Plate 9.)

THE Quay family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, grandson of Carbre Liffeachair, King of Ireland, A. D. 264. The ancient name was Gaid and signifies "Father." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Leitrim and Donegal.

THE McKNIGHT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 209. Plate 9.)

THE McKnight family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Conal Kearnach, the celebrated warrior, son of Amergin, of the Irian race. The ancient name was Marcachain, which means "Son of the Knight." The possessions of the sept were located in Queens County and Tipperary.

THE CLORANE OR CLURNEAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 208. Plate 9.)

THE Clurnean family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Fiacha, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cluainire and signifies "Flatterer." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Leitrim.

THE DOOLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 186. Plate 8.)

THE Doolan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Dombrein and signifies "Bulky." The title of the chiefs of the clan was Prince of Fertullagh, and the possessions were located in the present Counties of Kerry, Mayo, and Cavan. The O'Doolans were chiefs also of Clan Breasail MacDuileachain or Doolan, near Kinelarty, in the barony of Castlereagh, in the present County of Down.

THE KELLEHER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 136. Plate 7.)

THE Kelleher family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Ceallacher and signifies "Warrior." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Kerry and Tipperary.

THE COYLE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 122. Plate 7.)

THE Coyle family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Ir. The founder of the family was Caolbhach, last King of Ulster of the Irian race. The ancient name was Coyle and signifies "A Companion." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE MALONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 119. Plate 7.)

THE Maloney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The blood of Heber and Heremon is thus united in this family. The ancient name was Miollainneach, which means "The Thoughtful." The head of the sept was entitled Chief of Kiltanon, and the possessions of the clan were located in the present barony of Tulla, County of Clare.

THE CATLIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 37. Plate 7.)

THE Catlin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Maine, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Cathalan and signifies "Valorous." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE McCUTCHEON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 1.)

THE McCutcheon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483. The ancient name was Uchdmhad and signifies "Adopted Son." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary.

THE FOGARTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 27. Plate 7.)

THE Fogarty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Fogartach, of the line of Eogan, son of Ollioll Ollum. The ancient name was Fhoghanta and signifies "Brave." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

The Fogartys were also chiefs of South Ely, now the barony of Eliogarty, in Tipperary, and had their chief seats about Thurles. This territory was called South Ely to distinguish it from North Ely, or Ely O'Carroll. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem these Fogartys were of the race of Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond in St. Patrick's time.

THE CORNYN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 35. Plate 6.)

THE Cornyn family is descended from Ith, uncle of Milesius, King of Spain. The founder of the family was Faha Canan, A. D. 194, of the line of Lugadth, son of Ith. The ancient name was Cheannach and signifies "Baldheaded." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Donegal.

THE HARTIG FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 4.)

THE O'Hartig family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Rossa Failge, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The ancient name was Hartaig and signifies "The Noble." The possessions of the sept were located in Kings County.

THE MEIGHAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 26. Plate 6.)

THE Meighan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Eogan More, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Meachain and signifies "Handsome," and was taken from Míadhachain, a chieftain of the clan. The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. The name is also writted Meehan.

Mr. Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the New York "Irish American," and an eloquent writer and ripe scholar, is a descendant of this family.

THE GIALLAGH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 2. Plate 1.)

THE Giallagh family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy Nials and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was Giallagh and signifies "Hostage." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Carlow.

THE McMILLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 237. Plate 12.)

THE McMillan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Maoladh and signifies "Prompt." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Roscommon.

THE HEFFERNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 91. Plate 11.)

THE Heffernan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Ifrionnech, which signifies "Wicked," and was taken from Ifearnan, a chieftain of the clan. The head of the sept was Chief of Owney Hiffernan, in the territory of Uaithne-Cliach, now the barony of Owney, in the northeast of the County Limerick, and Ara, in the County of Tipperary. These O'Heffernans were a branch of the O'Heffernans of Clare.

THE DENNIS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 31. Plate 11.)

THE Dennis family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was McDonogh and signifies "Son of Destroyer." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE KERIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 199. Plate 13.)

THE Kerin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla Meann, son of Eocha Dubhlein, brother of Fiacha Strai-vetine, first King of Connaught of the race of Heremon. The ancient name was Cearn, which signifies "A Man." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo and Armagh.

THE MANIS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 75. Plate 14.)

THE Manis family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Magnus and signifies "Great." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Galway and Mayo.

THE BRADLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 243. Plate 32.)

THE Bradley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Brodamhlacht and signifies "Proud." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Mayo and Donegal. The Bradleys were identified with the O'Brolchans, and were a branch of the Kinel Owens.

The name is still numerous in Ireland and the United States. Of its representatives in the latter country, may be mentioned Mr. Daniel Bradley, Senator from Brooklyn in the Legislature of New York.

THE KERRIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 313. Plate 18.)

THE Kerrigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Colla da Crioch, son of Colla Vais, or Huais, King of Ireland, A. D. 315. The ancient name was Cergainach and signifies "Stout." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE GAVIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Gavin family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Gavin and signifies "The Hero." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Longford.

THE GEVANY OR GEAVAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Gevany family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Geibhiona and signifies "Captive." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway.

THE GLESBY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Glesby family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Gealbhuidhes and signifies "Kind Promise." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Mayo.

THE GORLEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Gorley family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Giornlach and signifies "Covetous." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Sligo.

THE GAVAGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Gavagan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Gafalgan and signifies "A Hero." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo and Sligo.

THE FLANNERY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Flannery family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Flaitheamhnas, signifying "Dominant." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Mayo. The O'Flannerys were, with the O'Clerkins, chiefs of Dal Caibre Eva, in the barony of Kenry, County of Limerick.

There are several of the name in the United States and Canada. Many of them are prominent among the clergy, among whom may be mentioned Rev. M. F. Flannery of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FEENEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Feeney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Feinne and signifies "Militiaman." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway. The Feeneys or Mulfeeneys were chiefs also of a district called Corcard, in the County of Longford.

THE FORAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Foran family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Foran and signifies "Vengeance." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway. This family has contributed many eminent ecclesiastics to the early Irish Church.

THE FENNESSY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Fennessy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Feimidhe and signifies "Soldier." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Sligo.

THE COGHLAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 146. Plate 64.)

THE Coghlan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cathal, King of Munster, A. D. 734. The ancient name was Coghlan and signifies "Warrior." The title of the head of the clan was Chief of Deabna Eathra. The possessions of the McCoghlands were located in Kings County, in which they comprised the present barony of Garrycastle. They were of the race of the Dalcassians, the same as the O'Briens, Kings of Munster. The O'Coghlands, a different branch, were a clan in the County of Waterford.

THE DULLANTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 9. Plate 2.)

THE Dullanty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Kiann, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Dulchaoiteach and signifies "Mournful." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Limerick and Mayo.

THE CUMMINS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Cummins family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Camlin and signifies "Soldier." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal, and Tyrone.

THE CONAGHTY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Conaghty family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and of the line of Duach Galach, first Christian King of Connaught. The ancient name was Conaghtach and signifies "Connaughtman." The possessions of the family were located in the present County of Cavan. The O'Conaghtys were also chiefs of Cabrach, or Carbra, in Tireragh, in the present County of Sligo.

The name is still comparatively numerous in Ireland and the United

States. The Rev. Thomas J. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., eminent as a writer, theologian, and temperance advocate, a devoted patriot and a strenuous advocate of the cause of Catholic education, is a descendant of this ancient family.

THE BERGUE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 11. Plate 3.)

THE Bergue family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eocha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name was Bergna and signifies "Irritable." The possessions of the clan were located in Kings County.

THE BELLIAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Bellian family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Beolaoch and signifies "Active Soldier." The possessions of the clan were located in Kings County.

THE SPILLANE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Spillane family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and of Sabia, daughter of Con Kead Caha, or Con of the Hundred Battles.

King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Speollain, signifying "Acute."

The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. The seat of the family seems to have been situated on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny, where the O'Spillanes were chiefs of Hy Luighdeach.

THE QUILL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Quill family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Cuilfhion and signifies "Fairhaired." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Kerry.

THE GILDUFF FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Gilduff family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Giolladubh and signifies "Dark Boy." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Galway.

The McGilduffs were chiefs of Caladh, along with the O'Leahys, in the barony of Kilconnell, and also of Teallach Gairbheith, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the County Cavan. This name is variously Anglicized Gilduff, Gillyduff, Kilduff, and is often shortened to Ilduff.

THE LOONEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Looney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Loinsighes and signifies "Mariner." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Cork. The O'Looneys were also chiefs of Muintir Loney, a district known as the Monter Loney Mountains, in the County of Tyrone.

THE KERWICK FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Kerwick family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Brian Boru, King of Ireland, A. D. 1002. The ancient name was Brian and signifies "Author." The title of the head of the sept was Prince of Aniah Cliah, and their possessions were located in the present County of Limerick. The O'Kerwicks, or O'Ciarmhaies, were chiefs of Eoganacht Aine, now the parish of Knockaney, in the barony of Small County, in the County of Limerick.

THE HONEEN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Honeen family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, his consort, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Oineach and signifies "Generous." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Clare. The Honeens, who changed their name to Green and Hoyne, are still numerous in Tipperary and Clare.

THE HANNAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Hannan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Huanan and signifies "Terrible." The possessions of the family were located in the present Counties of Tipperary and Cork. In the latter county the O'Hannans were chiefs of Tua-Saxon.

THE GLEASON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Gleason family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Gleasain and signifies "The Tuner." The possessions of the clan were located in the present County of Tipperary.

This family is numerously represented in the United States, where many of them occupy prominent positions. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Patrick Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City.

THE HANNIGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Hannigan family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of

Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Hennigan and signifies "Beholder." The possessions of the sept were located in the present County of Cork.

Among the representatives of this name in the United States may be mentioned Mr. P. Hannigan, the well-known New York merchant, and Mr. Henry J. Hannigan of New York, the well-known shipping merchant.

THE CLANCHY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Clanchy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Clanach and signifies "Virtue." The possessions of the clan were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Clare.

THE TUOMY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Tuomy family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort, Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Tuama and signifies "Fierce." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary.



MAJOR-GENERAL EDMOND DE CUSACK.

Chevalier of the Orders of St. Louis and St. Jago.

THE SHINE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 1. Plate 1.)

THE Shine family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and his consort Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Siodhachain and signifies "Sprightly." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick.

THE CUSACK FAMILY.

(Crest No. 21. Plate 68.)

THE Cusack family is of French or Norman origin. Its founder was a native of Guienne, France, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and fought under him at the decisive Battle of Hastings. In the year 1211, Geoffry and André de Cusack went to Ireland with King John, who gave them large grants of lands there.

The Cusack family and its branches settled in Meath, where they became barons of Clonmullen, and they also held possessions in the present Counties of Dublin, Mayo, Limerick, and Tipperary.

In course of time they became thoroughly identified with the native Irish population. The Cusacks continued to be a family of note from their settlement in Ireland down to our own time, and their record in the cause of their faith and country has been one of honor and distinction.

Nicholas Cusack, a prominent man of his time, was beheaded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his zeal and devotion to his religion and his country. Patrick Cusack and his family also distinguished themselves in the army of the Confederates of Ireland during the war of 1641-1652; and Cromwell, on the triumph of the Parliamentarians, confiscated their estates. Although they lost them fighting in defense of Charles the First, they did not receive them back after the Restoration, Charles the Second, with the traditional ingratitude of the

Stuarts, having bestowed on James, Duke of York, the lands of the Cusacks and other Catholic loyalists, that had been lost in defending his father's life and crown.

In the war of the Revolution of 1688, the Cusacks were prominent also, both in the political and military orders. Four of the name sat as members of King James the Second's Parliament in Dublin, in 1689, while several others of the family were officers of infantry, horse, and dragoons in the Irish army or the regiments of Montcashel, Darrington, Tyrconnell, Slane, Galmoy, Maxwell, and Clifford. One of them, Colonel Nicholas Cusack of the Lismullen branch of the family, was one of the executing party to the Civil Articles of the Treaty of Limerick. After the overthrow of James, the Cusacks were among the first to pay the penalty of their fidelity to the Stuart line and their native country. In the Williamite land confiscation of 1691 they were despoiled of their estates and their property.

Another member of this family, Richard Cusack, whose grandfather fell at the Battle of Worcester fighting against the Cromwellian rebels, entered the military service of Spain, where he soon won recognition by his talent and bravery. He left three sons, Gerald Alexander, Charles, and Richard Edmond. Gerald Alexander became a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, and lieutenant-colonel of the Irish Regiment of Roth, in the service of France. He died in 1743, after an uninterrupted military service of fifty-three years.

His brother, Charles de Cusack, was an officer in Lee's Irish Regiment. He afterward entered the Spanish service as Captain of the Walloon Guards, where he rose to the rank of major-general, and was made Commander of the Order of St. Jago. He died while Governor of Melazzo, Sicily, in the service of Naples, in 1748.

Richard Edmond de Cusack, the third of these brothers, entered Dorrington's, afterward Roth's Irish Regiment, as a volunteer cadet in the fifteenth year of his age. In 1703 he participated in the siege of Kehl, the battle of Munderkingen, and the first battle of Hochstedt, or Blenheim, and fought at the second battle of Blenheim the following year. In 1705 he served as lieutenant with the army of the Rhine, and, after participating in several campaigns, fought at the great battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He took part in the attack of Arleux in 1711, and in the sieges of Douay, Quesnoy, and Denain in 1712. He was at the capture of Landau and Friberg in 1713. In 1733 he served with his command

at the siege of Kehl, in 1734 at the siege of Philipsburgh, and at the combat of Clausen in 1735. The following year he was created a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. He served as lieutenant-colonel at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Fort Knock in 1744, under the command of King Louis in person. For his bravery and distinguished conduct at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, he was granted a royal pension of six hundred livres yearly. He was present during the same campaign at the capture of Tournay, Oudenarde, Dendermonde, and Ath. In 1747, being advanced to the rank of brigadier, he held the bridge of Walheim, one of the most important points of the campaign, with six hundred men for six weeks against a powerful force, and he displayed such valor at the victory of Laffeldt that King Louis, who was present, increased his royal pension from six hundred to sixteen hundred livres. He participated in many other campaigns and battles during the following years, and in 1758 was appointed governor of the towns of Guerande, Croisick, and Port-du-St. Nazaire, in Bretagne. He resigned the following year with the grade of major-general, with an unblemished record of fifty-six years' military service. He was made Chevalier of the Order of St. Jago of Spain, and Commander of the Hospital of Manceid, in Armanag, a dependency of that order. He died at Corbeil, France, in 1770, aged eighty-two. His only daughter by his first wife, Isabella Bridget Fitzgerald, married the Marquis l'Espinasse-Langeac, *maréchal-de-camp* in the French army. Many others of this family acquired distinction and honorable positions on the Continent.

There are several of this name in Ireland, as well as in the United States and the British Colonies, many of whom have attained honorable positions. Among the latter may be mentioned Capt. William Cusack, of Philadelphia, a veteran of the late Civil War, and in every respect a worthy representative of this ancient and illustrious family.

THE BURKE FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 8 and 11. Plates 67 and 69.)

THE Burke family is of Norman origin, and, with the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, is ranked with the most distinguished of the Norman-Irish. The ancestor of the Irish Burkes was William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, who accompanied King Henry the Second to Ireland as his steward, in 1171. The family was related by blood to that of William the Conqueror. Two of them, Robert de Burgo and William, his half-brother, were with him at the invasion of England, and the former was afterward created Earl of Cornwall.

In the reign of King John the Burkes obtained large possessions in Connaught through the rivalry and quarrels of the O'Connors. Becoming powerful, they subsequently renounced their allegiance to the kings of England, and adopted the Irish language, dress, and customs, and compelled all the other families of Norman origin in Connaught to do likewise. Two of them proclaimed themselves Irish chiefs—Mac William Eighter, or the Lower, whose territory comprised the six baronies of Loughreagh, Dunkellin, Killartan, Clare, Athenry, and Leitrim and MacWilliam Oughter, or the Upper, which embraced the greater portion of the present County of Mayo. Other branches of the family settled in the Counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary.

Sir Theobald Bourke, a distinguished officer in the Elizabethan wars, was created a peer by King Charles the First in 1627. His descendant, Walter Bourke, sat in the Dublin Parliament of 1689, and raised a regiment of infantry, which he commanded at the Boyne and at Aughrim. At the latter engagement he held the key to the Irish position, and defended it so tenaciously that of his regiment only himself and fifty-two men survived. The Burkes contributed between seventy and eighty commissioned officers to the army of King James the Second, many of whom passed into France after the capitulation of Limerick. Colonel Walter Bourke, already mentioned, served with distinction under Marshal de Catinat in the army of Italy, and in 1697 commanded his regiment in the campaign of the Rhine. In 1701 he fought at Chiari, in 1702 at Luzzara, and in 1703 at Vittoria and San Benedetto. As brigadier, and subsequently as major-general, he served in Italy and Spain through several campaigns.

Other representatives of this family were officers in the Regiments

of Dublin, Albemarle, Dillon, Berwick, Lally, and Walsh. One of these, Michael Bourke, who attained the rank of brigadier-general, was at the battles of Luzzara, Cassano, Turin, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet and several other battles and sieges.

Many members of this family acquired distinction also in literature and statecraft. Edmund Burke, "one of the greatest of the sons of men," was a descendant of this illustrious family. Yet, in replying to Onslow, whose father and grandfather had been speakers of Parliament, he refers rather modestly to his ancestry: "I am not descended from members of Parliament, nor am I descended from any distinguished character whatsoever; my father left me nothing in the world but good principles, good instruction, good example." It is universally conceded that as a political philosopher, an exponent of latent principles, an analyst of human nature and an orator and statesman, Edmund Burke is not second to any other man of either ancient or modern times.

John Burke, the celebrated genealogist, planned with his son, the late Sir Bernard Burke, the genealogical and heraldic dictionaries of the peerage and family history of Great Britain and Ireland. The works of the Burkes are considered standard authorities on the subject.

John Burke, historian, dramatist, and journalist, born in Ireland and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, came to the United States in 1796 and settled in Petersburg, Va. He wrote a history of Virginia in three volumes and several works on Ireland. He was killed in a duel, consequent on a political dispute, in 1808.

Thomas Burke, a distinguished writer and patriot during the American Revolutionary War, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1747, and after coming to America settled in Virginia, where he practiced law. He was present at the battle of Brandywine, and served in Congress from 1776 to 1781. In the latter year he was elected governor of North Carolina, and bore a principal part in the formation of the constitution of that State. Taken prisoner by the royalists, he broke his parole, returned home, and resumed his office. He died in 1783, aged thirty-six.

Robert O'Hara Burke, the celebrated Australian explorer, was also a native of Galway, where he was born in 1821. He was educated in Belgium, served in the Austrian army, and after emigrating to Australia became inspector of the Melbourne police. In 1858 he crossed the Australian continent, an enterprise never previously undertaken. Leaving Melbourne, he reached the Gulf of Carpentaria, a distance of

1,550 miles through an unexplored region, and died on the return journey, July, 1861, of exhaustion and lack of provisions. The body was found by a relief expedition, and buried in Melbourne, where a monument has been erected to his memory in one of the principal streets of the city.

Many members of this family were also distinguished ecclesiastics. Thomas Burke, Bishop of Ossory, born in 1709, is best known by his great work, "*Hibernia Dominicana*." The late Rev. Thomas Nicholas Burke, one of the most eminent pulpit orators of the century, was born in Galway and educated in Italy. His sermons and lectures in America, in 1872-'83, and especially his discomfiture of the prejudiced English historian, Froude, who sought to win the verdict of the American people in favor of England in her past and present relations with Ireland, gained him an enduring reputation.

A distinguished member of this family was the late General Denis F. Burke of New York. He was born in Ireland in 1841, and came to the United States in 1855. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, in the company then commanded by Thomas Francis Meagher. On completing the ninety days' service Burke was commissioned second lieutenant in Meagher's famous brigade, and was with it from Fair Oaks to Appomattox Court House, never losing a battle in which his regiment or brigade engaged during the entire war.

He had the distinction of being the only officer of the Irish Brigade that went out with it in 1861 and remained until the close of the war. He was promoted to be first lieutenant at the Battle of Malvern Hill, adjutant of his regiment at Harrison's Landing, and captain at Antietam for conspicuous bravery. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when the company he commanded was almost annihilated. Captain Burke was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and was commended on the battlefield of Gettysburg for his conduct by General Hancock.

During General Meade's retrograde movement from the Rapidan, Burke again received high praise for his vigilance, and after the Irish Brigade was reorganized he was made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and his regiment was one of the first to cross the earthwork at the "bloody angle" on the morning of May 12. During the rest of the war Colonel

Burke took a brilliant part in most of the bloodiest battles, winning frequent distinction and high commendation from his superior officers. At the close of the war he was breveted brigadier-general. He died October 19, 1893.

THE MACPHILLIPS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 26. Plate 68.)

THE MacPhillips family is of Norman origin, being a branch of the Burkes who took the name of MacPhillip from the founder of the family, Philip de Burgo. They possessed large estates in the barony of Cestello, in the present County of Mayo, their principal seat being at Cloonmore. They had also a castle at Doon, a short distance east of Westport, in the same county. Another branch of this family settled in the County of Monaghan.

The McPhillips contributed many eminent men to the Irish hierarchy, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Thomas McPhillip, formerly of Cleenish, Diocese of Clogher. He was educated in France, and was a man of varied learning and profound erudition. His brother, William McPhillips, was a man of much influence in his locality and exercised it on many occasions for the benefit of the people. He was gifted with great mechanical ingenuity, and had he a larger sphere of action would have left an enduring mark.

THE PLUNKET FAMILY.

(Crest No. 6. Plate 67.)

THE Plunket family is of Danish descent, and came to Ireland in the year 980. The Plunkets in time became powerful in Dublin, Meath, and Louth. They were created barons of Killeen and earls of Fingal, and branches of them barons of Dunsany, in Meath, and barons of Louth.

There have been many distinguished members of this ancient family. Among them may be mentioned Rev. Richard Plunket, the last abbot of the famous Abbey of Kells, founded by St. Columba, in the year 550. The abbey being very rich in landed property, Abbot Plunket was compelled to surrender it to Henry the Eighth in the year 1539, such

surrender being, writes Cobbett, "precisely of the nature of those 'voluntary surrenders' which men make of their purses when the robber's pistol is at their temple, or his blood-stained knife at their throat."

Christopher Plunket, Earl of Fingall, was a notable actor in the war of 1641-1652. He was brought up in England, where he was taken by his father, the first Earl of Fingall, who went to London as an agent for the Irish. He sat in the Parliament of 1639, and joined the Catholic side in the great rebellion of 1641. He commanded the cavalry at the siege of Drogheda, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Rathmines in 1649. He was outlawed seven times during his career, and finally died a prisoner in Dublin Castle. Another member of this family, Nicholas Plunket, was speaker of the Confederate Parliament, Kilkenny, in 1642.

In the war of Earl Desmond against Elizabeth, in 1580, an Irish nobleman named Plunket acted a prominent part at the siege of Smerwick, in Kerry. The garrison consisted of seven hundred Spanish and Italian troops who had come to the aid of Desmond. The Lord Deputy, Earl Grey, invested the fort, and being unable to carry it by assault he proceeded to accomplish by treachery what he could not effect by force. He displayed a flag of truce and asked for a parley. The garrison being well supplied and winter approaching, there was no necessity for surrender, and Plunket vigorously opposed either capitulation or compromise, declaring that the English "possessed neither probity nor honor, and could not, therefore, be relied on."

Sebastian, the Spanish Governor, opposed this advice, and met the Deputy. Plunket acted as interpreter, but was so opposed to surrender that he gave wrong versions of what both sides proposed. On discovering this fact he was arrested, and an Englishman acquainted with the Spanish language acted as interpreter in his place. Lord Grey stipulated and sealed his agreement with his oath, that, on surrendering the fort and their arms, the garrison would be allowed to march out with all the honors of the war.

The day after the surrender the six hundred soldiers were slaughtered in cold blood, and their naked bodies laid out in a ghastly row on the sands by the barbarous English. The officers were reserved for ransom. Plunket was reserved for a more cruel fate. His arms and legs were first broken with hammers, after which he was hanged on a gibbet on the walls of the fort. A priest who was with the garrison suf-

ferred a similar fate, and a few women who were in the fort were hanged. This inhuman massacre was reprobated throughout the Continent as an outrage on humanity and the laws of nations, but it was in perfect keeping with the policy and action of the English in Ireland during the entire reign of Elizabeth. It is worthy of remark that one of the officers who commanded the party who executed this atrocious slaughter was that accomplished buccaneer, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fleshed his maiden sword on that occasion. By a just retribution, this act was made one of the charges against Raleigh by his enemies, when he finally lost his head after eighteen years' imprisonment in London Tower. Lord Deputy Grey was afterward one of the commissioners that sat in judgment on Mary, Queen of Scots, in Fotheringay Castle.

The Most Rev. Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, holds one of the most honored niches in the temple of Irish martyrology. He was the last martyr who was put to death directly for professing the Catholic faith, under the Penal Laws, the death of Father Sheehy at a subsequent period being the penalty of his championship of the oppressed people, rather than of his profession of the faith. Archbishop Plunket was educated in Rome, where he was ordained in 1654, and where he continued to remain as professor in the College of the Propaganda and agent of the Irish clergy until 1669, when he was nominated Archbishop of Armagh. So untiring was his zeal that, during the first four years of his episcopacy, he confirmed 48,655 persons, although most of the time he had to remain hidden in garrets and miserable cabins, and to administer the sacraments in the woods, on remote hillsides, and other out-of-the-way places. In order to conceal himself, at one time he assumed the name of Captain Brown, and wore a sword, a wig, and pistols for two or three months. In one of the periodical outbursts of prosecution he had to burn all his foreign letters, even the brief of his consecration. In 1674 he wrote that the clergy were all obliged to fly to the woods and mountains for refuge, and in 1678 all Catholics, excepting such as "for the greater part of the twelve months past had inhabited" corporate towns, were forbidden to reside within them.

In July, 1679, Archbishop Plunket was arrested in Dundalk and confined in Newgate, Dublin. He was conveyed to London in October, 1680, and on the 8th of June of the following year was condemned to death. The Earl of Essex, who had been Lord Deputy of Ireland and knew the saintly character of the Archbishop, went to the King—Charles the

Second—to apply for a pardon, but that miserable monarch answered nearly in the words of Pontius Pilate: “I dare pardon nobody. His blood be upon your head, and not upon mine.” One of the most active persons in securing the Archbishop’s death was Jones, the Protestant Bishop of Meath, who had been scout master-general to Oliver Cromwell’s army in Ireland.

Archbishop Plunket was hanged at Tyburn on the 1st of July, 1681. His head was severed from the body after death, the body divided into four quarters, and the heart and bowels burned in the fire. The body was removed to Lambspring, Germany, in 1683, and the head was sent to Ireland, where it was subsequently deposited in a shrine in the Dominican Convent in Drogheda, the first prioress of which was Catharine Plunket, a relative of the martyred primate.

Another notable representative of this family was William Conyngham, Lord Plunket, born in 1764. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in the debates of the Historical Society. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Addis Emmet, Wolfe-Tone, Bushe, Yelverton, and other Irish celebrities of the time. He defended the Sheares brothers, in conjunction with Curran, in 1798, and he opposed the Union of the Irish Parliament with great force and ability. He lost his popularity in 1803 by acting as counsel for the Government at the trial of Robert Emmet. His conduct on that occasion was nothing short of infamous. He delivered a phillipic against the accused, rank with venom and calling for the blood of the already condemned man. The most reprehensible feature of his action was the speech was entirely uncalled for. Plunket sought, or rather forced, the opportunity to drive the last nail into the coffin of his old friend’s brother. Emmet made no defense, and would not permit his counsel, John Philpot Curran, to speak in his defense. This action relieved Plunket from the necessity of speaking for the prosecution, and, in any case, he had no cause or justification to indulge in his furious, ferocious, and intemperate denunciation of Emmet, who, as has been truly observed, was only endeavoring to put into practice the principles that Plunket had been preaching for years.

• Plunket was rewarded a few months afterward by being appointed to the office of solicitor-general, and two years afterward to that of attorney-general. In 1807 he entered the British Parliament, where, with Grattan, he ably advocated the rights of the Catholics. His speech

in favor of Catholic Emancipation on February 1, 1821, was declared by Peel to be "nearly the highest in point of ability of any ever heard in this house, combining the rarest powers of eloquence with the strongest powers of reasoning." He was afterward appointed Master of the Rolls for England, and was elevated to the British peerage as Baron Plunket, and in 1830 he became Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He died in 1854, at the age of eighty-nine.

Plunket's eloquence has placed him in the first rank of the great masters of the English language. He was one of those great minds that necessarily leave their impress on their age and country. And, with the exception of the one black blot on his memory, he was one of whom any people or country should be proud.

THE WALSH FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 2, 7, and 14. Plates 67 and 69.)

THE Walsh family is of Welsh origin, and came from Wales to Ireland in the year 1169. Branches of this family settled in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary, Wicklow, Wexford, Dublin, Queens County, and Down. The ancestors of the Irish Walshes were two noblemen, named Philip and David Walsh, who accompanied the first invaders in the above-mentioned year.

Both were noted for their gallantry, the former having signalized himself in 1174 in the naval engagement against the Daws of Cork by boarding the vessel of Admiral Turgesius, and killing his son Gilbert; and the latter at the crossing of the Shannon the following year, on the occasion of Raymond Le Gros' attack on Limerick. The Walshes in course of time became very numerous, so much so that Camden, writing of them, declares that "their numbers were equal to the nobility of their origin."

Like many of the Anglo-Norman families, they adopted an Irish surname and title, and were called by the Irish Branaghs, from Breatnach, which in Irish signifies a Briton, in allusion to their having come from Wales with Strongbow and his followers. They acquired extensive possessions, especially in Waterford and Kilkenny. They possessed the palatinate title of Baron Shanagher, and, with the Butlers and Graces,

were the most powerful family in Kilkenny, where a range of mountains is named after them. "Walshe's Country," as it was called, contained twenty-seven castles, Castle Howell being the principal residence. Thomastown was founded by Thomas Fitzanthony Walsh shortly after the arrival of the Normans, and still contains many remains of antiquity.

The Walshes contributed largely to the list of officers in the Irish army of King James the Second during the Revolution of 1688, and, in the privateering hostilities against English commerce that continued after the conclusion of the war, they were also represented. Count Anthony Joseph Philip de Walsh-Serrant became colonel-commandant of Lord Roscommon's Regiment in the Irish Brigade in the French service in 1766, and subsequently changed the name of that corps to that of Walsh's Regiment. He was created a count by the King of France, and attained the rank of major-general. His brother conveyed Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, into Scotland in 1745, for which service he was granted the title of lord.

Many members of this family were eminent ecclesiastics. William Walsh, Bishop of Meath, was born in the early part of the sixteenth century, and appointed bishop of that see in 1554. He was a man of vast learning, and possessed great influence with his countrymen. Hence many efforts were made to induce him to conform to the Established Church of England and Ireland. Refusing to take the oath acknowledging the Queen's spiritual supremacy, he was cast into prison in 1560, and again, after being liberated, in 1565. After an imprisonment of seven years he escaped to France, and subsequently went to Spain, where he was suffragan to the Archbishop of Toledo. He died at Alcala in 1577.

Nicholas Walsh, Protestant Bishop of Ossory, 1577, is noted as having been the first to introduce Irish types into Ireland.

Peter Walsh, D. D., born in the middle of the seventeenth century at Moortown, in the County of Kilkenny, was educated at Louvain, and on his return to Ireland espoused the cause of Ormond, and bitterly opposed Rinuccini and his policy. He wrote a history of the celebrated "Remonstrance," which is the most valuable historical production treating of the important events of that period, and of the actions and motives of both parties during the existence of the great Catholic Confederacy. The "Remonstrance" being condemned by a synod of priests, Walsh and a number of them were imprisoned, Walsh being excommunicated

by the Pope. He was subsequently restored, and died in London in 1687.

Rev. Robert Walsh, born in the middle of the eighteenth century, was the author of many works of merit on various subjects, the most valuable of which, perhaps, is his "History of Dublin." He died in 1852.

Edward Walsh, born in Londonderry in 1805, was one of the most meritorious of modern Irish poets. His father was a native of Cork, where the family had lived for centuries. He was a contributor to the magazines for many years, and published two volumes of poetical contributions from the Irish distinguished for their beauty of diction and fascinating melody. His translations possess all the beauties and peculiarities of the old tongue, which he spoke and wrote with vernacular fluency. He died in 1850.

Many of this name have acquired distinction and honorable position in America. Michael Walsh, an eminent educator, born in Ireland, 1763, taught for many years in Marblehead Academy, Massachusetts, among his pupils being Joseph Story and others who afterward became prominent personages. He wrote several educational works. He died in 1840.

Michael Walsh, a prominent New York politician, was born in Cork in 1810, and came to America at an early age. He was for many years the leader of the Democratic party in New York City, where he founded and edited two newspapers. He sat in the House of Representatives from 1853 to 1855, and acted on two occasions as confidential agent of the Government with foreign countries. He was a vigorous writer and speaker, and of universally acknowledged integrity of character.

Robert Walsh, an eminent lawyer and journalist, was born in Baltimore, 1784, and was educated at the Jesuit College of Georgetown, Md., where, in 1796, he delivered a poetical address to President Washington. He founded the first quarterly review in the United States in 1811, and edited many reviews and journals, besides publishing many valuable works. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Royal Spanish Academy of History. He was consul to Paris from 1845 to 1851. His son, Robert M. Walsh, was secretary of Legation to France, and filled many other diplomatic positions. His grandson, William Shephard Walsh, is the present editor of Lippincott's Magazine and the author of numerous historical and scientific works.

Among the clergy in America may be mentioned Dr. William Walsh, first Bishop and first Archbishop of Halifax, N. S., 1852, a man of pro-

found learning and the author of several religious works, and the Most Rev. John Walsh, present Archbishop of Toronto, Canada.

In New York and Brooklyn there are many prominent representatives of this name, among them Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of the New York "Sunday Democrat," an eloquent and learned writer, and Judge John J. Walsh of Brooklyn, a man of acknowledged ability and legal learning and son of the late Judge Andrew Walsh of that city.

THE NUGENT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 10. Plate 69.)

THE Nugent family is of Norman-French origin, its founder having come to England with the Conqueror in 1066. In the next century (1172), when Hugh de Lacy received a grant of the ancient Kingdom of Meath from King Henry the Second, he parcelled it out among his followers, one of whom was the Chevalier Gilbert de Nogent, or Nugent, a descendant of the adventurer referred to. This Gilbert, who married de Lacy's sister, received from his chief the County of Dealbhma, or Delvin, the territory belonging to the O'Finnellans, an ancient Munster family of Dalcassian origin. In this large and fertile territory Gilbert Nugent established his brothers and others of his followers. In the course of time the family grew powerful, and branches of it settled in the present Counties of Waterford, Galway, Down, and Cavan. The chief branch of this family was that of the Barons of Delvin, who in 1621 were raised to the rank of Earls of Westmeath.

Sir Richard Nugent, fifteenth Baron of Delvin, born in 1583, was knighted at the age of twenty, when Rory O'Donnell was created Earl of Tyrconnell. He was arrested in 1607 on the charge of being implicated in the plot, real or pretended, for the overthrow of the English power in Ireland, which caused the flight of the Earls O'Neil and O'Donnell. He succeeded in escaping from the castle where he was imprisoned, and having submitted to the Crown was again received into favor. He sat in the Parliaments of 1613 and 1615, and in 1621 was created Earl of Westmeath. He refused to join in the insurrection of 1641, and was killed by the insurgents.

There were many distinguished officers of this name in the army of King James the Second during the Revolution of 1688. Among



FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT LAVALL NUGENT OF AUSTRIA.

them was Colonel Thomas Nugent, fourth Earl of Westmeath, who was outlawed by the Williamites, but, being one of the hostages exchanged for the observance of the Treaty of Limerick, his forfeited estates and honors were restored to him. His brother, the Honorable John Nugent, fifth Earl of Westmeath, a cadet in the Horse Guards of King James and afterward attached to the dragoon service of the Irish army, fought at the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Limerick; his uncle, Hon. William Nugent, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Longford and member of the Dublin Parliament of 1689 for Westmeath, was colonel and brigadier of infantry; and Sir Thomas Nugent, third baronet of Moyrath, and Richard Nugent were both colonels on the Irish side. Walter Nugent was colonel of dragoons, and was slain at the battle of Aughrim.

Many members of this distinguished family also signalized themselves in the military service of the Continent. John Nugent, the fifth Earl of Westmeath, already mentioned, passed into France after the fall of Limerick, and served in the King's Regiment of Irish Horse until the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. He afterward fought at the battles of Luzzara, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Kehl, and Denain, and participated in the sieges of Douay, Quesnoy, Landau, and Friburgh. He took part in numerous other campaigns, battles, and sieges, and resigned from the army with the rank of major-general in 1748, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He died at Nivelles, in Brabant, in 1754. He married Margaret, daughter of Count Molza, of the Duchy of Modena, Italy. He was the last Catholic representative of his title, his son Thomas, the sixth Earl, conforming to the Protestant Established Church of England and Ireland.

Christopher Nugent, of the family branch of Moyrath and Dardistown, in the County of Meath, was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in King James the Second's Irish army, and went to France upon the capitulation of Limerick in 1691, thus losing his large estate, which had been offered to him on condition of his remaining in Ireland.

He was given command of the Irish Horse Guards, and served in Flanders, where he was wounded at the battle of Landen. In 1701 he joined the army of Italy, and fought at the battles of Chiari, Luzzara, and Spire, where he was wounded. In 1706 he obtained command of Colonel Sheldon's Regiment on the latter's retirement, and led it through six campaigns, during which he fought with distinction at the

battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. In 1712 he participated in the sieges of Denain and Douay, and in those of Friburgh and Landau the following year. He accompanied King James the Second's son, the Pretender, in his expedition to Scotland in 1715 without permission of the French Government, and on the remonstrance of the British ambassador in Paris was deprived of the command of his regiment. The punishment, however, was only nominal and merely to save appearance, as he was shortly after advanced to the rank of major-general of cavalry. On losing the command of his famous regiment, as above mentioned, it was transferred to his son, the Comte de Nugent, then only sixteen years of age. Major-General Nugent died June 4, 1731.

Another highly-distinguished soldier of this family in the French service was the Chevalier Pierre de Nugent, or Sir Peter Nugent, who entered Nugent's Regiment of Irish Horse as lieutenant, and afterward raised a command of his own, which served at the sieges of Kehl and Philipsburgh.

After serving in various campaigns he was created brigadier of horse, May 1, 1745. He was present at the capture of Tournay and Oudenarde, and was one of the officers chosen to assist the expedition of Prince Charles Stuart—the Pretender—to Scotland. He was captured by Admiral Knowles, was exchanged as a prisoner, re-entered the French service, and participated in the reduction of Maestricht, in 1748. On May 10 of that year he was raised to the rank of major-general. We next find him with the army of Germany, 1757, under the Prince de Soubise, during which campaign he distinguished himself at the battle of Rosbach. He rejoined the French service, and King Louis the Fourteenth created him "Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King," 1762.

Patrick Nugent, of the same branch of the family, served as captain in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, and was made subsequently lieutenant-colonel in the Duke of Berwick's Regiment, Irish Brigade, and his successor as colonel was his elder brother, Walter Nugent.

In other European countries also this name has been distinguished for its valor.

Field-Marshal Count Lavall Nugent was a descendant from the first Earl of Westmeath, and was born in Ireland in 1777. In 1794 he entered the imperial service of Austria, where his abilities soon attracted

notice, though a foreigner and serving among the proudest and most exclusive military circles of Europe. Having signalized himself at the battle of Varragio, in 1799, he was made a Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, and after the battle of Marengo he was raised to the rank of major. A lieutenant-colonel in 1805, a major-general in 1809, he was appointed the plenipotentiary for Austria at the Congress which preceded Napoleon's marriage to Maria Louisa.

The excessively hard conditions imposed by Napoleon on Austria caused Nugent to resign rather than sign them, and he did not return to the Austrian service until 1813, when he drove the French out of Illyria. In the campaign of the following year he bore a leading part, and in 1815 he commanded the force in Tuscany that defeated Murat, after which he was made captain-general of the Neapolitan army. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1849, and accompanied Emperor Francis Joseph in his unsuccessful Italian campaign in 1859. Marshal Nugent married the Duchess of Riario Sforza, a descendant of Augustus the Third, King of Poland. After the Franco-Austrian war he retired to his estate in Croatia, where he died in 1862 at the age of eighty-four.

This family possesses a special interest for the Irish reader, from the fact that the last surviving member of the Irish Brigade in the service of France was a descendant of the Nugents of Moyrath, County Meath. According to the records of the French War Office, quoted in Michelet's *History of France*, more than four hundred and fifty thousand Irishmen died in the French military service during the period intervening between 1692 and 1792. This distinguished soldier, Comte Louis Francois Basile Antoine Aime, former Prefect and Chevalier of the Orders of Sts. Maurice and Lazare, died at Mesnuls, France, July 8, 1859. The old brigade which had carried Irish valor over Europe was disbanded in 1793, on the occasion of the French Revolution with the record of a century of honor and valor, acknowledged by Louis the Fifteenth on presenting them with a banner on which was inscribed the legend, "1692-1792—Ubiquique et Semper Fidelis"—Everywhere and Always Faithful.

THE LYNCH FAMILY.

(Crest No. 13. Plate 69.)

THE Lynch family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1172. The Lynches secured estates in the present Counties of Limerick and Galway. The Lynches were among the earlier of the Norman families who adopted Irish customs and became identified with the native population. They even assumed the Irish prefix "O" to their name, and called themselves the O'Lynches. Some of this name, however, have been shown to be of Irish, or Milesian, extraction—the O'Loinsighs, mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters" in the tenth and eleventh centuries as Chiefs of Ulidia, now the County of Down.

This family has given many illustrious names to Irish history. One of them, a Galway mayor, or warden, in 1493, acquired a somewhat doubtful reputation by hanging his only son from the window sill of his house for murder, an act that is perpetuated in the phrase "Lynch Law" to the present day.

A noted member of this family was the Rev. John Lynch, Archdeacon of Tuam, author of "Cambrensis Eversus" and other works. He was born in 1600, and was descended from the family of Hugh de Lacy. His father, Alexander Lynch, who lived during the Penal Laws, was one of the few remaining hedge schoolmasters in Connaught. Hardiman, in his account of his regal visitation in that province in 1615, thus refers to Lynch's school: "We found in Galway a publique schoolmaster, named Lynch, placed there by the citizens, who had great numbers of schollers, not only out of that province, but also out of the Pale, and other partes, resorting to him. Wee had daily prooffe, during our continuance in that citty, how well his schollers profited under him, by the verses and orations which they presented us. Wee sent for that schoolmaster before us, and seriously advised him to conform to the religion established, and, not prevailing with our advices, we enjoined him to forbear teaching; and I, the Chancellor—Thomas Jones—did take a recognizance of him and some others of his kinsmen in that citty, in the sum of £400 sterling to his Mate use, that from thenceforth he should forbear to teach any more without the special license of the Lord Deputy."

Singular as it may seem, Archdeacon Lynch, the son of this pro-

scribed schoolmaster, was an English loyalist, and a bitter opponent of the policy of the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, and of Owen Roe O'Neil. After the surrender of Galway, in 1652, he had, notwithstanding his loyalty, to fly to France, where he died in exile. His "*Cambrensis Eversus*" is one of the most valuable Irish historical works extant. He wrote several other works in defense of his race and faith, all of which are marked by learning and ability.

Several members of this family distinguished themselves in the Irish Brigade in the service of France. At the surprise of Cremona, Captain Lynch, of Dillon's Regiment, with thirty-five men, was stationed at the Po Gate, which he held the whole day against the Austrians, and, in the words of the French war report, "after performing prodigies of valor, saved the place by his obstinate defense."

Dominick Lynch, of the Galway branch of the family, was a lieutenant-colonel in Lally's Regiment, and signalized himself in three Continents. He served with Lally in India, and was one of the officers who accompanied Colonel Warren to Scotland to rescue Prince Charles, the Pretender, receiving for his services in that expedition the reward of a thousand livres.

At the siege of Savannah, during the American Revolution, when Count d'Estaing attacked the city, Lynch exhibited singular bravery. The Count de Segur relates the following anecdote of him on that occasion:

"M. d'Estaing, at the most critical moment of that sanguinary affair, being at the head of the right column, directed Lynch to carry an urgent order to the third column, which was on the left. The columns were then within grapeshot of the enemy's intrenchments, and on both sides a tremendous firing was kept up. Lynch, instead of passing through the center or in the rear of the columns, proceeded coolly through the shower of balls and grapeshot which the French and English were discharging at each other. It was in vain that M. d'Estaing and those who surrounded him cried to Lynch to take another direction; he went on, executed his order, and returned by the same way, that is to say, under a vault of flying shot, and where every one expected to witness his instant destruction. 'Zounds,' said the General on seeing his return unhurt, 'the devil must be in you, surely! Why did you choose such a road as that, in which you might have expected to perish a thousand times over?' 'Because it was the shortest,' an-

swered Lynch. He then went with equal coolness and joined the group that was most ardently engaged in storming the place. He was," continues Segur, "afterward promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded our infantry in the first engagement we had with the Prussians, on the heights of Valmy, in 1792."

In America this family has also been worthily represented. Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, was a member of the Continental Congress, and his son, Thomas Lynch, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The late Admiral Patricio Lynch distinguished in the Chilian-Peruvian war, was a descendant of a branch of this family settled in Ulster.

THE DE LACY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 18. Plate 69.)

THE De Lacy family is of Norman origin, having come from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and were Earls of Lincoln in England. Hugh De Lacy, one of the most prominent of the Anglo-Norman invaders, went to Ireland with King Henry the Second, landing at Waterford, October 18, 1171. He was "granted" by that monarch the whole Kingdom of Meath, which belonged to King Murchard O'Melaughlin and his people, and forthwith proceeded to drive out or exterminate the native owners. He erected numerous castles, especially in Meath and Westmeath, as those of Trim, Kells, Ardnorcher, Durrow, etc.

He was appointed lord deputy twice, and wrought vigorously to establish and maintain the English power in Ireland. He plundered the Irish unsparingly, and did not hesitate at any act of injustice calculated to further his aspirations or gratify his ambition. He married, after the death of his first wife, the daughter of Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught and ex-monarch of Ireland. His descendants were Lords of Meath and Earls of Ulster, and founded many powerful families in Meath, Westmeath, Louth, and Limerick.

De Lacy met with a violent death in 1186. While superintending the erection of a castle at Durrow, in the present Kings County, with a large force of English, he stooped over to direct the operations of the workmen, when a young man named O'Meyey came up behind him, and



FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT PETER LACY OF RUSSIA.

drawing a battle axe which he had concealed under his cloak, severed De Lacy's head from his body with a blow, and then disappeared with the fleetness of a deer in a near-by forest.

The instigator of this deed was O'Carnahy (Sinnagh, or "The Fox"), whose territory of Teffia included Durrow, and of which he had been despoiled by De Lacy. The peasantry regarded the killing of De Lacy as a retribution of Providence, as he had thrown down the monastery of St. Columbkille to erect the castle on its site.

De Lacy left two sons by his first wife; Hugh, who succeeded to his father's possessions and was afterward appointed Lord Deputy and Earl of Ulster, and Walter, Lord of Meath. Neither of them left male heirs. By his second wife, daughter of King Roderic O'Connor, De Lacy left a son, William, who was the ancestor of the three branches of this family, seated at Bruree, Bruff, and Ballingarry, in the County of Limerick—a family that produced a long list of patriots and illustrious characters. According to McFirbus, the famous rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy, of Bruree and Bruff, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent from this third son of Hugh De Lacy. From him, also, it is said, the Lynches of Galway are descended.

Of this Limerick branch was the celebrated Field Marshal Peter Lacy of the Russian army. He was born at Killydy, County of Limerick, in 1678, and at the capitulation of Limerick, though only thirteen years of age, was an ensign in Sarsfield's army in an infantry regiment, of which his uncle, John Lacy, quartermaster-general and brigadier, was colonel. Accompanying the army to France, he was appointed lieutenant in the Regiment of Athlone, Irish Brigade. Having served with Marshal Catinet's army in Italy, and after the peace of Ryswick, owing to the reduction of the Irish Jacobite force in France, he entered the service of Peter the Great of Russia in 1700. In December, 1708, he distinguished himself while in command of 15,000 men at the assault of Rumna, held by the famous Charles the Twelfth of Sweden.

At the great battle of Pultowa, in 1709, where the power of Sweden was irretrievably broken, Lacy commanded a brigade and materially contributed to that important victory. "It was Marshal Lacy," says a Russian writer, "who taught the Russians to beat the King of Sweden's army, and from being the worst, to become some of the best soldiers in Europe. The Russians had been used to fight in a very confused manner, and to discharge their musketry before they had advanced suf-

ficiently near the enemy to do execution. Before the famous battle of Pultowa, in 1709, Marshal Lacy advised the Czar to send orders that every man should reserve his fire until he came within a few yards of the enemy. The consequence was that Charles the Twelfth was totally defeated."

In 1721 and 1722 Lacy, then lieutenant-general, commanded several expeditions on the Swedish coast with signal success. After the ascension of the Empress Catharine he was made general-in-chief and appointed governor of Livonia. He was engaged in many campaigns against the Turks, and broke their power in the Crimea. Two expeditions for the conquest of the Crimea had failed—that of Lieutenant-General Leontew, in 1735, in which he lost nine thousand of a force of twenty-eight thousand men, and that of Marshal Munich, in 1736, who lost thirty thousand out of an army of fifty-two thousand, and nearly all his horses. Lacy in the following year carried out the enterprise successfully with an army of forty thousand men.

In 1741, war having again broken out with Sweden, Marshal Lacy conducted the campaign. With an army of 17,500 he compelled the surrender of 17,000 Swedes at Helsingfors, and added part of Finland to the Russian Crown. After the conclusion of peace, he retired to his estates at Livonia, where he died in 1751, aged seventy-two years.

Marshal Lacy's father and two brothers were killed in the French service, and his uncle fell in the battle of Marsaglia, in 1693. Another relative, Maurice Lacy, born in Limerick in 1740, entered the Russian army at the invitation of the marshal, and served against the Turks and under Suwaroff in Italy. Of Marshal Lacy's sons one entered the Polish-Saxon service, and was created royal chamberlain, field-marshal, and count of the Holy Roman Empire, and another entered the Austrian service, where he rose to the rank of field-marshal, and was created count, royal chamberlain, and Grand Cross Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa. Other members of this family won military honors in the service of Spain.

THE BARRETT FAMILY.

(Crest No. 28. Plate 66.)

THE Barrett family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1170, settling in the present Counties of Limerick, Cork, and Dublin. The founder of the family came to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, the name appearing in the original list of William's Norman followers. After the advent of the family to Ireland they acquired a tract of territory in the County of Cork, known as "Barrett's Country" and at present as the barony of Barretts, and comprising over 26,000 acres. When Hugh O'Neill was marching to the siege of Kinsale, in 1600, he asked, when passing Castlemore, who lived in the castle. He was told that it was "Barrett, a good Catholic, whose family had possessed the estate about four hundred years." Tirawley, in the County of Mayo, also was as late as the middle of the sixteenth century the country of the Burkes and the Barretts.

Many of the latter were noted ecclesiastics, among them, the Most Rev. Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala, 1536, and Thomas Barrett, of Elphin, who is described as "a noble prelate, full of good qualities," who died A. D. 1404. Many of these Barretts, Lords of Tirawley, took the name of MacWattin.

During the Williamite and Jacobite wars of 1688-91, Colonel John Barrett, of the Cork Barretts, the chief representative of the family, raised a regiment of infantry, which he commanded in the cause of King James the Second during the contest. He also sat for the borough of Mallow in the Dublin Parliament of 1689. In 1690 he was military governor of Waterford in command of two regiments, but was compelled to surrender the city to the Williamites after the latter's success at the Boyne. He surrendered only on the stipulation of being allowed to march away with his garrison, arms, baggage, and a military escort with all the honors of war. He also commanded his regiment in Cork when that city was reduced by Marlborough, and was a prisoner on the Breda when that vessel was blown up by the accidental ignition of its powder magazine. Having been blown into shallow water near the shore, he was one of the few who escaped.

After the surrender of Limerick in 1691, Colonel Barrett went to France, and was appointed to serve with his former rank in the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards. His estates in Ireland were confiscated by

the Williamites. At the battle of Landen, in Flanders, July 29, 1693, fought between the Marshal Duke de Luxembourg and William the Third of England, where the Irish regiments so gloriously avenged the Boyne and Limerick, Colonel Barrett greatly signalized himself by his intrepidity, and contributed largely to the success of that closely contested engagement. Barrett's command was the first corps to make a breach in King William's intrenchments, through which the French troops followed. Barrett was slain after forcing the works. A contemporary report says: "It was the Irish Royal Regiment of Foot which first opened the enemy's retrenchment, whereby the Gallic troops immediately reaped advantage, after suffering much for a while before in fighting against an intrenched army. In this action Colonel Barrett, of Cork, by his bold leading of the said Irish regiment, signalized himself, and slept on the bed of honour." Marshal Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, also fell mortally wounded in this battle. The French loss on this day was eight thousand, and the loss of the English and their allies, according to their official report, 10,483, and according to the reports of several generals, several thousands more, besides eighty-four pieces of artillery and eighty-two stands of colors.

Stannard Eaton Barrett, another member of this family, was born in Cork about the end of the last century. He was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, having devoted his life to the pursuit of literature. He published several works, some of them of high merit. His brother, Richard Barrett, was the editor of the "Dublin Pilot," and was prosecuted by the Government during the repeal agitation and imprisoned with O'Connell.

George Barrett, born in Dublin in 1730, was a famous landscape painter, and one of the originators of the Royal Academy. He was an intimate friend of Edmund Burke and other distinguished personages of the time.

John Barrett, a native of Drogheda, was a distinguished naval officer in the British service. While returning home in the *Minotaur* in 1810, in charge of a convoy of one hundred sail from the Baltic, his ship was wrecked by an ignorant pilot. He was drowned with four hundred and ninety out of a crew of six hundred. To an officer who evinced an eager desire to save himself, he said: "Sir, true courage is better shown by coolness and composure; we all owe nature a debt; let us pay it like men of honor."

Another John Barrett was elected vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, and was professor of Oriental languages in that institution for the greater part of his life. He was a man of great learning and gifted with a prodigious memory, but eccentric beyond description. For the last fifty years of his life he lived in a small dingy garret without light or fire, raggedly dressed, never leaving the college precincts, and intent only on study and hoarding money. In manners he was uncouth, and his massive head and shoulders, extremely small feet and low stature were said to make him look like an equilateral triangle standing on its vertex.

Among the many stories told of his eccentricities and absent-mindedness are those of his being found one day sitting by the fire in the college kitchen intently looking at an egg in his hand, while his watch was boiling in the saucepan; of his great astonishment on discovering that "mutton was made from sheep"; of his having made two holes in the bottom of his door, one large and the other small—the large one to let in his big cat and the small one to let in his little cat; and his surprise at seeing a crow one day in the park; and his greater surprise on discovering after much investigation of his classics, that the strange bird was really "a *corvus*, by Jove." He was a man of the strictest probity and honorable in all his dealings, and ever ready to oblige and assist others, provided they did not ask him for money. Yet before his death he left all his money and property for charitable purposes.

There are many of this name in Ireland, and in the United States several descendants of this family fill honorable positions, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, merchant of New York City.

THE ROCHE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 5. Plate 67.)

THE Roche family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1507. The Roches, with many other Anglo-Norman families, settled in ancient Thomond, comprising the present Counties of Limerick and Clare, where they are now Barons of Tarbert. This family also came into possession of the barony of Fermoy, in the County of Cork, which was called "Roche's Country," and where they became Viscounts of Fermoy and Barons of Castlelough. A branch of this family was also settled in the County of Waterford.

The Roches from their earliest settlement in Cork were among the most prominent families of that county. In 1571 Maurice Roche was mayor of the City of Cork, and received a silver collar from Queen Elizabeth for his services against the Earl of Desmond, and in 1609 Dominick Roche was appointed mayor of the city under its new charter.

The Roches were among those who suffered the loss of their privileges and estates during the Cromwellian wars, and though they petitioned for a restoration of their lost possessions, to which they were entitled under the act of settlement, the execution of the order was evaded and their rightful claims ignored.

A notable character of this name was Sir Boyle Roche, the buffoon of the Irish House of Commons. He served with distinction in the British army during the war of the American Revolution, and subsequently entered the Irish Parliament. In 1782 he was created a baronet for his consistent support of the Government. He supported the Union, and, being utterly devoid of principle in politics, was frequently chosen to execute the vilest work of the Castle party. Personally, however, he had numerous good qualities, which gained him popularity, if not respect. He is best remembered for his ridiculous bulls, most of which were doubtless premeditated. The following are specimens uttered in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, if we once permitted the villainous French masons to meddle with the buttresses and walls of our ancient constitution, they would never stop nor stay, Sir, till they brought the foundation stones tumbling down about the ears of the nation." Burke's son, as agent of the Catholic committee, had committed a breach of privilege, and the sergeant-at-arms was rebuked for permitting him to escape. Whereupon Roche exclaimed: "How could

the sergeant-at-arms stop him in the rear, while he was catching him in the front? Did the Speaker think the sergeant-at-arms could be, like a bird, in two places at the same time?" Speaking in opposition to a grant for public works, he said: "What, Mr. Speaker, and so we are to beggar ourselves for the fear of vexing posterity? Now, I would ask the honourable gentlemen, and this still more honourable house, why we should put ourselves out of our way to do anything for posterity; for what has posterity ever done for us? I apprehend the gentlemen have entirely mistaken my words. I assure the house that by posterity I do not mean my ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." On another occasion he advocated the expediency of "giving up a part, or, if necessary, the whole of the constitution, in order to preserve the remainder."

Colonel James Roche, known as "The Swimmer," was a distinguished soldier in the army of William of Orange. His father had lost his estates in Waterford for his adherence to the royal cause in the war of 1641-1652. Colonel Roche accompanied Kirke's expedition for the relief of Londonderry in 1689, and on arriving in Lough Foyle volunteered to carry a dispatch to the garrison of the besieged town. On reaching the lines of the besiegers he concealed his clothes in a thicket, and entering the water swam with the tide to the ferry-gate of the invested city, where he was taken in. Next day he swam back, but found that his clothes were gone, and the enemy were awaiting him. He was offered large rewards if he would surrender, which he promptly refused to do, and with his jawbone broken and three bullets in his body he again took to the water and swam back the three miles to the ferry-gate. He was afterward known as "The Swimmer," and was rewarded by King William in money and lands.

James Roche, of Cork, born in 1771, was a banker for many years in his native city and a writer of merit. He was educated in France, and lived there during the Revolution, where he was arrested, but released on the death of Robespierre. He was for many years a contributor to the "Dublin Review," the "Gentleman's Magazine," and other standard periodicals, and published two volumes of essays.

Regina Maria Roche, the distinguished novelist, was born in 1765, and died in 1845. Allibone mentions sixteen works published by her between 1793 and 1823.

The name is still numerous in the south of Ireland, as well as in the

United States and Canada. James Jeffry Roche, poet, journalist, and literateur, and at present editor of the "Boston Pilot," is a descendant of this family.

THE LOGAN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 23. Plate 68.)

THE Logan family is of Norman origin and came to Ireland in the year 1640. The Logans acquired possessions in the present Counties of Antrim, Down, and Tipperary. Like many others of the Norman adventurers they soon became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," and were generally in the front rank of the opposition to each successive wave of the English invasion.

Of this family was James Logan, the American statesman and secretary of William Penn. For the age in which he lived he was a most tolerant man—even more so than his friend and patron, Penn—who wrote to him from London in 1708: "There is a complaint against your government that you suffer public mass in a scandalous manner. Pray send the matter of fact, for ill use is made of it against us here." He became one of the most noted men of the colony, which he governed for two years after the death of Penn, and on his death he bequeathed to Philadelphia the most considerable library it had until then possessed. He was chief justice of Pennsylvania, provincial secretary, and commissioner of property, and for nearly two years he was president of the council. He contended successfully with the jealousy of party, the religious intolerance of the period, the monetary difficulties which his position entailed, and the charges of unscrupulous enemies. Even the Indians regarded him as their best friend, as a man who never did them an injustice—a rare thing at that time, or at any time.

James Logan was a man of culture and fine literary taste, and wrote much on scientific subjects. He has also left an excellent translation of the works of Cicero. After his death some of his writings were printed by his friend, Benjamin Franklin. His son, William Logan, was for many years a member of the governor's council, and his grandson, George Logan, was an eminent physician and philanthropist. Ben-



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.



jamin Logan, a distinguished American pioneer, was the leader of the third settlement in Kentucky, in 1775.

An illustrious scion of this family, General John A. Logan, was born in Illinois in 1828. His father was a native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland, and after coming to America settled in Illinois. He served several terms in the State Legislature. General Logan entered the army as a private soldier during the Mexican War, and was promoted to the grade of lieutenant and acting quartermaster of his regiment. From 1852 to 1856 he was a member of the Illinois Legislature and member of Congress from 1858 to 1860. A strong Democrat, he supported Lincoln after the latter's election, and left his seat in Congress to join the troops marching to Bull Run, where he fought as a private in Colonel Richardson's regiment. He then resigned his seat in Congress and raised a regiment, the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, of which he was made colonel. He participated in the captures of Fort Henry and Fort Donnelson, and in 1862 was raised to the rank of brigadier-general.

He was solicited to return to Congress, but refused, replying that he entered the field to die or stay there until the object of the war was accomplished. As major-general he distinguished himself at the reduction of Vicksburg, his command being the first column to enter the city, of which he was appointed governor. In 1863 he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. He accompanied Sherman in his March to the Sea, and while in command of the Army of Tennessee was instrumental in saving that General's army at the battle of Resacka.

After the war General Logan served two terms in Congress and two terms in the United States Senate. Mr. James G. Blaine aptly characterized the capacity and qualities of General Logan in the words: "There have been more illustrious military leaders, and more illustrious leaders in legislative halls of this country, but no man combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as General Logan."

THE TAAFFE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 4. Plate 67.)

THIS family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland with the early invaders in the year 1171. The Taaffes first settled in the present County of Louth, where they became Earls of Carlingford. Some of them afterward were created Barons of Ballymote and Viscounts of Corran, in the County of Sligo.

Sir William Taaffe, of Ballymote, was knighted for his services to the Government at the siege of Kinsale, in 1601, during the O'Neill wars. The following year he commanded a body of Irish in the English service and killed "the Apostolick Vicar, Owen McEgan," and one hundred and forty of his men. He received from Queen Elizabeth a large share of the confiscated lands of the McCarthys. He died in 1630.

Sir John Taaffe, son of the former, was created Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taaffe in 1628. His son, Sir Theobald Taaffe, espoused the cause of Charles the First against the Parliamentarians, and aided Ormonde in negotiating with the Irish Confederates for a cessation of hostilities. He subsequently commanded an army of nine thousand Irish in Munster. He was defeated by the Earl of Inchiquin (O'Brien, or Murrough the Burner), at Knockanus, in the County of Cork. In 1649 Lord Taaffe commanded Ormond's infantry at the battle of Rathmines. In 1651 he was one of the deputies sent to offer the sovereignty of Ireland to the Duke of Lorraine. His estates were confiscated and he was excepted from pardon by Cromwell, but after the Restoration he received grants of land and was created Earl of Carlingford, in the County of Louth. He died in 1677.

His brother, Lucas, was a major-general in the army of the Confederates, and was for a time governor of New Ross. Nicholas Taaffe, eldest son of Theobald and second Earl of Carlingford, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, where he commanded a regiment of infantry in the cause of King James. Francis, brother of Nicholas, succeeded to the title on the death of the latter, and subsequently entered the Austrian service, where he became chamberlain to the Emperor Ferdinand, a marshal of the Empire and councilor of state. He died in 1704. His

nephew, Theobald, was the fourth earl, and by his death the title became extinct.

Viscount Nicholas Taaffe, cousin of the above mentioned Sir Theobald Taaffe, was born in Ireland in 1677, and entering the Austrian service he became a field-marshal of the Empire and chamberlain to the Emperor, Charles the Sixth, and his successor. He distinguished himself in the war against the Turks in 1738. He afterward took a prominent part in the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and in 1766 wrote a work on Irish affairs of that period. Wyse, the historian of the Catholic Association, eulogizes "the unchanging attachment to an unfortunate country of the German statesman and general, the Irish sufferer and patriot. . . . His perfect simplicity of purpose, his calm and mild wisdom, his untiring zeal for the depressed caste with which his name and birth, much more than his connections and property had associated him, would add a lustre to any country. No views of leadership mingled with his zeal. His rank in the imperial court gave him access to the first circles in Great Britain. Bred in camps and educated in Germany; he impressed on our senators and courtiers the impolicy and injustice of the Penal Code with the bluntness of a soldier and the honesty of a German. His efforts had no small weight in softening the rigor of persecution. His ardent zeal in the cause of his oppressed countrymen procured him a preponderating influence in the councils of the Catholics; that influence was exerted in the great purposes, during a long life, of promoting union, extinguishing dissension, and rousing to exertion." He died at his seat of Elishau, Bohemia, in 1769.

Rev. Denis Taaffe, born in Ireland about the middle of the last century, was educated at Prague, Bohemia, and returned to Ireland after being ordained to the priesthood. During the Rebellion of 1798 he headed a body of insurgents, and at Ballyellis, in the County of Wexford, cut to pieces a detachment of the Ancient Britons. He was wounded in another engagement, and managed to elude capture after the suppression of the insurrection. Having been suspended from exercising his priestly functions, he became a Protestant but was soon reconciled to the Catholic Church. He wrote a "History of Ireland" in four volumes, that contains valuable material previously unpublished, and several papers and pamphlets against the Union. His hatred of the British Government remained unabated to the last, and he com-

plained bitterly to a friend who visited him in his illness of having to occupy lodgings from which he could see "that cursed red flag" flying from the Magazine Fort in Phoenix Park, Dublin. He died in 1813.

The descendants of this family are to-day among the most distinguished of the Austrian nobility. The present Count Taaffe, for many years Prime Minister of Austria, and one of the ablest of European statesmen, is the direct descendant of the above mentioned Viscount Nicholas Taaffe.

THE HUSSEY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 9. Plate 67.)

THE Hussey family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1172. The De Hoseys, or Husseys, settled in the present Counties of Dublin and Meath, then held by Hugh De Lacy. They were made Barons of Galtrim, in the latter county. They also held possessions in Ely O'Carroll and the country about Birr, in the present Kings County, and in ancient Thomond, embracing the present Counties of Limerick and Clare.

Many of the O'Husseys were distinguished as poets, notably O'Hussey, the last hereditary bard of the Maguires of Fermanagh, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. His noble ode addressed to Hugh Maguire on the occasion of a dangerous expedition undertaken by that chief, and which has been so forcibly rendered into English by Mangan, stamps him as a poet of superior merit. "There is," says Sir Samuel Ferguson, "a vivid vigor in these descriptions, and a savage power which claim a character almost approaching to sublimity." In his early youth O'Hussey celebrated in verse the escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell from Dublin Castle.

The most noted member of this family in recent times was the Most Rev. Thomas Hussey, Bishop of Waterford, 1797-1803. He was born about the middle of the last century, and was educated at Salamanca, Spain. He became a member of the Trappist order, but owing to his abilities he was ordered by the Pope to lay aside the cowl and to enter the priesthood. He was appointed chaplain to the Spanish Embassy in London, where he remained many years. He is described by his contemporaries as a powerful preacher, a man of great genius, of

enlightened piety, with manners at once imposing and elegant, and of enchanting conversation. "He did not come in contact," says a writer of the time, "with many whom he did not subdue; the highest rank often sunk before him." He was held in high esteem by the king and his ministers, and enjoyed the friendship of Burke, Johnson, and other leading minds of the time. He was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and during the American war for independence he was sent on a mission to Madrid for the British king.

Bishop Hussey was appointed the first president of Maynooth College, and was mainly instrumental in founding that celebrated institution in 1795, where Catholic young men could for the first time in centuries be educated in their own land without incurring the penalty of death or transportation. In 1802 he assisted in drawing up the Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope. He was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore from 1797 until his death in 1803.

A distinguished member of this family was the Irish statesman and orator, Walter Hussey Burgh. His father's name was Ignatius Hussey, and he assumed the name of Burgh in order to comply with the conditions of a will made by his uncle, Rev. Ricard Burgh, who left him his estates. In 1768 he entered the Irish House of Commons, where by his eloquence and patriotism he at once took a conspicuous place. He was raised to the office of prime sergeant—"an office," writes John Mitchell, "the spirit of which would render patriotism impossible—yet he rose above the spirit of his office and acted in concert with Grattan in opposing every measure devised against the interests of Ireland, and advocating every measure calculated to advance his country's interests."

In the debates on England's policy of the suppression of Irish commerce he took an especially prominent part against the Government. James Anthony Froude writes: "It was in these debates that Hussey Burgh made his reputation as an orator, by the famous sentence so often quoted. Some one had said Ireland was at peace. 'Talk not to me of peace,' said Hussey Burgh, 'Ireland is not at peace, it is smothered war. England has sown her laws as dragons' teeth, and they have sprung up as armed men.' Never yet had Grattan so moved the Irish House of Commons as it was moved at these words. From the floor the applause rose to the gallery; from the gallery it was thundered to the crowd at the door; from the door it rang through the city. As

the tumult calmed down Hussey Burgh rose again, and, amid a renewed burst of cheers, declared that he resigned the office that he held under the Crown. 'The gates of promotion are shut,' exclaimed Grattan, 'and the gates of glory are opened!'"

Hussey Burgh died in 1783 at the early age of forty-one years. "Had he wished," as Flood said of him, "he could have been ennobled by patent, but he did not need it, as he was ennobled by nature." His grandson was high sheriff of Kildare in 1840, and his descendants still hold the family estates in that county.

THE DE COURCY FAMILY.

(Crest No. 20. Plate 68.)

THE De Courcy family is of Norman extraction, and came to Ireland in 1170, settling in the present Counties of Cork, Antrim, and Down. Sir John De Courcy, its founder, was one of the most prominent of the early Norman invaders. He was descended from the Dukes of Lorraine, in France, his ancestors having come to England with William the Conqueror. De Courcy was a man of great stature, strength, and courage, and the exploits attributed to him by the chroniclers of the time give him the character of an Irish Cid. King Henry the Second granted him all the lands he could conquer in Ulster, and he plundered and subjugated a great part of ancient Orgiall and Ulidia—Down and Antrim—establishing his chief castle at Downpatrick.

After many bloody contests with the native owners of the soil De Courcy parcelled out the conquered territory among his followers. He was afterward created Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster by Henry the Second. During the reign of King John he fell into disfavor with the king for having declared that the death of the rightful heir to the English crown, Prince Arthur, was effected through the commands of John; and Hugh de Lacy was created lord justice, and instructed by the king to send De Courcy a prisoner to London to be hanged. The latter defeated De Lacy's force in a battle near Down.

After the defeat at Down De Courcy offered to fight De Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists

with a rebellious subject. He then proclaimed De Courcy a rebel, and offered a large reward for his capture. Failing in this, he succeeded in bribing the servants and followers of De Courcy to betray him into his hands. They informed De Lacy that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no man durst lay hands upon him, but that upon Good Friday yearly he wore no arms, but remained alone doing penance in the churchyard of Downpatrick, when, if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness, they could, by the directions of themselves (the betrayers), apprehend their master.

De Courcy was attacked according to directions, and being unarmed he ran to a wooden cross that was standing in the churchyard, and wrenching the shaft from its socket, used it with such effect that he killed thirteen of his assailants and disabled many more of them before he was overpowered. For this service King John created De Lacy Earl of Ulster.

De Lacy's character should be relieved of some of the odium attaching to it by his conduct in relation to the betrayers of De Courcy, for instead of rewarding their treachery in betraying their master, he had all of them hanged.

De Courcy was committed to the Tower of London, and finally died in exile in France about 1210.

The De Courcys, his successors in Ireland, were created Barons of Kinsale, and in consideration of the fame of their ancestors, were allowed the peculiar privilege of wearing their hats in the presence of royalty—a right which the Baron of Kinsale exercised on the occasion of George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821. Some of the De Courcys of Cork changed their name to that of MacPatrick.

A branch of this family have been Barons of Kilbarrock, in the County of Dublin, since the reign of King John. The founder of this family was also a Sir John De Courcy, who was killed by the De Lacys. It is stated in a pedigree of the MacCarthys of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the MacCarthys descend from a daughter of Sir John De Courcy.

THE POWER FAMILY.

(Crest No. 16. Plate 69.)

THE Power family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1177. King Henry the Second, A. D. 1177, gave a grant of Desies, or the territory embracing the whole of the present County of Waterford, together with the city, to Robert Le Poer, who was his marshal. The Le Poers were, at various periods from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, created Barons of Donisle and of Curraghmore, Viscounts of Desies, and Earls of Tyrone, and many of them changed the name to Power, and some of them to McShere. Branches of this family were also settled in the Counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Kerry.

The Le Poers, or Powers, were from the earliest times among the most distinguished of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland.

At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1688 the head of the Power family, Richard Power, Lord Baron of Curraghmore, Viscount Desies, Earl of Tyrone, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Waterford, supported the cause of King James the Second, sat in James' Dublin Parliament in 1689, and raised a regiment of foot, of which he was colonel, the following year. Taken prisoner at the capture of Cork by the Williamite forces in 1690, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died the same year. There were, besides the head of the family, several Powers in the Irish army in the War of the Revolution holding various ranks from that of lieutenant to colonel.

Many members of this family were officers in the Regiments of Dublin, Dillon, Berwick, and Bulkeley, of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. Colonel John Power, who served as lieutenant-colonel to Sir Michael Creagh in Ireland during the Williamite Revolution, was appointed to the command of the Regiment of Dublin in the brigade in France, and another John Power served in the same regiment at the same time as lieutenant-colonel.

Another distinguished officer of this name was Colonel Power, who entered the Spanish service, where he became adjutant-general to the Infante Don Philip in the war of the Austrian Succession. He was also a writer of merit and the author of two valuable historical works.

In the United States the name is numerously represented, especially in the clerical order, among whom may be mentioned the Very Rev.

James D. Power of St. Joseph, Missouri, the Rev. Charles J. Powers of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Rev. James W. Power of New York City, and Rev. Walter Powers of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the business and professional lines we may mention the Hon. Maurice J. Power, a distinguished representative of both, a man whose long official career, business enterprise, and character have gained him respect and honor.

THE PRENDERGAST FAMILY.

(Crest No. 15. Plate 69.)

THE Prendergast family is of Norman origin. When Richard de Clare, commonly called Strongbow, led the first Norman invaders to Ireland in 1169, his army was headed by Robert Fitzstephen, Myler Fitzhenry, Maurice Prendergast, and others. The Prendergasts obtained lands and settled in the present Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, and Waterford.

The Prendergasts were for many centuries following the invasion powerful chiefs, and many of them were noted for their prowess in battle. The seal of one of these chiefs, David Prendergast, who lived in the middle of the thirteenth century, still exists, as appears from an impression of it in the museum of the late Dr. Petrie, of Dublin. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is S. David de Prendergast.

The Rev. Patrick Prendergast, who was known as "The Lord Abbot," was the last abbot of the abbey of Cong, where he died and was interred in 1829, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He kept for years in a cupboard in his little room the famous Cross of Cong, the richly-decorated shrine, said to contain a tooth of St. Patrick, which the Saint on the occasion of one of his visitations to Northern Connaught gave to Bishop Bronius when he founded the Church of Cassel-Irra, and a piece of stained linen said to have been dipped in the blood of Charles the First after his execution at Whitehall. This relic was supposed to possess the power of curing the king's evil, and hundreds of afflicted persons came to be touched with it. This is said to be the last instance when this curious rite was exercised in the British Isles.

Among the best known of this family in latter times is the late John P. Prendergast, the Irish historian, author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland" and other valuable works.

THE FITZGIBBON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 24. Plate 68.)

THE Fitzgibbon family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland with the early invaders in the year 1171, settling in the present Counties of Kerry and Cork, and ancient Thomond (Limerick and Clare). A sept of the Fitzgibbons possessed the half barony of Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the County of Cork. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, the Lord or Chief of Kilmore, was descended from Gibbon, son of the celebrated John of Callan, Fitzgerald, and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon of Ard-Sciath.

One of the most eminent members of this family was John Fitzgibbon, the famous Earl of Clare, born in 1749. His father was a barrister, who acquired a large fortune in his profession. John Fitzgibbon was graduated with high honors from Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a classmate and rival of Grattan, and afterward took a degree from the University of Oxford, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-third year. His progress in the law was rapid, and he was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. His eloquence, though inferior to that of Grattan and Flood, was of a superior order.

In 1780 Fitzgibbon was elected a member of the Irish Parliament for the University of Dublin, and in 1783 he succeeded Bary Yelverton as attorney-general. He distinguished himself in Parliament by his eloquence and ability. Grattan, Flood, and Curran had many fierce wordy contests with him in Parliament, and the last named fought a duel with him growing out of a debate in the house. They fired while the sheriff's officer was held down in a ditch, but the duelists were obviously not as skillful with their pistols as with their tongues, for they both missed each other.

In 1789 Fitzgibbon was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland and created Baron of Lower Connello. In 1793 he was made Viscount, in 1795 Earl of Clare, and in 1799 he was raised to the British peerage. He did much to reform court abuses in his day, and contributed to establish the rules of equity on a sound basis.

Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion of 1798, Fitzgibbon informed Lord Edward Fitzgerald that the Government was acquainted



THE BATTLE OF TYRELL'S PASS.

with all his plans, and begged him to save his life by leaving the country, guaranteeing his escape if he should leave. And when Lord Edward was dying of his wounds, after his capture, Fitzgibbon accompanied his brother and aunt to his deathbed, remaining outside for several hours while the interview lasted. He also interested himself shortly before his death to save for Mrs. Hamilton Rowan her property and to assist her on rejoining her husband on the Continent.

The Earl died in 1802, aged fifty-three years. His grandson, Viscount Fitzgibbon, was killed in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, and with his death the title of the Fitzgibbon family became extinct.

THE TYRRELL FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 3 and 22. Plates 67 and 68.)

THE Tyrrell family is of English origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1171. King Henry the Second having granted the whole of the ancient Kingdom of Meath to Hugh de Lacy, the latter divided the territory among his chiefs, who were commonly designated De Lacy's barons. Their possessions were called baronies, which have since been known as great divisions of counties. Hugh Tyrrell obtained in turn Castleknock, in the present County of Dublin, and the barony of Fertullagh, in the southeast of the present County of Westmeath.

This was Tyrrell's country from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion until the forfeiture of the possessions in 1641, but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys. O'Melaughlin, the dispossessed King of Meath, and his chieftains and their descendants kept up a continual warfare for the recovery of their possessions, and we find the Tyrrells prominent among the foreigners who contended against the supplanted chieftains during this period. The first military castle erected by Hugh de Lacy, in 1173, was fired by his deputy, Tyrrell, who was unable to hold it against King Roderic O'Connor's force, led by the O'Kellys, O'Dowds, O'Shaughnessys, O'Flahertys, and other chieftains.

Many of the Tyrrells became in time thoroughly Irish, and were among the most resolute opponents of the English power in Ireland. One of these, Captain Richard Tyrrell, was a famous officer in the wars

of O'Neill. A thousand of the Knights of the Pale, under the command of Baron Trimblestone, assembled at Mullingar and prepared to follow in support of the lord deputy, who was marching against O'Neill. Tyrrell, who was noted for his rapidity of movement, capability of sustaining fatigue, and readiness in action, was despatched by O'Neill with a force of four hundred men to act in Meath or Leinster, as he might deem best, in order to effect a diversion.

After a long and rapid march Tyrrell encamped near Fertullagh to rest his command. Baron Trimblestone was apprised of his approach and the small number of his force, and determined to surprise and crush him. He was so certain of victory that he turned over the enterprise to his son, young Lord Barnwall, thinking it an excellent opportunity for the young man to signalize himself, and win the favor of the lord deputy. Tyrrell kept himself informed through his spies of the enemy's movements. He made a feint of flying before the opposing force until he reached a wooded defile, when he detached half of his little force under O'Connor, one of his trusty lieutenants, and placed them in ambuscade in a hollow by the road.

While the English were passing this spot O'Connor bade the drums beat Tyrrell's March, the signal agreed on for the simultaneous attack. The English taken between two fires in the defile were annihilated, only one man of the thousand, who escaped across a bog, having survived the slaughter. O'Connor's hand had become so swollen from plying his sword that after the engagement was over the handle of the weapon had to be filed through to remove it.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 40. Plate 66.)

THE Taylor family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1171. Branches of the family settled in the present Counties of Dublin, Galway, Donegal, Londonderry, and Meath. In the latter county the Taylors became Earls of Bective and Marquises of Headfort.

Thomas Taylor, a botanist and physician, graduated from Trinity

College, Dublin, in 1807. He devoted his life to his favorite study, botany, and wrote a number of meritorious works and papers on that subject.

William B. Sarsfield Taylor, artist and author, was born in Ireland in 1781, and on his mother's side was descended from General Patrick Sarsfield. He wrote several works on art, archaeology, and other subjects, the best known of which are "History of the Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland" and "History of the University of Dublin." His brother, John Sidney Taylor, was a distinguished lawyer and journalist, and largely contributed in his day to the advance of parliamentary reform and other useful and popular measures.

William Cooke Taylor, LL. D., a native of Cork, Ireland, graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1825, with distinguished honors. He was a voluminous writer, producing nearly thirty different works, mostly on biographical and historical subjects. He edited the Dublin "Evening Post" for many years, and contributed to many of the leading periodicals of the day. He died in 1849.

George Taylor, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence for the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland in 1716, and sailed to America as a "Redemptioner," that is, one who had no money to pay his passage out, but took the chance that somebody at the port of arrival would defray the expenses of the passage in consideration of the passenger mortgaging his services for the payment. The proprietor of an iron factory in Durham, Pa., redeemed him, and Taylor gave such satisfaction that he was soon removed from the smelting mill to the position of a clerkship in the office. He afterward married the widow of his employer, and, having acquired wealth and influence, was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1764, and remained a member of that body until 1769. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, and advocated vigorously the cause of the Colonies and signed the Declaration. In the following year he retired from public life. He died in 1781.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 25. Plate 68.)

THE Williams or MacWilliams family is of Norman origin, being a branch of the Deburgos, or Burkes, some of whom took the name of MacWilliam. One of them, namely, Edward de Burgo, took the name of William Oughter, or MacWilliam the Upper, and another that of MacWilliam Eighter, or MacWilliam the Lower, in reference to the localities which they occupied. In course of time many of them dropped the Mac, their descendants being since called Williams.

A noted member of this name was Richard Dalton Williams, the poet, born in the County of Tipperary, in 1822. He was consistent contributor to the "Dublin Nation" from 1843 to 1848. In the last named year he founded the "Irish Tribune" with Keven Izod O'Doherty, but after a few issues it was suppressed by the Government. O'Doherty was transported to Australia and Williams was acquitted. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and in 1851 came to the United States. Dr. Williams died in Thibodeaux, La., in 1862, aged thirty-nine. Some Irish soldiers of a New Hampshire regiment, being encamped in the vicinity at the time, raised a subscription and erected a handsome monument with a suitable inscription over the patriot-poet's grave.

A worthy representative of this honored name is Dr. Hamilton Williams of New York City, a man highly esteemed in his profession, who commands the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

THE PURCELL FAMILY.

(Crest No. 27. Plate 68.)

THE Purcell family is of Norman origin and came to Ireland in the year 1171. Branches of this family settled in the present Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. In the last mentioned county the Purcells were Barons of Luachmhagh, now Loughmoe, a church giving name to a parish and village, in the barony of Eliogarty, and about five miles to the northeast of Thurles. Near this

village are still to be seen the magnificent ruins of the ancient castle and more modern mansion house of Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe.

In 1240 a member of this family, Sir Hugo Purcell, founded a monastery in the town of Waterford. The Purcells of the County of Limerick had a castle in Ballycalhane, a townland in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry. In the year 1581 David Oge Purcell and his people had a fierce encounter with a body of the soldiers of Adare, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. When the news was carried to Adare by the few survivors, Achin, the captain of that town, assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, set out for Ballycalhane, and slew one hundred and fifty men, women, and children inside and in the vicinity of Purcell's castle.

There are many of the name still in Ireland as also in the United States. The late Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, and William Purcell, the well-known journalist of Rochester, N. Y., are descended from this Norman-Irish family.

THE DALTON FAMILY.

Crest No. 1. Plate 67.)

THE Dalton family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1172. The Daltons obtained large possessions in Westmeath and Annaly. The chief seat of the Daltons was at Mount Dalton, in the barony of Rathconrath, of which they were lords. Some of them were distinguished in the service of foreign states. The Daltons also held possessions in the present Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. They soon became thoroughly Irish, and we find that in the reign of Henry the Sixth (1447) a statute was passed making it lawful for the mayor and citizens of Waterford to assemble forces "against the Powers, Walshes, Grants, and Daltons."

John D'Alton, the genealogist and antiquarian, was a descendant of this family. He was born in the County of Westmeath in 1792. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1813. His life was devoted almost wholly to the study of Irish antiquities, and he published a number of standard works on Irish history and

archæology. Among his most valuable productions are "Annals of Boyle," "Lives of the Archbishops of Dublin," "History of the County of Dublin," and "King James' Irish Army List." He died in 1867.

THE CARR FAMILY.

(Crest No. 12. Plate 69.)

THE Carr family is of Norman descent, and after their arrival in Ireland settled in the County of Waterford. Branches of the name held lands also at a subsequent period in the present Counties of Cork and Limerick in the south, and Monaghan and Down in the north.

They were a highly respectable family in the different counties where they settled, and almost from their first arrival in Ireland became in every way identified with the Irish people and Irish interests. The name is still numerous in Ireland, especially in the localities above mentioned, and in the United States and Canada, where many of them hold honorable positions.

A distinguished representative of this family was the late General Joseph B. Carr, of Albany, N. Y. He was born in that city of Irish parents in 1828, and received a good common school education. When the war broke out in 1861 he offered his services to the Government, and his regiment was the first to encamp on Virginian soil. He served as acting brigadier-general through McClellan's peninsular campaign, participating in the engagements of Orchards, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, for which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier. He distinguished himself at the battles of Bristow Station, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, commanding a division.

At Gettysburg, where he was severely hurt, his horse having been killed under him, and two-thirds of his command being killed and wounded, he refused to leave the field. He signalized himself in many other actions of the war, and for a time was in charge of the defenses of the James River. He was elected Secretary of State for New York, 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883.

Another worthy representative of this name is Mr. Arthur Carr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who possesses all the honorable characteristics of this family.

THE BODKIN FAMILY.

(Crest No. 33. Plate 66.)

THE Bodkins are an offshoot of the Fitzgeralds, and removed to the town of Galway between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, where they soon became one of the leading families.

After the defeat of the Danes at Clontarf by Brian Boru, in 1014, the people of Galway built a castle for the defense of that town, which, owing to its situation, was the most important point on the western coast, and was liable to be attacked by the Northmen, who were beaten off from the east. The erection of this stronghold excited the jealousy of the Munster kings, who twice demolished it, but each time it was rebuilt by the people of Connaught.

It was owned by Hugh O'Flagherty at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and was captured by De Burgo in 1232, who erected fortifications and instituted a municipal government. The security consequent on the strong rule of the De Burgos gave an impetus to enterprise, and during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries thirteen leading Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Galway, where they engaged in commerce and secured lands. They were known as "The Thirteen Tribes," and the City of Galway is called to the present day "The City of the Tribes."

The Bodkins were one of these "tribes," and like nearly all of these early settlers have maintained a prominent position in the County of Galway to the present day. Some of these "tribes" or families, however, were of Irish extraction, such as the Lynches, who were descended from the O'Loinsighs, mentioned in the "Annals of the Four Masters" in the tenth and eleventh centuries as Chiefs of Ulidia, now the County of Down, and the Bodkins, as already stated, were a branch of the Fitzgeralds.

One of the most eminent of this family was the Most Rev. Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, who died in the year 1672, and was interred at the family spot in Galway.

The name is still well known in Connaught, and there are many representatives of it in the United States. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Bodkin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the most eminent members of his profession in that city, and a man whose intellectual and personal qualities command the esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

THE FITZSIMONS FAMILY.

(Crest No. 17. Plate 69.)

THE Fitzsimons family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in 1171. Various branches of it settled in the present Counties of Down, Cavan, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. Many members of this family acquired distinction in Ireland and other countries. The Most Rev. Walter Fitzsimons, Archbishop of Dublin, 1484, was one of the most learned men of his time. He joined the Earl of Kildare in crowning Simnel in 1487, but was subsequently pardoned by Henry the Seventh, who bestowed many favors on him.

Rev. Henry Fitzsimon, a learned Jesuit, born in 1569, was a participant in the great Rebellion of 1641, which he encouraged and supported with zeal and ability. He published many works on religious and controversial subjects.

Thomas Fitzsimons, born in Ireland in 1741, was a rich merchant in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, and subscribed a large amount of money for the support of the army. He was a senator of the First Congress and a delegate to the Federal Convention in 1787.

THE ADAIR FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 38 and 39. Plate 66.)

THE Adair family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1170, settling in the present Queens County. A noted member of this family was Robert Adair, the hero of the well known song, Robin Adair, set to the music of the ancient Irish air of Aileen Aroon. This Robert Adair was related to the Desmond branch of the Fitzgeralds. Another of this name was knighted by William the Third in 1690. A branch of the Adair family also resided in the County of Monaghan, near Castleblayney, where they were universally respected and esteemed.

A well known member of this family was the late Robert Adair, of New York City, a prominent merchant and manufacturer, and a man of the highest standing for honor and integrity in the community. His

brother, Colonel James Adair, of New York, served with marked distinction during the late Civil War, being one of the first to volunteer, and remaining continually in the field from Bull Run to Appomattox, and participating in every battle and action in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged.

THE REED FAMILY.

(Crest No. 324. Plate 95.)

THE Reed, Read, or Reid family, as the name is variously spelled, is of Welsh origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1170, settling in the present Counties of Galway and Clare. There have been many eminent persons of this name, both in Ireland and America. Among the latter was George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born of Irish parents, and was a resident of Delaware. He was one of the authors of the constitution of that State and also of the Federal Constitution in 1787. On being tempted by the British to abandon the American cause, he replied: "I am a poor man, but poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to purchase me."

Thomas Read, a brother of the above, was a distinguished officer of the navy, and was the first American naval officer to attain the rank of commodore.

George C. Read, also an officer in the United States Navy, was born in Ireland in 1787. He became a midshipman in the United States Navy in 1804 and a lieutenant in 1810. He took part in the action between the "Constitution" and the British frigate "Guerriere," and was assigned by Captain Hull to receive the surrender of the English Captain Dacres on that occasion. He served with distinction through the war, and commanded the "Chippewa" of Perry's flying squadron sent out to prey on British commerce. He was made commander in 1816, captain, 1825, and subsequently commanded the East Indian and Mediterranean squadrons. He was commissioned rear-admiral in 1862.

Thomas Read, a Presbyterian clergyman and patriot during the Revolution, was born in America of Irish parents. He was instrumental in saving Washington's army from an attack by a greatly superior

force of the British by drawing a map of the country showing how a retreat from Stanton could be safely effected.

Thomas Buchanan Read, the artist and poet, was also of Irish descent. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1822, and lived for a time in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, and during his later years in Florence and Rome, Italy. He produced a large number of paintings, many of them of a high order of merit. He published three volumes of poems distinguished for their artistic excellence and instinct with patriotism. Of his shorter poems, the most popular is "Sheridan's Ride." Thomas Buchanan Read died in New York in 1872.

Thomas B. Reed, statesman, was born in Portland, Me., in the year 1839, and studied law at Bowdoin College. He served as acting assistant paymaster of the navy in 1864, and in 1868-9 he was a member of the lower house of the Maine Legislature. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate. From 1870 to 1872 he was attorney-general of the State. In 1876 he was elected member of Congress, and during President Harrison's Administration was speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other noted personages of this name may be mentioned Brigadier-General Hugh T. Reid, who distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and Mayne Reid, born in Ireland in 1818, the author of more than fifty volumes of stories for boys, which enjoyed an extraordinary popularity for many years.

THE BENNETT FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 29 and 30. Plate 66.)

THE Bennett family is of Norman extraction, and came to Ireland in the year 1172, settling in the present Counties of Cork, Dublin, and Kings County, where many of the name still reside.

A noted member of this family in the United States is Colonel Michael Bennett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served with credit during the late Civil War.



GENERAL FITZGERALD, EARL OF DESMOND.

*“ Earl Gerald of the open hand, and eye that scowls on danger—
The scourge of the Sassenach, and stately betack of the stranger,
God and St. Coleman speed to-day the spears that round him ranged are !”*

THE FITZGERALD FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37. Plate 66.)

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—'tis full a thousand years
Since 'mid the Tuscan vineyards, bright flashed their battle spears;
When Capet seized the crown of France, their iron shields were known,
And their sabre dint struck terror on the banks of the Garonne;
Across the downs of Hastings they spurred hard by William's side,
And the grey sands of Palestine with Moslem blood they dyed;—
But never then, nor thence, till now, has falsehood or disgrace
Been seen to soil Fitzgerald's plume, or mantle in his face.

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—'tis true, in Strongbow's van
By lawless force, as conquerors, their Irish reign began;
And, oh! through many a dark campaign they proved their prowess
stern,
In Leinster's plains, and Munster's vales, on king, and chief, and kerne;
But noble was the cheer within the halls so rudely won,
And gen'rous was the steel-gloved hand that had such slaughter done;
How gay their laugh, how proud their mien, you'd ask no herald's sign—
Among a thousand you had known the princely Geraldine.

These Geraldines! these Geraldines!—not long our air they breath'd;
Not long they fed on venison, in Irish water seethed;
Not often had their children been by Irish mothers nursed,
When from their full and genial hearts an Irish feeling burst!
The English monarchs strove in vain, by law, by force, and bribe,
To win from Irish thoughts and ways this "more than Irish" tribe;
For still they clung to fosterage, to brehon, cloak, and bard;
What King dare say to Geraldine, "your Irish wife discard"?

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—How royally ye reigned
O'er Desmond broad, and rich Kildare, and English arts disdained;
Your swords made Knights, your banner waved, free was your bugle
call

By Glyn's green slopes, and Dingle's tide, from Barrow's banks to
Youghal.

What gorgeous shrines, what brehon lore, what minstrel feasts there
were

In and around Maynooth's grey keep, and palace-filled Adare!
But not for rite or feast ye stayed, when friend or kin were pressed,
And foemen fled when "Crom Aboo"* bespoke your lance in rest.

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—since Silken Thomas flung
King Henry's sword on council board, the English thanes among,
Ye never ceased to battle brave against the English sway,
Though axe and brand and treachery your proudest cut away.
Of Desmond's blood, through woman's veins passed on th' exhausted
tide;

His title lives—a Sacsanach churl usurps the lion's hide;
And, though Kildare tower haughtily, there's ruins at the root,
Else why, since Edward fell to earth, had such a tree no fruit?

True Geraldines! brave Geraldines!—as torrents mould the earth,
You channelled deep old Ireland's heart by constancy and worth;
When Ginckle 'leaguered Limerick, the Irish soldier gazed
To see if in the setting sun dead Desmond's banner blazed!
And still it is the peasants' hope upon the Curragh's mere,
"They live, who'll see ten thousand men with good Lord Edward here"—
So let them dream till brighter days, when, not by Edward's shade,
But by some leader true as he, their lines shall be arrayed!

These Geraldines! these Geraldines!—rain wears away the rock,
And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle's shock,
But, ever, sure, while one is left of all that honored race,
In front of Ireland's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's place;
And, though the last were dead and gone, how many a field and town,
From Thomas Court to Abbeyfeale, would cherish their renown,
And men would say of valor's rise, or ancient power's decline,
" 'Twill never soar, it never shone, as did the Geraldine."

*Formerly the war-shout of the Fitzgeralds, and now their motto.



VDN

SIR MORROGIE'S RIDE TO THE DESMOND'S GATHERING.

*My Chief! I pledge my knightly word, beside that apparition,
My charger sprang like Phooka's steed, on Hell's own awful mission.
• St. Brude befriended me! 'twas a ride might craze both brain and vision.*

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—and are there any fears
 Within the sons of conquerors for full a thousand years?
 Can treason spring from out a soil bedewed with martyrs' blood?
 Or has that grown a purling brook, which long rushed down a flood?—
 By Desmond swept with sword and fire—by clan and keep laid low—
 By Silken Thomas and his kin—by sainted Edward! No!
 The forms of centuries rise up, and in the Irish line
 Command their son to take the post that fits the Geraldine!

—THOMAS DAVIS.

SIR MORROGH'S RIDE TO THE DESMOND'S GATHERING.

(1569.)

The Moon is bright on Muskerry—broad Muskerry's dark mountains;
 Her beams are in its gliding streams and holy gushing fountains.
 The gray wolf's howl is on the breeze—the red dog quits his cover;
 But man is housed in hall and hut, all broad Muskerry over;
 For on this night—All-hollows Night—no longer covert keeping,
 By fairy moat, the Slua Shee o'er hill and dale are sweeping.
 But who is he who spurs so late across the dreary highland,
 And holds his path by bog and stream as boldly as on dry land?
 A black plume in his baradh high, the red steel in his right hand,
 Less black I trow, than his grim brow—than his fierce eye less bright,
 and
 The moonbeams showed how, as he rode, like fiend's it glared and
 lightened

On Ballyhowra side 'tis noon—on Awbeg's rushing water;
 On many a crest of pride, and shield and spear of coming slaughter;
 On many a long-locked, steel-clad knight, and mantled chieftain stern;
 On galloglass, with axe in hand, and saffron-shirted kern.
 Beneath the gray November sky, in the chill West wind curling,
 O'er gathering bands and gleaming brands, a standard proud's unfur-
 ling—

The Desmond Flag! on whose broad fold is scroll'd heraldic story

Of him, the knightly Geraldine, his clansmen's shield and glory:
 'Earl Gerald of the open hand, and eye that scowls on danger—
 The scourge of Sassenach, and stately betach of the stranger,
 God and St. Coleman speed to-day the spears that round him ranged
 are!"

"The steed our chief so featly reins was bred by Guadalquiver,
 And never bolder body-guard engirdled prince or riever,
 Fourscore MacSheehies, stark and swart, in that grim troop assemble;
 And soon at wild Clan-Gerralt's war-shout Youghal town will tremble;
 And soon the Collough-rue's array by Cappelquin will scatter,
 When yonder Imokilly axes casque and corslet shatter."
 So sang the harper, as he strode the green hill-side before us,
 While screamed from many a bag-pipe round, a goodly battle-chorus,
 He sang Earl Seamus, wise and great—Earl Tomás, conquered never,
 And him who tamed the Butler's pride by Nore's oak-shadow'd river,
 And knightly deeds, the which, God wot, a bard might rhyme forever.

The chief had turned his rein to greet some Condons tall and Roches,
 When thro' the clan's dividing ranks, a wounded knight approaches.
 He lighted slowly down—good sooth! 'twas well his ride was ended,
 And raised his black-plumed cap, and grasped the cordial hand
 extended.

"Brave kinsman, Morrogh! welcome to our hosting," quoth Earl
 Gerald—

"Thy tidings from Sir Shaune have fared but hardly with their herald:"

"The Saxons barred my path ere I had crossed the Kerry border;
 Con Gorray fell, my henchman true! by false steel of marauder.
 Dundarerk's lord purvey'd fresh steed, and escort thro' his passes,
 And then the Barry More beset me with his galloglasses,
 But here I am, and need thine ear far more than leech or masses.

"For, all along my devious path, by Araglin and Allo,
 The Banshee of our clan danced ghastly in the moonbeam's halo—
 Beside me, thro' the roaring flood, across the silent heather!
 While shrilly rose her plaintive scream o'er wind and stream together
 'Mavrone! mavrone!' she wailed—'Mogeely's princely pride is ended!

Mavrone! mavrone! the Geraldine—the high and far-descended!
 The oak is hewn—the flame is quenched; and who shall heir his glory?
 Foes rend his spoil, and with his blood their bandog's maw is gory!
 My Chief! I pledge my knightly word, beside that apparition,
 My charger sprang like Phooka steed, on Hell's own wrathful mission.
 St. Bride befriend me! 'twas a ride might craze both brain and vision."

The Desmond's brow grew black as night—then red as stormy morning,
 And curled his lip and shook his long white locks in ireful scorning:—
 "But that thy sword drank, at Affane, of Ormond blood so deeply,
 I'd hold Sir Morrogh! kinsman mine! thy manhood somewhat cheaply.
 There rides the fierce O'Sullivan, from tempest-lash'd Ivèra!
 There proud Clan Caura, and the sons of savage Iveleara!
 Here wheel my haughty kindred, too, with plume and banner streaming!
 'Twere well to greet such men to-day, with tale of brain-sick dreaming!
 Less meet for ear of helmèd knight, than friar cowled and shaven.
 If fall we must, Clan-London shall not vaunt us false or craven:
 Their bandog's thirst, forsooth! so do our Gaelic wolf and raven."

—G. H. SUPPLE.

THE Fitzgerald family is of mixed Continental and Welsh origin. The ancestor of the Irish Fitzgeralds was Maurice Fitzgerald, a knight who, at the solicitation of King Dermot MacMorrough, went to Ireland in 1169, where he assisted Strongbow and Dermot in securing a footing.

The great-grandfather of Maurice, a powerful baron, named Otho, was descended from the Gherardini of Florence—the Dukes of Tuscany, whence the appellative of Geraldines—and went from Normandy, where some of the family had been settled, to England in the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward the Confessor. He obtained possession there of thirty-five lordships located in several counties. Of these one

Red dog—fox. *Shua Shee*—fairy host. *Baradh*—head-dress. *Betach*—keeper of a house of hospitality. *Collough-rue*—Queen Elizabeth. *Mavrone*—My grief! *Phooka*—demon-horse.

was in Somerset, two were in Berkshire, three in Surrey, three in Bucks, three in Dorsetshire, four in Middlesex, nine in Wiltshire, and ten in the County of Southampton.

His son Walter, after the subjugation of England by the Normans, being of Norman blood, was confirmed in his possessions, and Gerald, son of Walter by Gladys, a Welsh woman, was appointed by King Henry the First of England Norman constable of Pembroke Castle in Wales, and endowed with many lands in that country for his services against the Welsh.

Maurice, the first of this family to settle in Ireland, was the son of Gerald, and was also the first of the family to adopt the surname Fitzgerald, which signifies Gerald's son, by which the Irish descendants of the race have since been known. Henry the Second appointed Maurice Fitzgerald chief governor of Ireland in 1173, and large grants of lands in the present Counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, and Kerry were bestowed on him and his descendants.

A branch of the Fitzgeralds were created earls of ancient Desmond, comprising the whole of the present County of Cork and the greater part of Kerry, together with a portion of Waterford and a small part of Tipperary, a territory which, under the Earls of Desmond, was subsequently much restricted. Another branch of the Fitzgeralds became Barons of Offaly, embracing a large portion of Kings County, with parts of Queens County and Kildare, Earls of Kildare, and Dukes of Leinster.

The Fitzgeralds of Leinster spring from John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, created first Earl of Kildare by Edward the Second in 1316, whose line, through twenty earls, was raised to the dignity of Duke of Leinster in 1766, and which is to-day one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Ireland.

The Fitzgeralds who were created Earls of Desmond were descended from Maurice Fitzthomas, fourth Lord of Decies, ennobled in 1329, and several of them were lord deputies of Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They held the rank of Prince Palatine, which constituted them provincial kings within their dominion.

Gerald Fitzgerald, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, known as "The Great Earl," was one of the most princely nobles in Europe having a larger income than that of any other subject in the Queen's dominions. Having refused to acknowledge Queen Elizabeth's spiritual supremacy

and resisted the establishment of the English State Church in his palitinate, a protracted war was waged between the English Government and the Earl's forces, in which the latter were eventually defeated, and the Earl himself slain, A. D. 1583. His head was sent as a present to Elizabeth, who had it fixed on a spike on London Bridge. The Earl's vast estates were parcelled out among the Queen's favorites and English adventurers, on the conditions that none of the new occupiers should convey any part of the lands to the "mere Irish," or intermarry with the Irish, or maintain any Irish in their family.

Among the adventurers who obtained portions of Desmond's lands were Sir Walter Raleigh and the poet, Edmund Spenser, an enterprise that cost the latter the life of his son and indirectly his own, and contributed to the death of the former. Both of them were ferocious prosecutors of the native Irish, whose lands they had despoiled and whom they sought to exterminate.

The Fitzgeralds, or Earls of Desmond, had branches extended over the four provinces of Ireland, and more than fifty lords and barons paid tribute to them. They possessed, besides the Palatinate of Kerry, a tract of territory 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and had over one hundred castles and strongholds.

The Geraldines at an early period adopted the language and customs of the Irish, and joined with them against the English. It was to them that phrase was first applied of being "more Irish than the Irish themselves"—"*Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores.*" In 1376 the statute of Kilkenny forbade the English settlers in Ireland to intermarry with the old Irish under penalty of outlawry. James, Earl of Desmond, was the first to violate this law; he married an O'Meagher.

Thomas Fitzgerald, tenth Earl of Kildare and known as "Silken Thomas" from the gorgeous richness and elegance of his retinue, was acting vice-deputy of Ireland in 1534, being then in his twenty-first year. Entering the King's Council with a number of his followers, on June 11 of that year, he renounced his allegiance to King Henry the Eighth in an impassioned speech, with the declaration: "I am none of Henrie his deputie; I am his fo. I have more mind to conquer than to governe—to meet him in the field than to serve him in office." The chancellor with tears in his eyes pleaded to dissuade him from so rash a purpose, to which the young Earl replied: "I will take the market as it ryseth, and will choose rather to die with valiantnesse and libertie, than to live

under King Henrie in bondage and villanie." For fourteen months he held out against the English power, defeating his enemies in many engagements.

During the first six months of the rebellion Ireland was almost denuded of English troops, and if the Earl had been supported by the native Irish chieftains an end would have been made of the English authority in Ireland. But only a few of them joined him; others held carelessly aloof, while still others were so paralyzed by their insane dissensions and feuds that they could not or would not lend him aid; and some actually joined the enemy and fought against him. He was finally induced to surrender on the promise of his life and the lives of his remaining followers being spared, which promise was kept by immediately sending him to London, where he was beheaded with five of his uncles.

Henry the Eighth then sought to destroy the entire Geraldine family, and Gerald, the eleventh Earl of Kildare and brother of the preceding, was afforded refuge by some of the independent Irish chieftains for a time, who refused to surrender or betray him into the king's power. He was subsequently sent to the Continent, and remained for a time at the court of Francis the First, King of France. In the reign of Edward the Sixth of England he succeeded in recovering his estates.

The last male heir of the Desmond line was Gerald Fitzgerald, who left Spain, whither his father had gone in 1603, and entered the service of the Austrian emperor. After serving with distinction for three years, he was in command of a strong fortress, then besieged, and refusing to surrender it finally died of starvation. Thus terminated the career of the last of the Desmond Geraldines in 1632.

The title then passed to Thomas, tenth Earl of Ormond, in right of his mother, Joan Fitzgerald, daughter of James, eleventh Earl of Desmond. When Ormond's daughter married Sir Richard Preston, James the First's Scotch favorite, the title was conferred on him, and when the latter's only child, a daughter, was engaged to be married to the son of the English Earl of Denbigh, the intended bridegroom assumed the title. The marriage never took place, but the Denbighs still retain the title and motto of Desmond.

"His title lives—a Sacsanach churl usurps the lion's hide."

The original crest of the Fitzgerald family was a knight mounted

on full charge. This was derived from the prowess of one of the Fitzgerald chieftains during the Crusades. In a battle with the Saracens his bridle-arm was broken by a stroke of a battle axe, and though disabled he grasped the reins in his teeth and led his followers, sword in hand, into the enemy's ranks.

The Fitzgeralds, as well as being great warriors, were noted hunters, and from this latter fact adopted the wild boar as one of their crests.

Both branches of the Fitzgeralds have the picture of a monkey "environed and chained" among their crests. The origin of this crest is derived from the fact that one of the heirs of the house of Fitzgerald, when an infant in the cradle, was rescued by a pet monkey during a fire in the castle, and from this remarkable incident the family adopted the monkey as one of their crests.

Various officers of this family served in the Irish army of King James the Second during the Revolution of 1688-91. Colonel Sir John Fitzgerald of the Southern, or Desmond, branch, after the treaty of Limerick, which he predicted would be violated, went over to France with his regiment of 1,600 men. From 1693 to 1696 he served with his command in the campaigns under Marshal de Catinat, and in 1697 under Marshal de Choiseul on the Rhine.

Major-General James Fitzgerald entered the Regiment of Dillon, Irish Brigade, in France, as lieutenant in 1730. He served in many campaigns in various parts of the Continent, and participated in a score of battles and sieges, among them the battle of Fontenoy. He died in 1773.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Fitzgerald, after taking a leading part in the defense of Limerick, went with his regiment to France in 1691. After serving with the French army in Germany in 1693, 1694, and 1695, he commanded his regiment in Germany in 1701 on the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession, and the following year in Italy, when he was made brigadier for his conduct at the battle of Luzzara. From 1703 to 1706 he served in the campaigns of Italy, taking part in all the important engagements and operations, and afterward in Flanders, where he was wounded at the battle of Oudenarde. He attained the rank of major general, and according to the testimony of all the generals under whom he served was "as good an officer as any of his rank in France." Several other Fitzgeralds served as officers in the Regi-

ments of Dillon, Clare, Berwick, O'Donnell, Walsh, and Bulkeley in the brigade in France.

Another branch of the family, under the name of Geraldine, settled in France, and their descendants became Seigneurs de Lapenti, de St. Semphorien, de Corsine, etc. One of them was lieutenant-colonel in Fitz-James' Regiment of Horse and brigadier of the King in July, 1762.

Of all the men whose fate has been linked with that of Ireland, there are few whose names are more fondly cherished or whose memory is more endeared to the Irish people than that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Descended of a princely family, brought up in the midst of associations that tend too often to deaden the aspirations of patriotism, the adhesion of Lord Edward to the popular cause was an event as gratifying as it was unexpected. If we add to this the impassioned and practical devotion which he showed during the evening of his young life to the cause he had so nobly espoused, we need not wonder that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen with that of Tone and Emmet.

Lord Edward was born October 15, 1763, being the fifth son of the Duke of Leinster. He passed his youth in the magnificent mansion of his family. In his sixteenth year he showed such a predilection for military life that a lieutenancy was purchased for him in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and two years afterward he was introduced to the horrors of war. In view of the course he pursued in after years, it may seem strange that at the outset of his military life he held rank in the English army in its efforts to reduce Washington and his compatriots to subjection. This fact, however, was due to his youth and the circumstances in which he was placed, rather than to any indifference to the cause of freedom. In after years he often regretfully adverted to the fact that in his youth he had taken part in "a war against liberty."

Having returned from America in 1783, he was elected member of Parliament for Atly. From the noble spirits who were battling in that assembly for the freedom of their country, Lord Edward learned those principles which served as the guiding star of his after career. So electrically did the inspirations of liberty flash upon his soul that in October, 1792, on the occasion of attending a meeting in Paris to celebrate the victories of the armies of Republican France, none was louder than he in applauding the toast: "May the example of its soldiers be followed by all enslaved countries until tyranny be extinct." For

this he was dismissed from the British army, in which he had attained the grade of major-general. He renounced his titles, and thenceforth devoted himself wholly to the cause of his country. Both within and without Parliament he was indefatigable in his labors. Having denounced the Government from his place in Parliament on a certain occasion, he was called on to apologize, which he did in the following manner: "I have spoken what has been taken down; it is true, and I am sorry for it." Meantime, the insolence of the English Parliament had become intolerable, and failing to secure any amelioration of the condition of Ireland through constitutional methods, Lord Edward drifted into open revolution.

It was at this juncture that the Society of the United Irishmen was formed. Lord Edward was elected their commander-in-chief, a post for which he was eminently fitted, both by training and military ability. The government having come into possession of his plans, caused him to be informed that it would connive at his leaving the country, but he spurned the proposal, replying: "It is now out of the question; I am too deeply pledged to these men to be able to withdraw with honor." The majority of the leaders having been captured, Lord Edward, though living in the metropolis, succeeded in escaping the vigilance of his pursuers. At last, through the treachery of a supposed friend, he was captured in his room, 153 Thomas Street, Dublin, by Majors Sirr and Swan and a posse of soldiers. How he fearlessly refused to surrender; how gallantly he struggled; how, though contending against fearful odds, he struck down more than one of his opponents; how the cowardly Major Sirr shot him from behind the door; how wounded and fainting as he was he cut off three of Major Swan's fingers with one stroke of his double-edged dagger; how he grappled with another of his assailants and buried his dagger in him fourteen times; how, when mortally wounded, he was brutally beaten into insensibility by the soldiery; how, when burning with fever immediately before his death in prison a few days afterward, imagining in his delirium that he was still contending with his foes, the undaunted Geraldine shouted: "Come on! Come on!"; and how after his death the Government, with base vindictiveness, persecuted and robbed his wife and children by passing a posthumous bill of attainder—all this is so well known to Irish readers as to need no recapitulation here. Suffice it to say that on the morning of June 4, 1798, one of the noblest spirits to whom Ire-

land ever gave birth passed to a world where pain and oppression are no more, in the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

The loss of Lord Edward was ruinous to the Irish cause, as there was no one of sufficient military ability to take his place. And, judging by the plans he had formed and the result of the partial rebellion that took place in one or two counties, in the suppression of which fifty thousand of England's choicest troops were sacrificed, and the certainty of French aid in case of a protracted conflict, it is more than probable that had Lord Edward not been betrayed, a new chapter would have been added to Ireland's checkered history.

Lord Edward was married to the beautiful Pamela, illegitimate daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalité), brother of Louis Philippe, King of France. She lived on an allowance given her by King Louis Philippe, after the death of her husband and the forfeiture of his estates.

In America also this illustrious family has been honorably represented. Colonel Fitzgerald was Washington's favorite aide-de-camp during the War of the Revolution, and none among the gallant officers of that day were more devoted than he to their great commander. Mr. George Washington Curtis, Washington's adopted son, relates the following incident concerning him that occurred at the battle of Princeton: "Colonel Fitzgerald was an Irish officer in the old Blue and Buffs, the first volunteer company raised in the South in the dawn of the Revolution, and commanded by Washington. In the campaign of 1778 and retreat through the Jerseys, Fitzgerald was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington. At the battle of Princeton occurred that touching scene, consecrated by history to everlasting remembrance. The American troops, worn down by hardships, exhausting marches, and want of food, on the fall of their leader, that brave old Scotchman, General Mercer, recoiled before the bayonets of the veteran foe. Washington spurred his horse into the interval between the hostile lines, reining up with the charger's head to the foe, and calling to his soldiers, 'Will you give up your general to the enemy?' The appeal was not made in vain. The Americans faced about, and the arms were leveled on both sides—Washington between them—even as though he had been placed there as a target for both.

"It was at this moment that Fitzgerald returned from carrying an order to the rear; and here let us use the gallant veteran's own words.



GENERAL LOUIS FITZGERALD,
First Brigade N.G.S.N.Y.

He said: 'On my return, I perceived the general immediately between our line and that of the enemy, both lines levelling for a decisive fire that was to decide the fortune of the day. Instantly there was a roar of musketry followed by a shout. It was the shout of victory. On raising my eyes, I discovered the enemy broken and flying, while dimly amid the glimpses of smoke was seen Washington alive and unharmed, waving his hat and cheering his comrades to the pursuit. I dashed my rowels into my horse's flanks and flew to his side, exclaiming: "Thank God! your Excellency is safe!" I wept like a child for joy.'

Thomas Fitzgerald, a United States senator, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1796. His father was a native of Ireland, and served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Fitzgerald served in the war of 1812, and after being admitted to the bar settled in Indiana, where he was elected to the first Legislature of that State. He removed to Michigan in 1832, and in 1837 was made regent of the University of Michigan. In 1848 he served in the United States Senate during the unexpired term of Lewis Cass. Appointed commissioner to investigate the wildcat banks, he brought about their complete abolishment. He was for many years probate judge in Michigan, where he was the leader of the Democratic party.

Among the many worthy representatives of this family may be mentioned the late John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, who by sheer ability and indomitable pluck raised himself to the wealth of a multi-millionaire; the Most Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, of the Diocese of Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Boston; and Judge James Fitzgerald and General Louis Fitzgerald, of New York.

General Louis Fitzgerald has been a prominent man for many years in the State, both as a soldier and as a business man. A member of the Seventh Regiment, New York, he went with his command to the defence of Washington, immediately on the outbreak of the Civil War. He was promoted for gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. He participated in the Peninsular Campaign, and for a time was disabled by a severe wound. He again joined the Army of the Potomac as an officer on General Kearny's staff. After the death of that gallant officer at Chantilly, General Fitzgerald served on the staff of General Birney, and subsequently accompanied General J. G. Foster in his campaigns in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and was promoted at the close of the war for his meritorious

services. In 1882 he was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, New York State Militia. General Fitzgerald has been connected for years with many large financial and mercantile concerns in the metropolis. He is esteemed by all who know him for his patriotism, ability, and rare personal qualities.

THE BUTLER FAMILY.

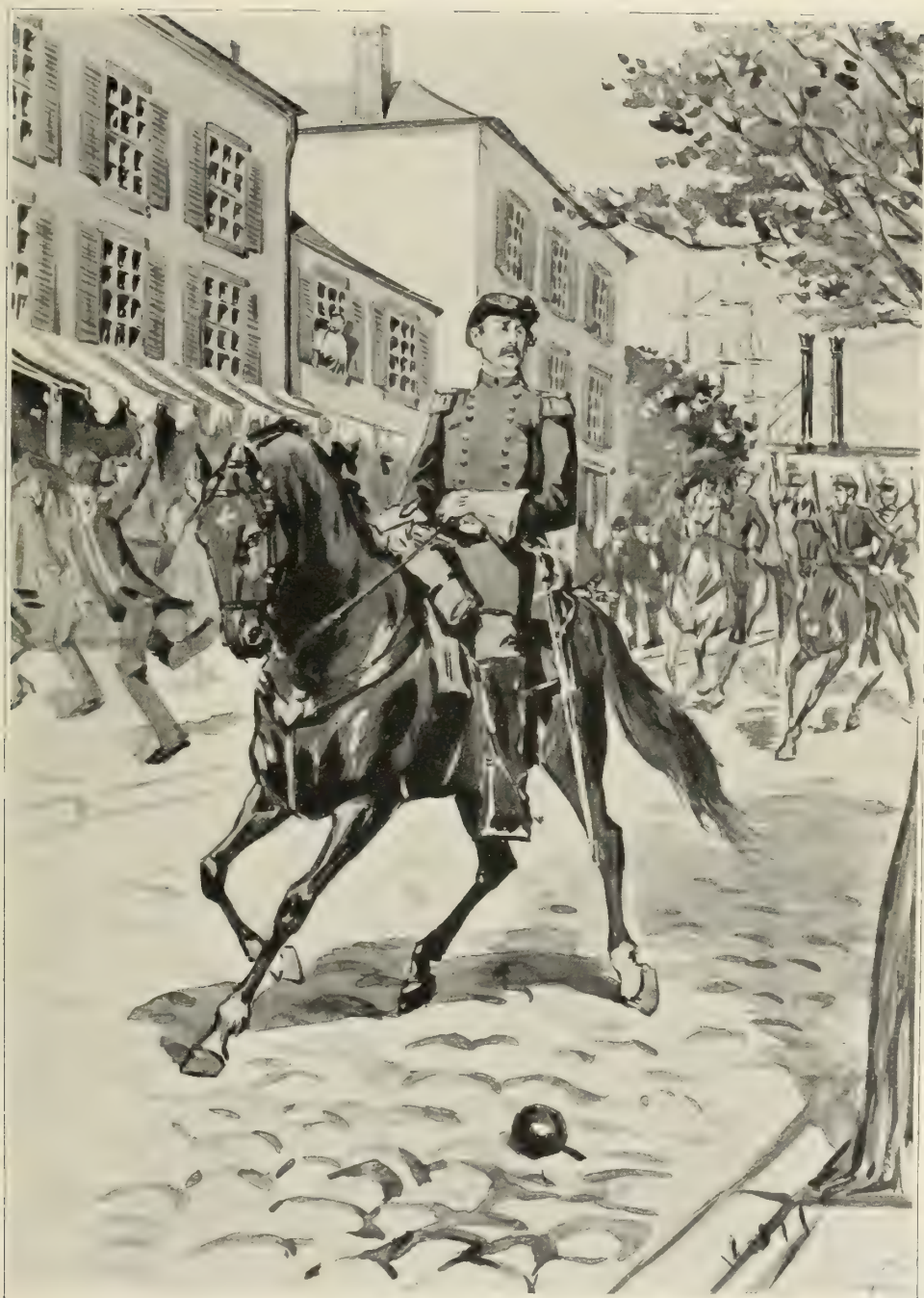
(Crest No. 19. Plate 68.)

THE Butlers are of Norman origin, and were one of the most noted families who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. The original name of the family was Fitzwalter, from Walter, one of their ancestors. Theobald Fitzwalter came to Ireland with Henry the Second, who conferred on him the office of chief butler for Ireland, the duty of which was to attend at the coronation of the kings of England and present them with the first cup of wine. From this office the family adopted the name of Butler.

King Henry the Second bestowed on the Butlers large possessions in Ireland, with that lavishness with which English kings have always given away other people's property. In the reign of Edward the Third Tipperary was turned into the County Palatine of Ormond under the Butlers, who were possessed of such royal privileges that they ruled almost like kings. Branches of the family were afterward among the nobility in the Counties of Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, Dublin, Meath, Longford, Fermanagh, and Galway.

Twenty-five patents ennobling various branches of this family were issued, embracing peerages in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and it is said that no other family has left so many ancient baronial and castellated mansions in Ireland. In the Irish peerage the Butlers have borne the titles of Ormonde, Dunboyne, Cahir, Mountgarret, Ikerin, and Galmoy.

The Butlers furnished many eminent names to Anglo-Irish history. Theobald, the second of the name in Ireland, was lord justice in 1247. Theobald, the fifth of the name, accompanied Edward the Fourth in his Scottish wars, and was distinguished for his valor. James Butler was created first Earl of Ormonde, and was granted the annual rent of the



MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

city of Waterford. James, the second Earl of Ormond, was for a time lord deputy of Ireland, and his successor, the third earl, filled many important offices and built Kilkenny Castle, the chief seat of the Butlers. Many others of this family were lord deputies and lord lieutenants of Ireland, and were eminent in war and diplomacy.

James Bulter, the twelfth Earl and Duke of Ormonde, who played so great a rôle during the wars of Charles the First and the Parliamentarians and the Irish Confederates, was one of the ablest men of his century. His life is entirely identified with the history of his time. "With military talents of a superior order," says a historian of the Confederation of Kilkenny, "he was in every respect equal to many of the generals of his time. In diplomacy, however, he excelled them all." Endowed with a fascinating address and a singular grace of manner, he readily gained the confidence of friends and foes, and used both for the furtherance of his objects, with the ability of a Bismarck and the tact of a Talleyrand. His son, Lord Butler of Moor Park, held many commands in the army, was envoy extraordinary at the court of France, and was distinguished as Admiral of the Blue in 1673 against Van Tromp, and afterward in the service of the Prince of Orange.

His second son, the second Duke of Ormonde, joined King William the Third on his arrival in England, commanded the Life Guards at the battle of the Boyne, and afterward accompanied the king to Flanders, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Landen. He succeeded Marlborough as commander-in-chief. His estates were confiscated after the accession of George the First, and he turned Jacobite and joined the Pretender in France.

The heads of all the branches of the Butlers, except the house of Ormonde, espoused the cause of James the Second on the outbreak of the Revolution, several of them being colonels. Of these was Pierce Butler, Viscount Galmoy, descended from the tenth Earl of Ormonde, and born in 1652. He was privy councillor of Ireland under James the Second, and colonel of a regiment of horse in his army. He rose to the rank of major-general, and fought with distinction at the Boyne and Aughrim. He was one of the signers of the Treaty of Limerick, and followed Sarsfield to France. He could have received back his estates, embracing 10,000 acres in Kilkenny and 5,000 in Wexford, by transferring his allegiance to William the Third, but he would not consent to the offer. He served in many campaigns in the Irish Brigade in the

service of France in command of the Regiment of Galmoy, and afterward as brigadier, participating in the engagements of Carpi, Chiari, Santa-Vittoria, Luzzara, and at the sieges of Brisach and Landau, and the battle of Spire.

He afterward entered the service of King Philip the Fifth of Spain signalizing himself at the battle of Cassano in 1705, and at Calcinato the following year attaining the rank of lieutenant-general. His son was killed at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. Viscount Galmoy died at Paris in 1740. O'Callaghan, writing of this branch of the Butlers, says: "The successive claimants of the title of Galmoy were down to the Revolution officers in France, in whose armies, as well as in others, various gentlemen honorably represented a name of which the illustrious General Lafayette is related to have said in the war for the independence of the United States of America, that 'whenever he wanted anything well done, he got a Butler to do it.'"

Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, born in 1578, was a descendant of the eighth Earl of Ormond. He married a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and, supporting the cause of his father-in-law, greatly distinguished himself by his defense of Ballyragget and Cullahill strongholds. He joined the Irish Confederates in 1641, and captured all the towns and forts in Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary and other places. The people of Cork objected to his jurisdiction, insisting on having a general of their own, and, by the diversion created by this unfortunate policy, all the advantages gained by the Confederate armies were lost. In 1642 he was chosen president of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, and the following year he took part in the battle of Ross and the capture of the Castle of Berris by his son Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret, who died in 1651, having been outlawed by Cromwell and excepted from pardon for life or estate; but after the restoration his son recovered his father's estates and titles from Charles the Second.

Walter Butler was also a descendant of the house of Ormond, and with his brother James entered the German imperial service, where both received the commands of regiments. They distinguished themselves in many engagements under Tilly and Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War. Walter was one of the conspirators who compassed the assassination of Wallenstein in 1634 on discovering that that great commander was about to go over to the enemy and betray the Emperor. For this crime as some call it, or heroic deed, as others call it, he was

created a count of the empire, and was granted large estates in Bohemia, which his descendants still possess. He took a distinguished part in the battle of Nordlingen in 1634, and dying shortly afterward was buried with almost regal honors at Prague, in which city he and his brother founded a college of Irish Franciscans.

Rev. Richard Butler, born 1795, was one of the founders of the Irish Archæological Society and the author of valuable writings on Irish antiquities. Many others of the name were eminent churchmen.

In the history of the United States also, the name of this family is honorably conspicuous. Pierce Butler, of the Ormond branch, born in Ireland in 1744, settled in South Carolina previous to the Revolution. He served in the old Congress of 1787, was a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and represented South Carolina in the United States Senate from 1789 to 1796, and from 1802 to 1804.

Major-General Richard Butler, also a native of Ireland, served with distinction through the Revolutionary War. He was killed and scalped in an engagement with the Indians in 1791. Five of his sons served under Washington, and it was of these that Lafayette made the complimentary remark quoted. Another of this name, William O. Butler, of Kentucky, whose grandfather came from Ireland, served with General Jackson in the Florida War, and as major-general with Taylor. He superseded Scott, and on the conclusion of the Mexican War led the American forces home. In 1848 he was on the Democratic ticket with Cass as candidate for vice-president.

The most illustrious representative of this family in America was the late General Benjamin F. Butler. He was born in New Hampshire in 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, served with credit in the war of 1812, and fought with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

General Benjamin F. Butler served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1853 and in the State Senate in 1859.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1860, and withdrew from the Baltimore Convention of that year, refusing to sit in a body where, as he said, "the African slave trade, which was piracy by the laws of the country, was advocated." On the outbreak of the Rebellion, General Butler was among the first to offer his services to the Government, and on May 13, 1861, he occupied Baltimore with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. A few days later he was made major-general, and took command of Fortress Monroe and the Department of

Eastern Virginia. His declaration making negroes "contraband of war," his hanging of Mumford in New Orleans for pulling down the American flag, and especially his famous "Order 28," in relation to women who insulted Union soldiers, made him for a time the most conspicuous man in the army. General Butler's military services to the Union were fruitful of results. He was the first to march into Washington with an organized force of militia; the first to seize Annapolis and thus clear the way to the National Capital for the entry of the Union troops; the first to fortify Washington from an assault by the enemy from Harper's Ferry; the man who, by the seizure of Baltimore, kept the critical State of Maryland within the Union; the man who, without orders, fortified the mouth of the James River with keen presence at the opening of the conflict, where the results of the war were ultimately determined.

General Butler also, by his seizure of Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, practically reduced Virginia and North Carolina.

Subsequently he raised a division of six thousand men, which co-operated with Farragut and resulted in the first fruits of the war—the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi River.

General Butler was also the first who mustered the slaves into the armies of the Union, without waiting for Congress, and thereby weakened the South and recruited the armies of the Union by one hundred and fifty thousand men.

In 1864 General Butler devised the strategic campaign against Richmond, which finally caused the collapse of the Confederacy and resulted in the termination of the war. No greater eulogy was ever written of a commander than the sentence which General Butler wrote, without thought, of himself: "In all my military movements I never met with disaster nor uselessly sacrificed the lives of my men."

In his political career General Butler was, from the viewpoint of party politics, inconsistent, but he was always consistent in his advocacy and support of the rights of the people.

As an exemplification of General Butler's character, I may mention a few incidents that came under my personal notice. Walking one morning along a street of Boston, an old and ill-conditioned man accosted him, saying he wished to have his advice. "Come to my office to-morrow morning," said the General, "and I will talk with you." "But they won't let me in," said the old man. "Come at nine o'clock

in the morning, and I will see that they do let you in," said General Butler. At the time specified the old man was at General Butler's outer office, and on receiving cards from persons of importance, the General asked if a man of such an appearance was there. The boy said "Yes;" and the General said: "Send him in first." Succinctly stated, the story was that the old man was the owner of a push cart; that a big brewery wagon had run against it and broken it and his leg; that he was laid up in the hospital for weeks; and that he sued for damages and lost his case in court. General Butler listened to the old man's grievance, and calling one of his assistant lawyers sent him with a note to the court, saying he wanted the case reopened. The brewery company settled at once at nearly four times the amount originally sued for. The old man entered General Butler's office a few days afterward and said: "General, they have paid me; what do I owe you?" "You owe me nothing," was the answer.

Another instance: Walking along the street one day a little news-boy, more persistent than usual, said: "Please buy one, General Butler?" "How do you know I am General Butler?" "Oh, we all know General Butler," answered the gamin. The General's attention was arrested, and he asked: "What does your father do?" "He's dead." "And your mother?" "She goes out washing, and I sell newspapers." "Tell your mother to send you to my office in the morning," said General Butler. General Butler next day dressed the lad and sent him to school, but he made him come for one hour after school closing to his office every day to report for duty. This he did to impress on the boy that he was supposed to be always ready for work. The boy some years afterward was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. General Butler also got the lad's mother a position as janitress of a building, that saved her going out washing any more.

Another instance of General Butler's big heartedness: A widow, whose only son had been killed in the war, became crippled with rheumatism, and was sent to the county poor house. She had previously refused to make application to the Government for a pension, as she did not wish to ask anything as long as she was able to make a living. The case incidentally came to General Butler's hearing, and he immediately proceeded to Washington and had a special act of Congress passed for the back pension due the woman. She received about \$1,600, and when she afterward called on General Butler to ask

what she owed him, the characteristic answer came: "You owe me nothing."

These are only a few of a multitude of instances that came under the writer's experience of the generosity, the unselfishness, the magnanimity, and the kindness of General Benjamin F. Butler.

THE COURTNEY FAMILY.

(Crests Nos. 31 and 32. Plate 66.)

THE Courtney family is of Norman origin, and came to Ireland in the year 1171, settling in the present Counties of Tyrone, Tipperary, and Cork, and also in ancient Thomond, embracing the present Counties of Limerick and Clare.

Among the honored representatives of this ancient family in the United States may be mentioned the Hon. John Courtney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served as judge for many years in that City.

THE MCGOLDRICK OR GOULDING FAMILY.

(Crest No. 2. Plate 1.)

THE McGoldrick or Goulding family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon, first monarch of all Ireland. The founder of the family was Flahertach, son of Niallus Caille, the one hundred and sixty-sixth monarch of Ireland. He was drowned, A. D. 844, in the river Callainn, in the present County of Kilkenny, after a reign of thirteen years. Hence the name "Caille" by which he became known after his death. He fought many battles with the Danish invaders, in the most of which he was victorious. He was the eleventh monarch in direct descent from Nial of the Nine Hostages, or Nial the Great, King of Ireland, A. D. 379. The ancient name was MacUalghairg or O'Hualarg, Anglicized McGoldrick, Magaoilrick, and Goulding.



MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR DILLON.

The original possessions of the sept were located in Dartraighe, now Dartry, or the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the County of Leitrim. The name is still numerous in the neighborhood of the town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the Counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, as also in the United States, where many descendants of this family have attained honorable distinction.

Of these may be mentioned the Most Rev. James McGoldrick, Bishop of Duluth, Minnesota, whose successful work for the promotion of temperance, education, and Catholic colonization is widely known.

Mr. John B. McGoldrick, the well-known journalist of New York, and Mr. M. F. McGoldrick, an able member of the New York bar, and his brother, Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are worthy representatives of this ancient family; as also the Hon. Lawrence P. Goulding, of New York.

THE DILLON FAMILY.

(Crest No. 327. Plate 65.)

THE Dillon family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Dillune or Delion, sprung from a branch of the Southern Hy Nial, in Meath, and a lineal descendant of Nial the Great, or Nial of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, A. D. 379.

This chieftain Dillune, or Delion, went to France in the seventh century, and being a famous warrior became Duke of Aquitaine. Some of his descendants came to England with William the Conqueror; and in 1185 Chevalier Henry Delion, of Aquitaine, was sent by King Henry II. of England with his youngest son, Prince John, afterward King John, as his First Gentleman and one of his Secretaries. He was granted, by John, large territories belonging to the MacCarrons, MacGeoghegans, and O'Melaghlines in the present Counties of Longford and Westmeath. His descendants were Lords of Drumrany, in the barony of Kilkenny West; and having founded many great families in Meath and Connaught, they became Earls of Roscommon, Viscounts Dillon in Mayo, Barons of Clonbrock, and Barons of Kilkenny West. Their territory

was known as "Dillon's Country," until it was reduced to shire ground in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was divided into baronies.

This Chevalier, or Sir Henry Dillon, built a mansion house, with a church in Drumrany, and abbeys at Athlone, Kilkenny West, Ardneerany, Holy Island, Hare Island, and other places. His wife was a daughter of the famous Sir John De Courey, Earl of Ulster. "He," writes a learned authority, "was progenitor to all who bear the name of Dillon, a name of great note in the Counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, and other parts of the kingdom, where, and in many foreign countries, they have flourished in the highest departments of church and state."

One of his descendants, Theobald Viscount Dillon, was created a knight in 1559 by Elizabeth for his bravery on the battlefield. He was also collector-general of the composition money of Connaught and Thomond, and general cessor and collector for a number of counties, and was created Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen for his services to the crown by James I., 1622. He died in 1624 at so advanced an age that on one occasion "he had the satisfaction of seeing above a hundred of his descendants in his house of Killenfeagh," in Westmeath.

Thomas, fourth Viscount Dillon, supported the royal cause against the Parliamentarians, and commanded a division of Ormond's army in Ireland in 1649. His estates were confiscated by Cromwell, and he and his four sons were compelled to live in exile on the Continent until the restoration. In 1663 he returned to Ireland, when most of his estate, amounting to over 64,000 acres, was restored to him. His eldest son, Charles, was an officer in the military services of France and Spain, and was governor of Tournay, in Flanders. Sir James Dillon was lieutenant-governor of Connaught in the royal cause, was proscribed by the Cromwellians, and became a major-general in the services of both France and Spain, and was pensioned by the crown for his loyalty after the restoration. James Dillon also supported the royal cause against the Cromwellians, and afterward became major-general in the service of France, 1653, and raised an Irish regiment, called the Dillon regiment, which he commanded with distinction, especially at the battle of Dunkirk.

In the revolution of 1688 the Dillon family was also noted for its loyal adherence to the Stuart cause. Lord Theobald Dillon, head of the family, raised two regiments of infantry for King James II., one of which was commanded by his eldest son and successor, Hon. Henry

Dillon. The latter also served in James's Dublin Parliament, 1689, for the County of Westmeath, and was afterward governor of Galway. The other regiment was commanded by his Lordship's second son, Colonel, the Hon. Arthur Dillon, who was then twenty years of age. His mother had been killed by the second bomb which King William's army threw into Limerick.

Colonel Arthur Dillon, with his regiment, went to France in 1690 as part of Mountcashel's brigade, and served with marked distinction in the French army for nearly forty years. He participated in nearly all the prominent operations of that period, signalizing himself especially under the Duke de Vendome, Marshal Villery, and other commanders. In 1704 he was made major-general, and afterward lieutenant-general. He served with the Duke of Noailles in the campaigns of 1691-95, inclusive, and in the following year participated in the raising of the siege of Palamos, under the Duke of Vendome, and the defeat of the Spanish cavalry under the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1697 he assisted in the capture of Barcelona, and in other minor actions preceding the peace of Ryswick. In 1702, under the Duke of Vendome, he fought at Santa Vittoria and Luzzara, receiving the grade of brigadier-general for his services. In 1703 and 1704 he signalized himself in all the principal actions of the campaign, and was raised to the rank of major-general. He next served at the brave defence of Moscolino and at the victory of Cassano over Prince Eugene, and those of Calcinato, and Castiglione. His last campaigns were on the Rhine in 1713, where he took several towns and strongholds, and in that of 1714, under Marshal Duke of Berwick, in Spain, where he again distinguished himself in the second capture of Barcelona. He was esteemed a most gallant and able officer by the great commanders under whom he served. His wife was Lady of Honor to James II.'s queen.

His son Charles, tenth viscount, became colonel of the regiment after his father, and served with distinction on the Rhine. He afterward obtained possession of the family estates in Ireland, where he died, 1741. Henry, his brother, the eleventh viscount, also served with credit in the French army; and James, another brother, was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of Fontenoy. Edward, a fourth brother, next commanded the Dillon regiment, until his death at the battle of Laffeldt, 1747. A fifth brother became a priest, was raised to the bishopric of Evreux, and afterward became Archbishop of Toulouse

and Archbishop of Narbonne, and was regarded as one of the most eminent prelates of his time. He devoted much time and labor to the study and elucidation of the antiquities of Ireland.

Many other members of this family signalized themselves in the military service of France, notably Major-General Count Theobald Dillon (1745-1792); Captain Dillon, who held the gate of Po, at Cremona; Major-General Arthur Dillon, who served with his regiment, under d'Estaing, against the English in the war for American Independence, and largely contributed to the capture of the islands of Tobago, Grenada, St. Eustachia, and St. Christopher in the West Indies; Count Edward Dillon, who served in the same campaign; Captain Dillon of the regiment of Vexin, who won the admiration of friend and foe by his famous defence of Fort St. Louis, Toulon, and many others of equal distinction. The Dillon regiment continued in the command of the Dillon family for a hundred and one years, until the disbandment of the Irish brigade, 1792.

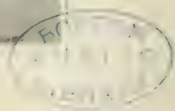
Many of this name acquired distinction also in the services of Austria, Spain, and other countries, where they became counts, generals, and civil officers. Peter Dillon, an officer in the British navy, and afterward captain in the service of the East Indian Government, made many voyages of investigation, and discovered the relics of the ill-fated La Perouse expedition, receiving from Charles X. of France the star of the Legion of Honor, and an annual pension for life. He published in 1829 an account in two volumes of his travels.

Among the modern representatives of this name, one of the most esteemed was the late John Blake Dillon, of Galway, Ireland, a prominent leader in 1848. With Duffy and Davis he was one of the founders of the Dublin Nation. After the failure of the young Ireland movement he came to New York, where he practised his profession of the law for some years in partnership with his former colleague, the late Judge Richard O'Gorman.

The late Mr. Sidney Dillon, of New York City, was for more than thirty years one of the leading railroad constructors and business men of the country. He was connected with many of the largest enterprises of his day, and contributed in a great degree to the development of our railroad system. He was for many years director of the Union Pacific Railroad, President of the Kansas Pacific, director of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York City, the Western Union Telegraph Com-



COLONEL RICHARD GRACE,
Defending the Bridge at Athlone.



John Grace was the last baron of Courtown. He lost his estate of thirty thousand acres in the County of Kilkenny, on account of his fidelity to King James the Second. His son Robert died childless, and with him terminated the line of the Courtown Graces. Another branch of the family was raised to the dignity of baron, April 11, 1795. The family seat is at Boley, Queen's County, Ireland.

Another noted personage of this family was Sheffield Grace, historiographer and linguist, born in 1788. He was a son of Richard Grace of Boley, Queen's County, M. P. for Baltimore, County Cork. He was educated at Oxford, was a member of the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, and other learned bodies. He was a man of extraordinary learning, and a friend to all who sought his aid. He assisted John Banim, when the distinguished novelist was struggling for existence, and helped him into prominence. Among Grace's publications are "Descriptive and Architectural Sketch of the Grace Mausoleum, Queen's County;" "Memoirs of the Family of Grace" (1823), dedicated to his kinswoman, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; and "An Ancient Feudal War-Song,—the Slogan or War-Cry of the Retainers and Clansmen of the Grace Family, Barons of Courtown and Lords of the Cantred of Grace's Country, with Translations from the Original Gaelic or Ibero-Celtic Language into Metrical Versions of the English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Greek, and Latin Languages, Selected and Composed by Sheffield Grace."

Among the prominent representatives of this family in America may be mentioned the Hon. William R. Grace, of New York, and his brother, Mr. Michael P. Grace. William R. Grace was born in Ireland in 1833, and when a youth came to the United States, where he engaged in mercantile business. Some years afterward he founded a commercial house in Liverpool, England, and subsequently large business establishments at Callao and Lima, Peru, with branch houses in several cities of North and South America, one of the principal being that of W. R. Grace & Co., New York. The Grace firm largely controls the coast-trade between the two Americas, and has a large number of vessels constantly engaged in the trade. Mr. Grace has been connected for many years with many large commercial and financial institutions, having been President of the Export Lumber Co., Director of the Marine National Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, and the Emigrant Savings Bank, and Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Co. Mr. Grace

has also been noted for his many acts of beneficence, among which may be mentioned his contribution of one-quarter of the cargo of the U. S. S. Constellation, at a cost of \$50,000, on the occasion of the Irish famine.

Mr. Grace served as Mayor of New York City from 1880 to 1883 and was afterward elected for a second term. In 1890 he effected the conversion of the Peruvian debt, a work of great difficulty and delicacy, in a manner satisfactory to that country and the bondholders.

The name is also prominently represented in the ranks of the clergy, among whom may be named the late Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace, Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. L. A. Grace, Niagara University; Rev. Wm. Grace, Springfield, Mass., and others.

THE BLAKE FAMILY.

(Crest No. 43. . Plate 66.)

THE Blake family is of Anglo-Norman origin, its founder being Richard Blake, alias Caddell, who accompanied Prince John, afterward King John, son of Henry the Second, to Ireland in 1185. Richard Blake received for his military services large grants of land in the present Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Clare, and in the town of Galway. From their advent to Ireland the Blakes have been among the most prominent of the great Norman-Irish families, especially in Galway and other parts of Connaught.

Walter Blake, bishop of Clonmacnoise, who died in 1508, was one of the most eminent ecclesiastics of his time, renowned alike for his learning and piety. Valentine Blake, of Galway, grandson of Thomas Blake, mayor of Galway, 1562, was created Baronet of Ireland, July 10, 1622. He was mayor of Galway in 1611, and again in 1630. The seat of the Blakes was Menlough Castle, County of Galway. The name is still numerous in Ireland, especially in Connaught, as also in the British Colonies and the United States.

The Hon. Edward Blake has been for many years one of the most prominent and able of Canadian statesmen. He served for some time in the Ontario Legislature, became premier of the province and leader of the Liberal party, and was for several years a member of the Dominion

pany, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other associations. Mr. Dillon was distinguished for his foresight, while his honesty and sincerity commanded esteem.

Many other members of this family have attained distinction in America. Among them we may mention of New York. Judge Dillon has filled many positions both the State and Federal services. A man of great legal learning, and sterling character, he is regarded as one of the ornaments of the American bar. His numerous legal works are standard authorities on subjects on which they treat. He is a member of the Droit International and other learned bodies. Judge Dillon, is a prominent member of the Kansas bar.

THE GRACE FAMILY

(Crests Nos. 41 and 42. Plate I.)

THE Grace family is of Norman descent, being descended from the Fitzgeralds. The founder of the family was Richard Fitzgerald, named from his great stature and strength. He was the brother of Fitzgerald, who was a brother of Maurice Fitzgerald, the celebrated Anglo-Norman chief who accompanied Strongbow's expedition to Ireland, and who was the ancestor of the earls of Kildare and Desmond. Raymond Le Gros married Basilia de Clare, Strongbow's sister, received a large grant of lands, and became Constable and Standard Bearer of Leinster, and Chief Governor of Ireland. Raymond's son, Hamon, took the name of Le Gros, or Le Gras, and in the course of time it became Anglicized to its present form of Grace.

The Graces became one of the most distinguished families in Leinster, and were created barons of Courtown in the County of Kilkenny, where their large territory was known as "Grace's Country." The family suffered much in the Anglo-Irish wars.

One of its most distinguished members was Colonel Richard Grace, son of Baron Robert Grace of Courtown. His seat was at Moyelly in England in the cause of

years afterward took part in the wars of the Cromwellians, in which he commanded

His activity and daring rendered him a time one of the chief obstacles to the lands were confiscated and given to one and was set on his head by the English. In the continuation of the war he entered the Spanish service with his men, and afterward distinguished himself in France. He was a close friend of the Duke of Marlborough with the familiarity of an equal rather than a subordinate. He accompanied the latter to Spain, Portugal and France in 1665, and in 1658 he served in Spanish service in the battle between the English and French, at the Dunes before

when he recovered a portion of his estates, and received four hundred pounds. He was subsequently placed in command of a garrison of three regiments of cavalry by King James the Second. He was defeated by a powerful force under Gen. Douglas, who destroyed the town, on the east side of the river, and successfully resisted the enemy's

the messenger who came to demand the surrender. Grace said, as he fired a pistol shot over the messenger's

"These are my terms; these only will I give or receive; and when my provisions are consumed I will defend till I eat my old boots."

Gen. Douglas was finally compelled to retire after suffering a heavy loss. Grace subsequently made a heroic defence, with an inferior force, under St. Ruth, against De Ginkell's army, and after the citadel finally fell, Grace's body was found buried in the ruins.

He had one daughter, Frances, of whom King James II. was godfather. She married in 1665 Robert, eldest son of John Grace of Courtown. King James had intended to reward the service of the house of Courtown by raising Robert Grace to the dignity of Viscount, but the Revolution prevented his carrying out his design.

Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch Castle, fell at the battle of Kilrush, April 15, 1642, and his estate of seventeen thousand acres was confiscated by the Commonwealth.

Parliament, in the Cabinet of which he was Minister of Justice and President of the Council. He refused the chief-justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and the honor of Knighthood. He is at present, although a resident of Canada, a member of the British Parliament for the County of Longford, Ireland, in the interest of Irish Home Rule. His father, William H. Blake, was a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was an eminent jurist, and was for a time Solicitor-General in the Canadian Ministry, and Chancellor of Upper Canada. He also declined to accept the honor of Knighthood.

Among the representatives of the name in New York City may be mentioned Judge Stephen S. Blake, the Blake Brothers, bankers of Wall street, and Mr. Laurence E. Blake, the well-known contractor.

THE McCONROY OR KING FAMILY.

(Crest No. 230. Plate 30.)

THE McConroy or King family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heber. The founder of the family was Gno More of the line of Cormac Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, King of Munster, A. D. 177, and Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, A. D. 148. The ancient name was Conray and signifies "Con the King." The possessions of the sept were located in the present Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. Some members of this family Anglicized the name to King from the ancient name, meaning son of Con the King.

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